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MAGNA BRITANNIA

VOL. VI.

DEVONSHIRE.

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MAGNA BRITANNIA;

BEING

A CONCISE TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF

THE SEVERAL COUNTIES

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

85187 a c 1

By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A.M. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S.
RECTOR OF RODMARTON IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE;
And SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S.
LATE KEEPER OF HIS MAJESTY'S RECORDS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

VOLUME THE SIXTH,

CONTAINING

DEVONSHIRE.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THOMAS CADELL, IN THE STRAND.
1822.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE publication of the present volume has been thus long delayed principally in consequence of the melancholy loss I sustained in 1819 by the death of my brother. It was a considerable time before I could feel equal to resume the work; and I should wholly have shrunk from the task, had I not considered myself pledged in various ways to complete the Devonshire volume. Our personal collections had long been made, and we had finished our last notes, those for the northern part of the county, in 1818; but my brother had made little progress in the subjects which had fallen under his department, namely, the Geology and Minerals, and whatever relates to Antiquities in the General History, except the heads of Ancient Architecture, for which he had collected and arranged ample notes. The articles which I have drawn up from these have been kindly revised by Robert Smirke, Esq., jun., R.A., &c. For the Geology of the county, its Mineralogy, &c., I have been so fortunate as to have been favoured with the very able assistance of John Hawkins, Esq.; the Rev. Professor Buckland; the Rev. J. Conybeare; and Mr. J. Miller. The late learned Bishop of Cloyne obligingly transmitted his paper on the Roman Roads and Stations not long before his death; and on the subject of Ancient Encampments, I have been kindly assisted by his friend and fellow-traveller, the Rev. T. Leman.

DANIEL LYSONS.

Rodmarton, July 20. 1822.

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ERRATA.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Page xlii. *for* Dimchidiock, *read* Dunchidiock.
lxvii. col. 3. *read* Edric *twice*.
cv. l. 24. *for* Nonant, *read* Novant.
cxli. l. 13. and 15. *for* Clark, *read* Clarke.
clxxiii. l. penult. there should be a comma only after Barry.
clxxxii. l. 5. *for* Touissaints, *read* Toussaints.
clxxxvi. l. 27. *after* Bremridge, *read* of Bremridge.
cci. l. 23. *for* Duke, *read* Dukes.
ccxiv. l. 12. and 15. and p. ccclii. l. 20. *for* Paracombe, *read* Parracombe.
ccxix. l. 1. *for* Thore, *read* Thorne.
ccxx. l. 17. *for* Pustlinch, *read* Puslinch.
ccxxii. l. 1. *for* Walker, *read* Walter; and l. 3. *for* Woolcombe, *read* Woollcombe.
cclxx. l. 25. and p. cclxxi. l. 9. *for* Icthyosaurus, *read* Ichthyosaurus.
cclxxi. l. 28. *for quadricostata*, and *quinque costata*, *read* quadricostatus and quinque costatus.
——— l. 29. *for* spinulosum, *read* spinulosus.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

Page 28. l. 15. *for* Cynegilous, *read* Cynegilsus.
57. l. 11. *for* Charles, *read* George Hunt.
70. l. 19. *after* Coryndon, *dele* the hyphen.
78. l. 31. *for* Labell, *read* Cabell.
103. l. 30. *for* Kennich, *read* Kennick.
111. l. 18. *for* Henry, *read* Humphrey.
126. l. 6. and p. 144. l. 29. *after* Combe, *dele* Lancelles.
132. l. 22. and note ° and 133. l. 25. *for* Samson, *read* Sampson.
144. l. 5. *for* Queen Elizabeth, *read* King Henry VIII.
210. l. 28. *for* 1485, *read* 1508.
217. l. 4. *for* Richard, *read* John.
226. l. ult. *dele* the apostrophe in Columber's.
377. l. 3. *for* wool, *read* cotton.
390. l. 30. *for* Coneybeare, *read* Conybeare.
431. l. 29. *for* Corydon, *read* Coryndon.
448. l. 5. *for* Burrowes, *read* Burroughs.
487. Supply the letter of reference (†) to the second note.
517. l. 25. *for* Paignton, *read* Coffinswell.
536. l. 7. *for* Kendell, *read* Kendall.
540. l. 25. *for* families, *read* family.
551. l. 1. *for* Exeter, *read* Windsor.
560. note, *for* Sibbon *read* Sibston.
565. note, l. 23. *after* therein, *supply* I.
573. l. 13. 14. The punctuation is incorrect: in l. 13. *after* rectory, instead of a full stop, *insert* a comma; and in 14. *after* Swete, instead of a comma, *insert* a full stop.

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* From an old plan in Braun's *Civitates Orbis terrarum*, 1618.

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Mathew, sculp.

DEVONSHIRE.

VOL. VI.

DEVONSHIRE.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Name and Etymology.

THIS county was called, by the Cornish Britons, *Dunan*; by the Welsh, *Deuffneynt*; by the Saxons, Devenascyre, Devnascyre, and Devenschire. Ptolomy, and Richard of Cirencester call it Δαμνονιον, Danmonium, or Dunmonium. Sammes supposes Danmonium to be derived from two Phœnician words, *dan* or *dun*, a hill; and *moina*, mines; Camden defines the Welsh, Deuffneynt, deep vallies; both, names sufficiently appropriate to the county.

Ancient Inhabitants, Language, and Government.

IT is supposed that Devonshire was inhabited from a very remote period; and that its inhabitants had commercial transactions with the Phœnicians, Greeks, and other foreign nations.[a] Mr. Polwhele says, that these aboriginal Britons were the Danmonii. The late Mr. Whitaker, on the contrary, supposes, and of this opinion are some of the most eminent antiquaries of the present day, that the Danmonii were the Belgic invaders; and that the aboriginal inhabitants of Devonshire were the Cimbri, some of whom, in consequence of these invasions, emigrated to Ireland, whilst others continued to occupy the north-west of Devon.

[a] Numerous words of eastern origin, as well as Greek words, appear to have been incorporated in the ancient British language.

Cæsar tells us, that, when he landed in Britain, he found the Belgæ still inhabiting the neighbourhood of the sea-coast. [b] Richard of Cirencester speaks of the neighbourhood of Hartland point, as inhabited by the Cimbri; the sea-coast opposite Gaul, being occupied by the Danmonii: he describes the latter as "*Gens omnium validissima.*"

Under the Romans, Devonshire formed an important part of *Britannia Prima*. After the Saxon conquest, it became part of the kingdom of the West Saxons. The dialect of the ancient British, which was called the Cornu British, or Cornish, prevailed also in Devonshire, or at least was spoken in common with the Saxon, till the expulsion of the Britons beyond the Tamar, by Athelstan, in the tenth century.

There has been nothing peculiar in the government of Devonshire, as distinct from that of the rest of the kingdom, except that of the Stannary-laws, which have been in force from an early period in the mining district, the south-west of the county. The Stannary-parliaments were anciently held in the open air, on an elevated spot, called Crokern-tor, in Dartmoor. Mr. Polwhele, writing about the year 1795, says that then, not long since, the president's chair, the jurors' seats, &c., remained entire, cut out in the rude stone; but that it had been for a long time customary only to open the commission and swear in the jury on the site of the ancient court, and then to adjourn to the court-house at one of the Stannary-towns. [c] Indeed the custom even of opening the court at Crokern-tor has been for many years disused. The Stannary-prison [d] was at Lidford Castle, now a ruin.

Historical Events.

The numerous remains of fortresses in Devonshire evince, that it had at a remote period been the scene of frequent warfare. It is most probable that many of these were formed by the aboriginal Britons, as a defence against the attacks of the Belgæ, and other invaders; but we have no historian of these early periods; nor have we any intimation, from well-authenticated

[b] "Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur quos natos in insulâ ipsâ memoria proditum dicunt; maritima pars ab iis qui prædæ ac belli inferendi causâ ex Belgio transierunt." Cæsaris Comment. Delph. Edit. 4to. p. 93.

[c] The Stannary-towns are Ashburton, Chagford, Plympton, and Tavistock.

[d] See more of this wretched place of confinement, under the account of Lidford.

history,

history, whether this county was the scene of war during the occupation of Britain by the Romans, although some of the ancient encampments bear evident marks of having been constructed by that nation. One historian, indeed, whose authority is but little esteemed, Geoffrey of Monmouth, relates that Exeter was besieged by Vespasian, and that it was relieved by Arviragus, between whom and the Roman General a battle ensued, in which neither party could claim the victory.

The earliest military transaction among the Saxons, connected with this county, and recorded by our historians, is a battle at Bampton, (Beamdune,) in which Cynegilsus, King of the West Saxons, vanquished the Britons with great slaughter, in or about the year 614. Matthew of Westminster relates, that Exeter being held by Brien, nephew of Cadwallo, the last British King, was besieged by Penda, King of Mercia, in 633; and that Cadwallo, who had some time before been obliged to leave his kingdom, by the success of the Saxons, returned; and having collected an army, fought a battle with Penda, whom he vanquished near Exeter, and relieved the town. After this, we find nothing in the historians, relating to Devonshire before the Danish invasions, which are spoken of with the greatest horror.

Some modern writers have erroneously supposed, that the first landing of the Danes was at Teignmouth, having been led into the mistake by the similarity of name. On consulting the ancient historians, it will be very evident, that it was at Tinemouth, in Northumberland, where they first landed, in 787. Their first ravages were in the north of England.

The Danes appear to have been in Devonshire during part of the years 876, 877, and 878.[e] It may be collected from the Saxon Chronicle, and Matthew of Westminster, that they wintered in Exeter both in 876, and 877; and that in 877 Alfred besieged them in that town. It is said, that they betook themselves to their fortress, where they were secure from his attacks; but that they soon afterwards (straightened probably for want of provisions) made their peace, and gave the King such hostages as he required.

In 878, Hubba, the brother of Halfden, made a descent on the north coast with 23 ships, and landed at Appledore. The Saxons gave him battle, and he was defeated with the loss of above 800 men, and the Danish standard of the raven.[f] In 894, the Danes landed in Devonshire, besieged

[e] Sax. Chron. Asserius. Mat. West. Hen. Huntingdon, &c. [f] Sax. Chron.

Exeter

Exeter and another fortified town; but, on the approach of Alfred's army, fled to their ships.[g] In or about the year 926, Athelstan is supposed to have vanquished Howell, King of Cornwall, near Exeter, and to have expelled the Britons, who then inhabited that town jointly with the Saxons, beyond the Tamar. It was probably about this time, that Athelstan kept his Christmas at Exeter, which he appears to have done when he made his celebrated laws at that place.[h] In 937 is said to have happened, near Axminster, the most bloody conflict which had ever been known in England, between King Athelstan, accompanied by his brother Edmund, against the Kings of Ireland and Scotland confederated with the Danes, in which Athelstan was victorious. The relation so exactly corresponds with that of a battle, said by the historians to have taken place in 937, or 938, in Northumberland, that it must have been one and the same event, whatever may be decided as to its locality. In part of an old French chronicle, printed in Leland's Collectanea, it is said that the enemy landed at Seaton, and that the battle began at Brunedune, near Colyton, and continued to Axminster, then called Bronebury.[i] The cartulary of Newenham Abbey, in Axminster, relates also that the battle began near Colyton, (Kaletyne,) and continued to Colecroft, under Axminster; and that Athelstan founded a collegiate minster of priests to pray for the souls of the earls and others, slain in the battle. In the old chronicle above mentioned, the slaughter is described as immense: five of the leaders slain are there called Kings; these with eight earls, and others, are said to have been buried in the cemetery at Axminster.

William of Malmsbury speaks of the Danes having laid waste Devonshire, and burnt Exeter, in the reign of King Ethelred.[k] In the year 997, (during the same reign,) they came up the Tamar, and ravaged the country as far as Lidford.[l] Tavistock abbey was burnt by them during this inroad.[m] In 1001, the Danes, having landed at Exmouth, marched to Exeter, which they besieged, but being disappointed in their attempt to

[g] Mat. West. and Sax. Chron. [h] See Jo. Brompton, in Dec. Scrip. i. 850.

[i] The Saxon Chronicle describes the battle as fought at Brunanburh, which Camden supposes to be Ford, near Bromeridge, in Northumberland. Taking the whole into consideration, it seems most probable, that Axminster, of which Branbury is said to have been the ancient name, was the site of this great conflict. The name of Axminster evidently arose from the minster, founded in consequence of this battle near the river Axe.

[k] Scrip. post. Bedam. 35. [l] Sax. Chron. Sim. Dunelm. J. Bromton. Mat. West.

[m] Sax. Chron. Mat. West.

gain possession of it, they laid waste the surrounding country.[n] At Pinhoe, they were encountered by Cola, the King's commander-in-chief, with such forces as he could hastily collect: the Danes were victorious; and the day after the battle burnt Pinhoe, Broad Clist, and other neighbouring villages.[o] They then returned with a great spoil to their ships. In the year 1003, the Danes again landed at Exmouth, and besieging Exeter, took it through the treachery or negligence of the governor, and nearly destroyed the town.[p]

In 1067, Exeter held out against King William, but was yielded on the approach of the monarch with his army.[q] The next year, Godwin and Edmund, sons of Harold, having landed in Somersetshire, committed great spoil in Devon and Cornwall.[r] In 1069, the disaffected Saxons having taken up arms in Devonshire, attempted to possess themselves of Exeter, but the citizens, mindful of what had happened in 1067, refused to admit them: the King sent some forces to their relief, by whom the Saxons were defeated with great slaughter.[s]

It appears by the Domesday survey, that, not long before that survey was taken, Thurlestone, Portlemouth, West Allington, Collaton-Prawle, East Sewer, and other manors on the southern coast, were laid waste by the Irish. Upon the accession of William Rufus, the favourers of Robert, Duke of Normandy, took up arms, and Exeter was then laid waste by Robert Fitz-Baldwin.[t] Soon after Stephen came to the crown, in 1137, Exeter Castle being held against him by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon, underwent a long siege, and was at length surrendered to the King, the garrison having been reduced to the greatest distress for want of water. Some knights, who held Plympton Castle for the Earl, entered in the mean time into treaty with the King for the surrender of that fortress; and a party of 200 men being sent to take possession of it, destroyed the castle, and laid waste all the Earl's extensive manors.[u]

Until the middle of the fiftenth century we find few events relating to this county, and those connected with the sea-coast. The French made several attacks upon the maritime towns, burning and plundering Teignmouth, Plymouth, and others.[x] During one of these attacks in 1404,

[n] Sim. Dunelm. Mat. West. [o] Sax. Chron. [p] Sax. Chron. Sim. Dunelm.
[q] Ordericus Vitalis. [r] Stowe. [s] Ordericus Vitalis.
[t] Ralph de Diceto. [u] Gesta Stephani, inter Norman. Scrip.
[x] Teignmouth, 1350 (Stowe). Plymouth in 1338, 1377, 1400, and 1403. Holinshed, &c.

they

they were repulsed by the country people near Dartmouth; Monsieur Castell, their commander, with several others, being slain, and many prisoners of rank taken.[y] The Lord of Pomiers burnt several towns in Devon, in 1457.[z] It might be mentioned also that the Black Prince, returning from his victorious expedition into France, in 1356, landed at Plymouth with his illustrious prisoners, King John, and the Dauphin of France.[a]

During the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, this county was much divided; and although we have no record of any battle fought in it, yet it appears that bloodshed sometimes ensued between the partisans of the two houses. The roll of parliament, of the year 1455, speaks of several riots and murders committed in the west by the Earl of Devon and Lord Bonville, who were near neighbours, the former being a Lancastrian, and the latter a Yorkist. Some writers mention a duel which took place that year between these noblemen on Clist Heath: it was rather a combat, for they fought attended by numerous retainers, who engaged in the conflict; and several persons were killed on either side. Lord Bonville was victorious, and the gates of Exeter were opened to him and his party.[b]

In the year 1469, Lord Fitzwarren, Lord Dinham, and Lord Carew, being assembled with a great force at Exeter, where the Duchess of Clarence also then was, they were besieged by Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon. The siege was raised by the mediation of the members of the church. Shortly afterwards, happened the battle of Loosecote, in which the Lancastrians were worsted. The Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick, retiring into Devonshire, sailed from Dartmouth to Calais: about four months afterwards, returning to England with reinforcements, they landed at Exmouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth. A short time before the battle of Tewksbury, in 1472, the Lancastrian forces from Cornwall and Devonshire, under the command of Sir John Arundell and Sir Hugh Courtenay[c], mustered at Exeter, whence they marched to the fatal field.

In 1497, the Cornish rebels appeared before Exeter, but being repulsed by the citizens, marched forwards towards Somersetshire. The same year Exeter was besieged by Perkin Warbeck: the siege was raised by Edward

[y] Walsingham. [z] Stowe. [a] Walsingham.
[b] Holinshed. [c] Ibid.

Courtenay,

Courtenay, Earl of Devon, attended by several Devonshire knights, with the *posse comitatus:* Warbeck and his followers marched towards Taunton.[d]

In the year 1549, some serious commotions arose in Devonshire, occasioned by the change of religion. It first broke out at Sampford Courtenay on Whit-Monday, the day after the act for reforming the church-service had been put in force. At first only some of the lower orders were engaged, and they compelled the priest to say mass as had been accustomed. By degrees the commotion began to assume a more serious aspect, and the disaffected assembled all over this county and Cornwall. Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew were then sent to quell the disturbances. The rebels who had assembled at Crediton made trenches at the town's end, and fortified some barns, which being set fire to by a servant of Sir Hugh Pollard, they quitted the town and fled. This served as a fresh cause for exasperating the people, who rose soon afterwards at St. Mary Clist, and fortified that village and the bridge. They stopped all the highways, and took several gentlemen of the country prisoners. Ere long they were joined by some of the discontented gentry of Devon and Cornwall, among whom were Sir Thomas Pomeroy, Mr. Berry, and Mr. Coffin, of Devonshire, and Mr. Humphrey Arundell, and Mr. Winslade of Cornwall. On the 2d of July, they began to besiege Exeter: previously to this they had sent up to the King certain articles to which they demanded his assent. An answer to these demands, discussing the subjects of complaint at considerable length, but refusing to comply with their demands, and exhorting them to return to their allegiance, was drawn up by the council on the 8th of July, and sent to the rebels, but without effect.[e] Lord Russell having been sent to suppress the rebellion, marched into Devonshire with a considerable force, by way of Honiton: here he was quartered for some time, during which he defeated a body of the Cornish rebels near Feniton bridge, in which action Sir Gawen Carew was wounded. Lord Russell being joined by some reinforcements under Lord Grey, on the 3d of August encamped on Woodbury down, and defeated a body of the rebels near the windmill. After this, the rebels mustered from all quarters at Bishop's Clist, where they entrenched themselves, and fortified the bridge. Lord Russell having at-

[d] Holinshed.

[e] These papers are printed at full length in Fox's Acts and Monuments, and in Holinshed's Chronicle.

tacked them in their trenches: the rebels were for a while successful; Sir William Francis was slain, and the waggons with the royal treasure and ammunition taken; but the success was of short duration. Clist town was set on fire by the King's forces, the bridge recovered, and the rebels repulsed with great slaughter. They mustered again, being reinforced from all quarters, upon Clist Heath, where they were totally defeated. The siege of Exeter was in consequence raised, after it had been reduced to the greatest distress. Lord Russell entered it, to the great joy of the inhabitants, on the 6th of August. Arundell, Winslade, Berry, and most of the ringleaders were taken and executed. Sir Thomas Pomeroy, who was also taken prisoner to London, appears to have made his peace. Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew and others were rewarded with the rebels' lands.[f] In 1554, Mary being then Queen, we find Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew up in arms to oppose the coming of Philip King of Spain, and we are told that they took possession of the city and castle of Exeter.[g] It does not appear what was the event of this insurrection, or whether the authors of it suffered any punishment. Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew were both living in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

At the commencement of the civil war, in the seventeenth century, the whole of the county of Devon was in the hands of the committees, and the majority of the inhabitants, particularly in the north part of the county, attached to the cause of the parliament.[h] The important post of Plymouth, during the absence of its governor, Sir Jacob Astley, whom the King had appointed his Major-General of foot, was seized by the townsmen and strongly fortified. The Earl of Ruthen was soon afterwards made governor. Exeter was garrisoned by the parliament in October, 1642, and was the head-quarters of their General, the Earl of Stamford.[i] The head-quarters of the small force which the royalists then had in Devon was at Plympton.[k] In the month of December, Modbury castle, then held by its owner, Mr. Champernowne, was taken by the Plymouth garrison.[l] About the beginning of the year 1643, we find Sir George Chudleigh, an active officer for the parliament, stationed at Tavistock with some troops of horse raised in the county.[m]

[f] These particulars are taken from Hoker, who was living at Exeter during the time of the siege.

[g] Stowe. I do not find this circumstance mentioned in any of the annals of Exeter.

[h] Clarendon's History, ii. 128.

[i] Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, i. 172.

[k] Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, 226.

[l] Ibid.

[m] Clarendon, ii. 130.

After

After the defeat of the parliamentary army at Bradock-down, near Liskeard, on the 19th of January, the royalists having taken Saltash, quartered themselves at Tavistock; and Sir John Berkeley made incursions into various parts of Devon, dispersing the parliamentarians in all directions. In one of these expeditions, Mr. Sidney Godolphin was killed at Chagford.[n] In the month of February, Sir Nicholas Slanning being entrenched at Modbury with 2000 men, was defeated by the Devonshire clubmen, and Sir Ralph Hopton, who had stationed himself before Plymouth, was driven from his quarters by the Earl of Stamford.[o] About this time a treaty of peace for the counties of Devon and Cornwall was set on foot, and a cessation of hostilities was agreed on. A general treaty was talked of not long afterwards, but all conciliatory efforts proved ineffectual.

On the 25th of April, Major-General James Chudleigh, son of Sir George, at that time an active officer for the parliament, and acting as commander-in-chief for the Earl of Stamford, then laid up with the gout, being on his return from an unsuccessful attempt upon Launceston, with a small force, fell in with Sir Ralph Hopton's army on a down near Bridestowe, which Vicars calls Reber-down, and Lord Clarendon, Bradock-down, and totally defeated them. Lord Clarendon, who speaks of this as a night-skirmish, says that it was the only interruption given to the victorious progress of the Cornish army. Vicars, who describes it as a brilliant action, proposes that a pyramid should be erected to commemorate it, and offers an inscription, in which he states that only 108 of the parliamentary soldiers were engaged in the action. About the middle of May, the Earl of Stamford marched into Cornwall, where the parliamentary army was defeated at the battle of Stratton, on the 16th. Major-General Chudleigh, who was accused of treacherous conduct in this action, was taken prisoner. Induced, as it is said, by the kindness of his captors, and the unjust accusations of his own party, he went over to the royalists, and was killed at the siege of Dartmouth, under Prince Maurice, on the 30th of September in the same year.

The King's forces, under Sir Ralph Hopton, called the Cornish army, after the battle of Stratton marched into Devonshire, established some small garrisons near Exeter, as a check upon that city, and advanced to Tiverton, whence they dispossessed Colonel Weare.[p]

[n] Clarendon. [o] Vicars, i. 271.

[p] John Were, Esq., of Halberton, who died in 1658.

Later in the summer, we are told, that the King had no force in this county, except a small garrison at Columbjohn, the seat of Sir John Acland, which was some check upon the garrison of Exeter.[q] Sir John Berkeley was then sent into Devonshire with a regiment of horse, to take the command of the King's forces, to recruit their numbers, and take measures for blockading Exeter. After the capture of Bristol, Prince Maurice was sent down into the west as commander-in-chief. He found Sir John Berkeley's forces, much augmented by new levies from the country, straitly besieging Exeter, with his guards close to the gates.[r] The parliamentary Admiral, the Earl of Warwick, attempting to relieve the city, took a fort of the King's at Apsham, (Topsham,) and brought some ships up the river, but the attempt was unsuccessful; three of the ships being left by the falling of the tide, two of them were taken, and one burnt.[s] About the same time the parliament, who had a strong fort at Appledore, garrisoned Barnstaple and Bideford; their power being thus strengthened in the north of the county, Colonel John Digby was sent thither by the King with a regiment of horse. He fixed his quarters at Torrington, where he soon procured reinforcements from Cornwall. While stationed there, he was attacked by a considerable force from the above-mentioned garrisons, under the command of Colonel Bennet. Colonel Digby, whose force was much inferior, taking advantage of a sudden panic which had seized the parliamentary soldiers at the commencement of the skirmish, obtained an easy victory, and within a few days, in the beginning of September, Appledore fort, Barnstaple, and Bideford, were surrendered.[t]

The tide of success now ran high for the King in the west. Exeter was surrendered on the 4th.[u] Colonel Digby was sent with a considerable force to block up Plymouth, and it was supposed that if Prince Maurice had then marched thither with his army, it would have surrendered. About this time Sir Alexander Carew, who commanded the fort and island of St. Nicholas at this port, formed a design of betraying it to the royalists, but his intentions having been discovered, he was taken prisoner, sent to London, and beheaded on Tower Hill. Prince Maurice having been advised to attack Dartmouth, which was esteemed an easy conquest, marched thither, but found himself so far deceived in his expectation, that it was not till after a month's siege, during which

[q] Clarendon, ii. 281.
[r] Clarendon.
[s] Printed letter.
[t] Clarendon, Heath, &c.
[u] Dugdale and Whitelocke.

he

he lost great numbers of his men by sickness[x], that this garrison was surrendered (on the 4th of October[y]). The Prince then proceeded to Plymouth, which in the mean time had received great reinforcements, whilst his own army had been so much diminished. After a short time, Prince Maurice left Colonel Digby in the command of the besieging army. The siege or blockade of Plymouth was carried on for many months with various success. Mount Stamford was taken by the royalists on the 6th of November, two assaults were made in the month of December with little success, and the siege was then for a while abandoned.[z] Sir Richard Grenville made several attempts upon Plymouth in the spring of 1644. About the beginning of April he was defeated by Colonel Martin, the governor of St. Budeaux, and two companies were taken prisoners in the church.[a]

No military transaction took place in Devonshire this year, except before Plymouth, till the arrival of the Earl of Essex with his army in July. About this time, Barnstaple being left with a small garrison, the townsmen rose and took possession of it. Prince Maurice sent Colonel Digby to the relief of the garrison, but his party was repulsed by Lord Roberts and Sir R. Stapleton, sent by the Earl of Essex to support the townsmen.[b] The Earl of Essex fixed his quarters for a considerable time at Tiverton: soon after his arrival, the Queen, who had been at at Exeter since the month of April, and had lain in there, quitted that city, and retired to France. Prince Maurice was with his army at Oakhampton in the beginning of July: thence he marched to Crediton, but quitted it on the approach of the Earl of Essex, and removed to Heavitree[c], near Exeter, then the chief royal garrison in the west. Soon afterwards he appeared before Plymouth, but after a short stay he raised the siege, and left the charge of the blockade to Sir Richard Grenville. About the end of this month, Lord Henry Percy, who held Colyton for the King, was dispossessed by the parliamentary garrison from Lyme.[d] About this time Whitelocke speaks of a skirmish between a party of Lord Essex's horse and Lord Pawlet, at Cheriton, in which Lord Pawlet having suffered much loss retreated to Exeter.[e] About this time also the Earl of Essex, by the advice of Lord Roberts, determined to march with his army into Cornwall: upon his approach Sir Richard Gren-

[x] Clarendon. [y] Dugdale and Whitelocke. [z] Vicars, iii. 111.
[a] Vicars, iii. 215. [b] Ibid. iii. 265, 266.
[c] Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 42 [d] Vicars, iii. 296.
[e] Page 92.

ville

ville retired from before Plymouth; the Earl re-captured Mount Stamford, took the royal garrison at Plympton, and Sir Richard Grenville's house at Tavistock.[f] The King having determined to follow Essex into the west, fixed his quarters on the 25th of July at Honiton; on the 26th he came to Exeter, where he first saw his daughter Henrietta Maria; on the 27th, he reviewed Prince Maurice's forces at Crediton; on the 30th, he was with his army at Oakhampton; on the 31st at Lifton: thence he marched into Cornwall, by way of Polston bridge.[g]

The particulars of the success of this expedition, and the dispersion of the army of the Earl of Essex, have been spoken of in the History of Cornwall. The Earl of Essex and Lord Roberts escaped to Plymouth, and the latter was made governor of that garrison. A few days before the capitulation of Essex's army, Colonel Middleton had arrived at Tiverton. (August 29.) Sir William Balfour, with the fugitive horse, was quartered at Egg Buckland[h], on his route from Cornwall; and we soon afterwards find him skirmishing with Sir John Berkeley at Tiverton, of which town Sir John had then possession. The King was at Tavistock with his army, on his return from Cornwall, on the 8th of September; and thence he sent a message to parliament on the 9th. Accompanied by his nephew, Prince Maurice, he then invested Plymouth, and summoned the town. On its refusing to surrender, after holding a council of war, it was determined not to attempt an assault, and the blockade was again committed to the charge of Sir Richard Grenville. The King returned with his army to Tavistock on the 14th, and marched thence to Oakhampton on the 16th; on the 17th they arrived at Exeter, and the army was quartered about Bradninch, Crediton, &c. On the 23d they halted at Honiton, on their route eastward.[i] During the month of October, Ilfracombe was taken for the King by Sir Francis Doddington; Barnstaple surrendered to General Goring on the 17th.[k] Sir Richard Cholmondeley, who had been left at Axminster with a party of horse, was attacked by some parliamentary forces, and slain in the skirmish.[l]

In the month of January, 1645, Sir Richard Grenville made an assault on Plymouth, in which some of the outworks were taken, but recovered afterwards by the garrison, and the royalists repulsed with great loss.

[f] Vicars. [g] Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 45—49. [h] Walker.

[i] Walker's Historical Discourses, whence all the dates and facts relating to the King's progress are taken.

[k] Walker, p. 86. [l] Ibid. 87.

About

About the same time, Sydenham House, a garrison of the King's, in the parish of Maristow, was taken by Colonel Holborn.[m] In February, the garrison at Plymouth gained fresh advantages; Mount Stamford was retaken on the 18th, and Sir Richard Grenville defeated on the 24th.[n] Sir Richard was superseded in his command, and the blockade entrusted to Sir John Berkeley, in the month of June. In the same month, Prince Charles was resident for a while at Barnstaple, and there heard the tidings of the fatal battle of Naseby.[o] Whitelocke relates, that, in September, 1645, the clubmen of Devon declared for the parliament.

From this time, nothing but a series of disastrous events happened to the royal party in Devonshire: nor is it to be wondered at, that these disasters should have been hastened by the cruelties and oppressions of Sir Richard Grenville, the licentious conduct of Lord Goring, and the dissensions between all the King's generals.[p]

Lord Goring having been defeated by Sir Thomas Fairfax, in Somersetshire, had retired to Barnstaple in the month of July. The Prince was at Exeter in August and September. In the latter month the blockade of Plymouth was again entrusted to General Digby.

In the midst of the various dissensions which prevailed among the royal generals in the west, Sir Thomas Fairfax, commander-in-chief of the parliamentary army, entered Devonshire, and pursued his victorious career, till he had reduced every town and fortress in the county. Lord Goring, who had been quartered at Poltimore, with 1500 horse, retired into Exeter: he afterwards removed to Newton Bushell, Totnes, and Dartmouth. From the latter place, having quitted his command, he sailed to France.[q]

Sir Thomas Fairfax having entered Devon, halted at Honiton on the 14th of October. The King's forces, which were stationed at Ottery St. Mary, Collumpton, &c., retreated. On the 15th, General Massey was sent forwards to besiege Tiverton. Fairfax advanced with his army to Bradninch on the 16th; and on the 18th, he advanced in person to the siege of Tiverton. The next day, the church and castle were stormed and taken. After the reduction of Tiverton, the General and his army removed to Silverton, which they reached on the 20th; on the 22d, they

[m] Vicars, iv. 96. [n] Ibid. iv. 112. [o] Clarendon. [p] Ibid.

[q] Sprigge's England's Recovery, whence most of the events relating to the expedition of Sir Thomas Fairfax are taken.

marched

marched to Newton St. Cyres. They removed to Crediton on the 23d; on Sunday the 26th, again to Silverton; and on the 27th, to Topsham.

Poltimore, Bishop's Clist, and Stoke Canon, were made garrisons for the parliament. From the 19th of November to the 6th of December, Fairfax's army was quartered at Ottery St. Mary. During this time, a great sickness prevailed there, to which, among others, Colonel Pickering, a distinguished officer, fell a sacrifice. When Fairfax stationed his army at Ottery, Sir Richard Grenville was with the King's forces at Oakhampton, and had thrown up some entrenchments to secure himself in that town, but about the end of November he retired into Cornwall.[r]

Sir Thomas Fairfax removed his army to Tiverton on the 6th of December. A council of war was held at that place on Sunday the 7th. On the 8th, he took possession of Crediton, where Sir Hardress Waller was left with some regiments of foot. During the month of December, Sir Thomas Fairfax took three strong garrisons of the King's; Fulford House, Canon Teign, and Callyntyn House.[s] The command of Fulford and Canon Teign was given to Colonel Okey. Powderham was attempted, but at first without success: a temporary garrison was formed by the besiegers in the church, and victualled from Nutwell House, a garrison of the parliament, but soon evacuated. During the same month, Colonel Okey had a skirmish with some of the King's forces near Chulmleigh, and took Lord Chichester's house at Eggesford. Sir Thomas Fairfax held a rendezvous of his army at Cadbury fort, on the 26th of December. Ashburton was taken on the 29th, and garrisoned for the parliament.

On the 1st or 2d of January, 1646, Canterbury[t] fort, near Plymouth, and St. Budeaux church and church-yard, both strongly fortified, were taken by the garrison at Plymouth.[u] Tiverton continued to be the head-quarters of the parliamentary army till the 8th of January. About this time, the principal strength of the King's forces in the west, except the garrison at Exeter, was under the command of Lord Wentworth, and stationed in the neighbourhood of Ashburton. On the 8th of January, Fairfax marched with his army to Moreton; the same day there was a skirmish at Bow, in which Sir Hardress Waller took several prisoners. In the

[r] Clarendon.

[s] I have not met with any account of a house of this name, nor can I learn where it was: it is described in the Chronicles as situated on the river, west of Exeter.

[t] Kinterbury, in the parish of St. Budeaux. [u] Sprigge; and Vicars, iv. 340.

evening

evening of the 9th, Cromwell, with a detachment of the parliamentary army, fell in with part of Lord Wentworth's brigade stationed at Bovey Tracey, and dispersed them. Ilsington [y] church was for a while occupied as a place of retreat by some of the fugitives, but quitted on Cromwell's approach. On the 10th, Fairfax was with his army at Ashburton. Prince Charles, who had been residing for some time at Tavistock, now withdrew into Cornwall; and about the same time the blockade of Plymouth was wholly abandoned. [z]

On the 15th of January, when the King's cause was almost hopeless, Lord Hopton was made commander-in-chief in the west. Totnes was quitted on the approach of Sir Thomas Fairfax, who halted there on his march to Dartmouth. On the 12th, he sent two regiments to besiege that town, which was stormed by him in person on the 18th, when it was taken with the castle, Townstall church, Mount Boone, and King's Weare fort, assisted by the fleet under Admiral Batten. The army moved onwards on the 19th. Charles fort, at Salcombe, was summoned on the 23d, but held out some months longer. The army returned to Totnes on the 21st, marched to Newton Bushell on the 24th, and to Chudleigh on the 25th. On that day, Powderham Castle was taken by Colonel Hamond; but it seems to have been retaken, and again garrisoned for the King, since Vicars relates the surrender of that castle to Sir Hardress Waller, about the end of March, and gives the particulars. Soon after Colonel Hamond took Powderham, the royalists are said to have abandoned a garrison at St. Peter Byme's. [a] Sir Thomas Fairfax summoned Exeter on the 27th of January, without effect; after this he was diverted to the north of Devon. Sir Hardress Waller began the blockade of Exeter on the 9th of February. Barley House was garrisoned by him during this month, and *Reymouth* House [b], (within a mile of Exeter). Colonel Shapcote began to blockade Exmouth fort. Alphington was the head-quarters of the besieging army. [c]

Sir Thomas Fairfax was with his army at Crediton, from the 10th to the 14th of February; from thence he advanced, by way of Chulmleigh, towards Torrington, in which town Lord Hopton had just established

[y] Erroneously called Ellington. [z] Clarendon.

[a] Whitelocke. This must have been Mamhead, then Sir Peter Ball's.

[b] I have not been able to hear of any house of this name, or at all resembling it, near Exeter. [c] Sprigge.

his head-quarters. Having held a rendezvous of his army at Ash Reigny on the morning of the 16th, and on his march taken Mr. Rolle's house at Stevenstone, then occupied by a party of the King's dragoons, on the same night he attacked Lord Hopton in his quarters, and totally defeated his army. Lord Hopton and Lord Capel were both wounded in the action. About 200 prisoners were the next day blown up in the the church.[d] A thanksgiving was appointed for this victory, which indeed seems to have been the death-blow of the power of the royalists in the west.

On the 17th of February, Sir Thomas Fairfax sent a party to take possession of Holsworthy, then occupied by some of the King's forces: on the 19th, he placed a garrison in Tawstock House, and returned to Stevenstone, the quarters at Torrington being inconvenient, on account of the accident which had happened to the church.

On the 15th of March, Exmouth fort was surrendered.[e] On the 25th, Sir Thomas Fairfax visited the garrison at Plymouth, and went thence to Oakhampton: there he was met by the army from Launceston, which halted in that town on the 28th. The next day the general advanced with the army to Crediton, which he quitted on the 30th. At this time Heavitree was occupied by the besieging army. On the 31st, Sir Thomas Fairfax was at Columbjohn, the army being quartered at Silverton.[f] A treaty, relative to the surrender of Exeter, was begun at Poltimore, on the 3d of April. Previously to the commencement of this treaty, three forts had been delivered into the General's hands: St. Downes[g], on the north side of Exeter, Mount Radford, and a very large house in St. Thomas's parish. The treaty was carried on till the 9th, on which day the city was surrendered on articles, by Sir John Berkeley, the governor.

On the 10th of April, Sir Thomas Fairfax appeared before Barnstaple; and on the following day, that town and the castle were surrendered on nearly the same terms as Exeter.[h] Sir Thomas Fairfax marched thence to Exeter, which city he entered with his victorious army, on the 14th: here he stayed till the 18th, when having incorporated the men raised by Colonel Shapcote, Colonel Were, and Colonel Frye, into one regiment, he left it to garrison the city, under the command of Colonel Hamond.

[d] Sprigge. [e] Vicars, iv. 404. [f] Sprigge.
[g] Vicars, iv. 407. The fort of Downes was in the parish of St. David.
[h] Sprigge.

Mount

Mount Edgecumbe surrendered to Colonel Hamond on the 21st of April.[i] This was the last garrison in Devonshire which held out for the King, except Charles fort, at Salcombe Regis, which was defended by its gallant governor, Sir Edmund Fortescue, till the beginning of June, when it surrendered on honourable terms to Colonel Welden, the governor of Plymouth.[k]

This county became memorable, in 1688, as having witnessed the first scenes of the happy revolution of that year. The Prince of Orange landed at Torbay, on the 5th of November, and immediately rode to Ford, the house of Sir William Courtenay, near Newton Abbot, where he stayed till the 8th.[l] On that day he made a public entry into Exeter[m]: the next day he went to the cathedral, where he returned thanks for his safe arrival. After *Te Deum* had been sung, the Prince's declaration was read by his chaplain, Dr. Burnet, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury. The Prince remained several days at Exeter, before any of the principal persons of the county came in to him. An association is said to have been signed in the cathedral on the 17th. On the 21st, the Prince quitted Exeter, accompanied by several gentlemen of Somersetshire and Devonshire; and having dined that day at Ottery, proceeded to Axminster, where he remained four days.[n] A small garrison was placed at Exeter, under the command of Sir Edward Seymour.

Teignmouth was burnt by the French in the year 1690.[o] It may be here mentioned, that the great military hero of that day, the Duke of Marlborough, was a native of Devonshire, having been born at Ash, in the parish of Musbury, the seat of his maternal grandfather, Sir John Drake.

In the year 1719, in consequence of the great preparations made by the French, for the invasion of England, several regiments of horse and foot were sent into Devonshire, and there was an encampment on Clist heath.[p]

In the year 1779, the combined fleets having appeared off Plymouth caused a great alarm, especially on account of the dock-yard, and the

[i] Whitelocke, 207.

[k] See Whitelocke, who says June 1., and Vicars (iv. 436.), who speaks of the surrender as having happened about the 3d.

[l] Tract printed in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. i. p. 438.

[m] The account of the procession, quoted in p. 188. of the Parochial History, was originally printed in this tract, in 1688.

[n] See the above-mentioned tract.

[o] See the account of that place.

[p] Jenkins.

numerous prisoners of war then collected at that port. The prisoners were removed to Exeter; and William Bastard, Esq., of Kitley, who had, with great spirit, on the first appearance of danger, raised a corps of volunteers, commanded them on their march. For his active and prompt exertions upon this occasion, the King, without any previous communication of his design, ordered a baronet's patent to be made out for him. The citizens of Exeter also raised a corps of volunteers to guard the prisoners, who were confined in the county Bridewell, given up by the justices for that purpose. Several regiments of volunteers were raised in Devon during the expectation of a French invasion, in 1798; and the following year, cannon were brought from Plymouth for the defence of Exeter, and a camp was formed on Woodbury down, the park of artillery being stationed within the ancient entrenchment. These preparations were repeated in 1803, and a camp again formed on Woodbury down, Lieut.-General Simcoe having the chief command of the district.

Civil Division of the County.

In the Exeter survey of Domesday, we find mention of at least 38 hundreds into which Devonshire was then divided. At p. 59. of the printed survey occurs a list of the hundreds, with the number of hides in each but in this list some hundreds are omitted, which are mentioned in p. 56 and 57. The list from p. 59. to p. 65. contains 30 hundreds, with the number of hides in each as follows:

Hundreds.	No. of Hides.	Hundreds.	No. of Hides.	Hundreds.	No. of Hides.
Alleridge [q]	40	Culintone	25 and 3 virgates.	Plintone	25
Axemenistre	50	Dippeforde.	38	Sutmoltone	22
Axemuda	9 and 1 virgate.	Esseministre	50	Sulfertone	52
Badentone	25	Framintone	20	Taintone	30
Brauntone and Scirewelle	50	Hamioke	24	Tautone	42
Cadelintone	46	Hasbertone [r]	18½	Twertone	20
Carsewille	50	Hertilande	20	Toritone	84
Chridiatone	20	Liftone	20	Walchentone	25
Clistone	27	Mertone	48	Wenfort	54
		Offecolum	14	Witric	30

In pages 56. and 57. we find mention of Budeleie, Clawetone, Hermetone, Hertesbie, Mollande, Otrie, Rueberge, Tainebruge, Tulvertone,

[q] Probably Harrige, or Hayridge.

[r] At p. 57. written Halbreton.

and

and Wetrigge: supposing the two last to have been the same, as it is probable they were, as Twertone (Tiverton), and Witric (Witheridge), it will make the number, as before mentioned, 38.

In the Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I., 32 hundreds are recorded, besides the hundred of Lovetot, incidentally mentioned in p. 70. as appertaining to the manor of Fremington, and co-extensive with that manor.

The others are

Axeministre	Exminstre	Rouburg
Axemue	Fremington	Schefbeare
Baunton	Harrige	Stanburg
Blaka Toriton	Hauberton	Sudmolton
Braunton	Haytorr	Syrewell
Buddele	Hemyok	Tavystoke
Cliston	Hertilande	Teynebrugg or Tingebrugg
Colrige	Lifton	Womford or Wonford
Cridiaton	Nortauton	Wynklegh
Ermyntone	Plympton	Wyrugg or Wytherugg.

As the hundreds, in which the several manors are situated, are not specified either in the Exchequer or in the Exeter Domesday, it would be impossible to ascertain the respective situations or contents of the ancient hundreds, whose names are not now retained. Carswelle, Dippeforde, and Mertone, probably occupied nearly the same situation as Haytorr, Stanborough, and Shebbeare, which are not in the Domesday list; Axminster and Axmouth have been united in one, sometime called the hundred of Axminster and Axmouth, but now generally Axminster only.

The names of the modern hundreds, 33 in number[s], with their respective lords, are given in the following table: —

Axminster

[s] The county is divided into three districts, called the North, East, and South divisions, in which the hundreds are thus distributed:

North.	East.	South.
Witheridge	Hayridge	Stanborough
North Tawton	Hemyocke	Coleridge
Black Torrington	Tiverton	Wonford
Shebbear	Bampton	Haytor
Winkleigh	Halberton	West Budleigh
Hartland	East Budleigh	Plympton
Sherwell	Colyton	Tavistock
South Molton	Axminster	Lifton
Braunton	Cliston	Crediton
Fremington.	Ottery St. Mary.	Teignbridge
		Exminster
		Ermington

Axminster	Lord Petre.
Bampton	Honourable Newton Fellowes
Black Torrington	G. P. M. Young, Esq.
Braunton	Lord Rolle.
Cliston	Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.
Coleridge	Earl Morley.
Colyton	Sir William Templer Pole, Bart.
Crediton	Benjamin Cleave, Esq.
East Budleigh	Lord Rolle.
Ermington	John Bulteel, Esq.
Exminster	Lord Viscount Courtenay.
Fremington	G. A. Barbor, Esq.
Halberton	Richard Hall Clarke, Esq.
Hartland	Rev. T. H. Morrison.
Hayridge	Albany Savile, Esq., M. P.
Haytor	Mrs. Dorothy Brown, widow.
Hemiock	Mrs. Simcoe, widow of General Simcoe.
Lifton	W. A. Harris, Esq.
North Tawton	Honourable Newton Fellowes.
Ottery	Rev. Samuel How.
Plympton	Earl Morley.
Roborough	Sir M. M. Lopes, Bart.
Shebbear	The Sheriff of Devon for the time being.
Sherwell	Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart.
South Molton	Earl Fortescue.
Stanborough	John Bulteel, Esq.
Tavistock	The Duke of Bedford.
Teignbridge	Lord Clifford.
Tiverton	Sir Henry Carew, Bart.
West Budleigh	Albany Savile, Esq., M.P.
Winkleigh	Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.
Witheridge	Honourable Newton Fellowes.
Wonford	Albany Savile, Esq., M.P.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction and Division of the County.

Upon the ecclesiastical division of the kingdom, which took place in 703[t], Devonshire formed part of the diocese of Sherbourne. About the year 910 this diocese was subdivided, and Devonshire constituted a diocese of itself, the bishop having his see at Crediton. About the year 1040 the bishopric of Cornwall was united to it, at the solicitation of Livingus, the bishop of Devonshire. His successor, Bishop Leofric, in 1050, removed the see from Crediton to Exeter, where it has ever since continued. The diocese is divided into four archdeaconries, of which Cornwall is one. Devonshire is divided into the archdeaconries of Exeter, Barnstaple, and Totnes, and subdivided into 23 deaneries, which are thus distributed: —

Ayles-

[t] Before this period, the whole southern part of the kingdom, from Kent to the extremity of Cornwall, was under one bishop.

Archdeaconry of Exeter.	Archdeaconry of Barnstaple.	Archdeaconry of Totnes.
Aylesbeare	Barum or Barnstaple	Holsworthy
Cadbury	Chulmleigh	Ipplepen
Christianity or Exeter	Hertland	Moreton
Dunkeswell	Shirwell	Okehampton
Dunsford	South Molton	Tamerton
Honiton	Torrington.	Tavistock
Kenne		Totton or Totnes
Plymtree		Woodleigh.
Tiverton.		

Camden, from Wolsey's list, makes the number of parishes in this county to be 394.[u] Including subordinate or daughter churches, the chapelries belonging to which are now esteemed and called separate parishes, the present number is 471; and I cannot understand how it should ever have been so small as 394; since that of the chapelries, just spoken of, does not exceed 41. Two ancient parishes, Wolverchurch or Wolford church, and Sticklepath, formerly rectories, are now wholly annihilated as parishes, nor are they even deemed chapelries, although there is a chapel at Sticklepath, at which Divine service is occasionally performed. Rousedown has only a dilapidated church; Blackborough Bolhay, not even the ruins of a church.

Not taking into the account the 41 subordinate or daughter churches, the number of benefices in the county is 430; of which 258 (a much greater proportion than in some counties) are rectories; 130 vicarages; and 42 donatives or curacies. Of the two latter, 108 were appropriated to monasteries, and the tithes are now, for the most part, in lay hands.

Above 40 benefices have been appropriated, from early times, to ecclesiastical bodies, in which they are still vested; as the bishop, the dean individually, the dean and chapter, the chancellor, precentor, and vicars choral of Exeter cathedral, the churches of Windsor and Sarum, and Eton college.

Six churches are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop; 22 (including eight daughter churches) in that of the dean and chapter; one (Braunton) in that of the dean; one other (Woodbury) in that of the vicars choral; and one other (Uffculme) in that of the dean and chapter of Sarum.

The office of dean rural is, in this diocese, an efficient office, the deans rural being elected annually at the visitations.

[u] Westcote says, that there were only 381 parishes, in 1371, when the clergy voted the King an aid of 50,000*l.*, to be levied at so much each parish.

Table

Table of Parishes.

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Abbotsham	V.	Shebbear	Hertland
East Allington	R.	Stanborough	Woodleigh
West Allington	V.	Stanborough	Woodleigh
Alphington	R.	Wonford	Kenne
Alverdiscott	R.	Fremington	Hertland
Alwington	R.	Shebbear	Hertland
East Anstey	R.	South Molton	South Molton
West Anstey	V.	South Molton	South Molton
Arlington	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Ashburton	V.	Teignbridge	Moreton
Ashbury	R.	Black Torrington	Okehampton
Ashcombe	R.	Exminster	Kenne
Ashford	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
Ashprington	R.	Coleridge	Totton
Ash Reigney	R.	North Tawton	Dunsford
Ashton	R.	Exminster	Dunsford
Ashwater	R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Atherington	R.	North Tawton	Barnstaple
Aveton Giffard	R.	Ermington	Woodleigh
Awliscombe	V.	Hemiock	Dunkeswell
Axminster	V.	Axminster	Honiton
Axmouth	V.	Axminster	Honiton
Aylesbeare	V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Bampton †	V.	Bampton	Tiverton
Barnstaple	V.	Braunton	Barnstaple
Beaford	R.	Shebbear	Torrington
Beaworthy	R.	Black Torrington	Okehampton
Beer Ferrers	R.	Roborough	Tamerton
Belston	R.	Black Torrington	Okehampton
Berry Nerber	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
Berry Pomeroy	V.	Haytor	Ipplepen
* Bickington, appendant to Ashburton		Teignbridge	Moreton
Abbots Bickington	C.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
High Bickington	R.	North Tawton	Barnstaple
Bickleigh	R.	Hayridge	Tiverton
Bickleigh	V.	Roborough	Tamerton
Bickton	R.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Bideford	R.	Shebbear	Hertland
Bigbury	R.	Ermington	Woodleigh
Bittadon	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
Blackauton	V.	Coleridge	Totton
Blackborough Bolhay ‡	R.	Hayridge	Plymtree
North Bovey	R.	Teignbridge	Moreton
Bovey Tracey	V.	Teignbridge	Moreton
Bradford	R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Bradninch	C.	Hayridge	Plymtree
Bradstone	R.	Lifton	Tavistock
Bradworthy	V.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Brampford Speke	R.	Wonford	Cadbury
Branscomb	V.	Colyton	Aylesbeare
Bratton Clovelly	R.	Lifton	Okehampton
Bratton Fleming	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
Braunton	V.	Braunton	Shirwell
High Bray	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Brendon	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
South Brent	V.	Stanborough	Totton
Brent Tor	C.	Tavistock	Tavistock
Bridestowe	R.	Lifton	Tavistock
Bridford	R.	Wonford	Dunsford
Bridgrule	V.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Brixham	V.	Haytor	Ipplepen
Brixton	R.	Plympton	Plympton
Broadwood Kelly	R.	Black Torrington	Okehampton
Broadwood Wiger	V.	Lifton	Tavistock
Brushford	C.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
Buckerell	V.	Hemiock	Plymtree
Buckfastleigh	V.	Stanborough	Totton
* Buckland in the Moor, appendant to Ashburton		Haytor	Moreton
Buckland Brewer	V.	Shebbear	Hertland
East Buckland	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
Egg Buckland	V.	Roborough	Tamerton
Buckland Filleigh	R.	Shebbear	Torrington

† In this parish is the chapel of Petton.

‡ The church of this parish is dilapidated.

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Buckland Monachorum	V.	Roborough	Tamerton
* Buckland Toussaints, appendant to Loddiswell		Coleridge	Woodleigh
West Buckland	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
East Budleigh	V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
* St. Budock, appendant to St. Andrew, Plymouth.		Roborough	Plympton
* Bulkworthy, appendant to Buckland Brewer		Shebbear.	Hertland
Bundleigh	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
Burlescombe†	V.	Bampton	Tiverton
Burrington	V.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
Butterleigh	R.	Cliston	Plymtree
Cadbury	V.	Hayridge	Cadbury
Cadleigh	R.	Hayridge	Cadbury
Calverleigh	R.	Tiverton	Tiverton
Abbots Carswell	V.	Haytor	Ipplepen
* King's Carswell, appendant to St. Mary Church		Haytor	Ipplepen
Chagford	R.	Wonford	Dunsford
Challocombe	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Charles	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Charleton	R.	Coleridge	Woodleigh
Chawleigh	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
Cheldon	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Cheriton Bishop	R.	Wonford	Dunsford
Cheriton Fitzpaine	R.	West Budleigh	Cadbury
Chittlehampton	V.	South Molton	Barnstaple
* Chivelstone, appendant to Stokenham		Coleridge	Woodleigh
Christow	V.	Wonford	Dunsford
Chudleigh	V.	Exminster	Kenne
Chulmleigh	R.	Witheridge	Chulmleigh
Churchstow	V.	Stanborough	Woodleigh
* Churston Ferrers, appendant to Brixham		Haytor	Ipplepen
Clannaborough	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
Clawton	C.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Clayhanger	R.	Bampton	Tiverton
Clay-hydon	R.	Hemiock	Dunkeswell
Broad Clist‡	V.	Cliston	Aylesbeare
Clist St. George	R.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Clist Hydon	R.	Cliston	Plymtree
Honiton Clist	C.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Clist St. Laurence	R.	Cliston	Plymtree
Clist St. Mary	R.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Clovelly	R.	Hartland§	Hertland
Cockington	C.	Haytor	Ipplepen
* Coffinswell, appendant to St. Mary Church		Haytor	Ipplepen
Colebrooke	V.	Crediton	Cadbury
Coleridge	R.	North Tawton	Plymtree
Collumpton	V.	Hayridge	Plymtree
Colyton	V.	Colyton	Honiton
Colyton Raleigh	V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Comb in Teignhead	R.	Wonford	Kenne
Comb Martin	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
Comb Pyne	R.	Axminster	Honiton
Comb Raleigh	R.	Axminster	Dunkeswell
* Cookbury, appendant to Milton Damarell		Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Cornwood	V.	Ermington	Plympton
Cornworthy	V.	Coleridge	Totton
Coryton	R.	Lifton	Tavistock
Cotleigh	R.	Colyton	Honiton
Countesbury	C.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Creacomb	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Crediton	V.	Crediton	Kenne
Culmstock	V.	Hemiock	Tiverton
Dartington	R.	Stanborough	Totton

† In this parish is the chapel of Ayshford. ‡ In this parish is the chapel of Columbjohn.

§ The hundred is usually spelt Hartland; the deanery Hertland.

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Dartmouth			
* St. Saviour, appendant to Townstall		Coleridge	Totton
* St. Petrock, to Stoke-Fleming			
* St. David's, appendant to Heavitree		Wonford	Exeter
Dawlish	V.	Exminster	Kenne
Dean Prior	V.	Stanborough	Totton
Denbury	R.	Haytor	Ipplepen
Diptford	R.	Stanborough	Totton
Dittisham	R.	Coleridge	Totton
Dodbrooke	R.	Coleridge	Woodleigh
Doddescombleigh	R.	Exminster	Dunsford
Dolton	R.	North Tawton	Torrington
Dowland	C.	North Tawton	Torrington
East Downe	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
West Downe	V.	Braunton	Shirwell
Downe St. Mary	R.	North Tawton	Cadbury
Dunchidiock	R.	Exminster	Kenne
Dunkeswell	V.	Hemiock	Dunkeswell
Dunsford	V.	Wonford	Dunsford
Dunterton	R.	Lifton	Tavistock
Eggesford	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
Ermington	R. & V.	Ermington	Plympton
Exbourne	R.	Black Torrington	Oakhampton
Exeter			
Allhallows	R.		
Allhallows on the Wall	C.		
St. Edmund on the Bridge	R.		
St. George	R.		
St. John	R.		
St. Kerrian	R.		
St. Laurence	R.	Wonford	Exeter
St. Martin	R.		
St. Mary Arches	R.		
St. Mary Major	R.		
St. Mary Steps	R.		
St. Olave	R.		
St. Pancras	R.		
St. Paul	R.		
St. Petrock	R.		

† In this parish is the chapel of Culm Davy.

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Exeter, *cont.*			
St. Stephen	R.	Wonford	Exeter
Trinity	R.		
Exminster	V.	Exminster	Kenne
Farringdon	R.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Farway	R.	Colyton	Honiton
Feniton	R.	Hayridge	Plymtree
Filleigh	R.	Braunton	Barnstaple
Fremington	V.	Fremington	Barnstaple
Frithelstock	C.	Shebbear	Hertland
Georgeham	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
* Germanswick, appendant to Broadwood Wiger		Lifton	Okehampton
Gidley	R.	Wonford	Dunsford
St. Giles, see Stow			
St. Giles in the Heath	C.	Black Torrington	Trigg Major, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall
Gittisham	R.	East Budleigh	Honiton
Goodleigh	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
Haccombe	R.	Wonford	Kenne
Halberton	V.	Halberton	Tiverton
Halwell	R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
* Halwell, appendant to Harberton		Coleridge	Totton
Harberton	V.		
Harford	R.	Ermington	Plympton
Harpford	R.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Hartland	C.	Hartland	Hertland
Harwood	R.	Fremington	Barnstaple
Hatherleigh	V.	Black Torrington	Okehampton
Heanton Punchardon	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
Heavitree	V.	Wonford	Exeter
Broad Hembury	V.	Hayridge	Plymtree
Hemiock †	R.	Hemiock	Dunkeswell
Broad Hempston	V.	Haytor	Ipplepen
Little Hempston	R.	Haytor	Ipplepen
Hennock	V.	Teignbridge	Moreton
Highampton	R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
* Highweek ‡, appendant to King's Teignton		Teignbridge	Moreton
Hittisleigh	R.	Wonford	Dunsford

‡ Newton Bushell, is a chapel to Highweek.

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Hockworthy	V.	Bampton	Tiverton
Holbeton	V.	Ermington	Plympton
Holcombe Burnell	V.	Wonford	Dunsford
Holcombe Rogus	R.	Bampton	Tiverton
Hollacombe	R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Holne	V.	Stanborough	Totton
Holsworthy	R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Honeychurch	R.	Black Torrington	Okehampton
Honiton †	R.	Axminster	Honiton
Huish	R.	Shebbear	Torrington
North Huish	R.	Stanborough	Plympton
* South Huish, appendant to West Allington		Stanborough	Woodleigh
Hunshaw	R.	Fremington	Barnstaple
Huntsham	R.	Tiverton	Tiverton
Huxham	R.	Wonford	Aylesbeare
Ide	C.	Exminster	Kenne
Ideford	R.	Teignbridge	Moreton
Iddesleigh	R.	Shebbear	Torrington
Ilfracombe	V.	Braunton	Shirwell
Ilsington	V.	Teignbridge	Moreton
Instow	R.	Fremington	Barnstaple
Inwardsleigh	R.	Black Torrington	Okehampton
Ipplepen	V.	Haytor	Ipplepen
Jacobstow	R.	Black Torrington	Okehampton
Kelly	R.	Lifton	Tavistock
Kenne	R.	Exminster	Kenne
Kennerly	R.	Crediton	Cadbury
Kentisbeer	R.	Hayridge	Plymtree
Kentisbury	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
Kenton	V.	Exminster	Kenne
* Kilmington, appendant to Axminster		Axminster	Honiton
* Kingsbridge, appendant to Churchstow		Stanborough	Woodleigh
* Kingston, appendant to Ermington		Ermington	Plympton
Knowstone	V.	South Molton	South Molton
Lamerton	V.	Lifton	Tavistock
Landcross	R.	Shebbear	Hertland
Landkey	C.	South-Molton	Barnstaple
Langtree	R.	Shebbear	Torrington
Lapford	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
St. Leonard	R.	Wonford	Exeter
North Lew	R.	Black Torrington	Okehampton
Lew Trenchard	R.	Lifton	Tavistock
Lidford	R.	Lifton	Tavistock
Lifton	R.	Lifton	Tavistock
Limpstone	R.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Linton	C.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Littleham	V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Littleham	R.	Shebbear	Hertland
Loddiswell	V.	Stanborough	Woodleigh
Loxbear	R.	Tiverton	Tiverton
Loxhore	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Luffincott	R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Luppit	V.	Axminster	Dunkeswell
Lustleigh	R.	Teignbridge	Moreton
Maker	V.	East, in Cornwall, and Roborough, in Devon	East in the Archdeaconry of Cornwall
Mamhead	R.	Exminster	Kenne
Manaton	R.	Teignbridge	Moreton
*Marlborough appendant to West Allington		Stanborough	Woodleigh
* Marldon, appendant to Paignton		Haytor	Ipplepen
Martinhoe	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Marwood	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
Mary Ansleigh	C.	Witheridge	South Molton
St. Mary Church	V.	Haytor	Ipplepen
Mary Stowe	V.	Lifton	Tavistock
Meavy	R.	Roborough	Tamerton
Meeth	R.	Shebbear	Torrington
* Membury, appendant to Axminster		Axminster	Honiton
Merton	R.	Shebbear	Torrington
Meshaw	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Milton Abbot	V.	Tavistock	Tavistock
Milton Damarell	R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
* South Milton, appendant to West Allington		Stanborough	Woodleigh

† In the town of Honiton is the chapel of Allhallows.

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Modbury	V.	Ermington	Plympton
Molland	V.	South Molton	South Molton
North Molton	V.	South Molton	South Molton
South Molton	C.	South Molton	South Molton
Monkleigh	V.	Shebbear	Hertland
*Monkton, appendant to Colyton		Colyton	Honiton
Morchard Bishop	R.	Crediton	Cadbury
Cruwys Morchard	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Morebath	V.	Bampton	Tiverton
Moreleigh	R.	Stanborough	Woodleigh
Moreton Hampstead	R.	Teignbridge	Moreton
Morthoe	V.	Braunton	Shirwell
Musbury	R.	Axminster	Honiton
Netherex	C.	Hayridge	Cadbury
Newton St. Cyres	V.	Crediton	Cadbury
Newton Ferrers	R.	Ermington	Plympton
Newton St. Petrock	R.	Shebbear	Torrington
Newton Tracey	R.	Fremington	Barnstaple
St. Nicholas	V.	Wonford	Kenne
Broad Nimet	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
Nimet Rowland	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
Nimet Tracey or Bow	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
Northam	V.	Shebbear	Hertland
Northleigh	R.	Colyton	Honiton
Bishop's Nympton	V.	Witheridge	South Molton
George Nympton	R.	South Molton	South Molton
King's Nympton	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Oakford	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Oakhampton	V.	Lifton	Okehampton
Offwell	R.	Colyton	Honiton
East Ogwell	R.	Wonford	Kenne
West Ogwell	R.	Wonford	Kenne
Otterton	V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Ottery St. Mary	V.	Ottery St. Mary	Aylesbeare
Up-Ottery	V.	Axminster	Dunkeswell
* Ven-Ottery, appendant to Harpford		East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Paignton	V.	Haytor	Ipplepen
*Pancras Week, appendant to Bradworthy		Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Parkham	R.	Shebbear	Hertland
Parracombe	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Peahembury	V.	Hayridge	Plymtree
Petersmerland	C.	Shebbear	Torrington
North Petherwin	V.	Black Torrington	Trigg Major, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall
Petrockstow	R.	Shebbear	Torrington
Pilton	C.	Braunton	Barnstaple
Pinhoe	V.	Wonford	Aylesbeare
Plymouth			
St. Andrew†	V.	Roborough	Plympton
Charles	V.		
Plympton St. Mary	C.	Plympton	Plympton
Plympton Maurice	C.		
Plymstock	C.	Plympton	Plympton
Plymtree	R.	Hayridge	Plymtree
Poltimore	R.	Wonford	Aylesbeare
South Pool	R.	Coleridge	Woodleigh
Portlemouth	R.	Coleridge	Woodleigh
Poughill	R.	West Budleigh	Cadbury
Powderham	R.	Exminster	Kenne
Puddington	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
*East Putford, appendant to Buckland Brewer		Shebbear	Hertland
West Putford	R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Pyworthy	R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Rackenford	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Rattery	V.	Stanborough	Totton
* Revelstoke, appendant to Yealmpton		Plympton	Plympton
Rew	R.	Wonford	Plymtree
Ringmore	R.	Ermington	Woodleigh
Roborough	R.	Fremington	Torrington
Rockbear	V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Romansleigh	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Roseash	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Rousedown‡	R.	Axminster	Honiton

† The chapel of Weston Peverell is in this parish.

‡ The church of this parish is dilapidated.

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Salcombe Regis	V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Sampford Courtenay†	R.	Black Torrington	Okehampton
Sampford Peverell	R.	Halberton	Tiverton
Sampford Spiney	C.	Roborough	Tamerton
Sandford	C.	Crediton	Cadbury
Satterleigh	R.	South Molton	South Molton
Seaton and Beer	V.	Colyton	Honiton
Shaugh	C.	Plympton	Plympton
Shebbear	V.	Shebbear	Torrington
Sheldon	C.	Hayridge	Dunkeswell
*Sherford, appendant to Stokenham		Coleridge	Woodleigh
Sherwill	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Shillingford St. George	R.	Exminster	Kenne
* Shipstor, appendant to Bickleigh		Roborough	Tamerton
*Shipwash, appendant to Shebbear		Shebbear	Torrington
Shobrooke	R.	West Budleigh	Cadbury
* Shute, appendant to Colyton		Colyton	Honiton
Sidbury	V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Sidmouth	V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
* St. Sidwell, appendant to Heavitree		Wonford	Exeter
Silverton	R.	Hayridge	Plymtree
Slapton	C.	Coleridge	Woodleigh
* Sourton, appendant to Bridestowe		Lifton	Tavistock
Southleigh	R.	Colyton	Honiton
Sowton	R.	Wonford	Aylesbeare
Spreyton	V.	Wonford	Dunsford
Church Staunton	R.	Hemiock	Dunkeswell
Staverton	V.	Haytor	Ipplepen
Stockleigh English	R.	West Budleigh	Cadbury
Stockleigh Pomeroy	R.	West Budleigh	Cadbury
Stoke Canon	C.	Wonford	Aylesbeare
Stoke Damarell	R.	Roborough	Tamerton
Stoke Fleming	R.	Coleridge	Ipplepen ‡
Stoke Gabriel	V.	Haytor	Ipplepen
Stoke in Teignhead	R.	Wonford	Kenne
Stoke Rivers	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Stokenham	V.	Coleridge	Woodleigh
* East Stonehouse, appendant to Plymouth		Roborough	Tamerton
Stoodley	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Stow St. Giles	C.	Fremington	Torrington
Stowford	R.	Lifton	Tavistock
Sutcombe	R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Swymbridge	C.	South Molton	Barnstaple
South Sydenham	R.	Lifton	Tavistock
Tallaton	R.	Hayridge	Plymtree
Tamerton Foliot	V.	Roborough	Tamerton
Tavistock	V.	Tavistock	Tavistock
Mary Tavy	R.	Lifton	Tavistock
Peter Tavy	R.	Roborough	Tamerton
Tawstock	R.	Fremington	Barnstaple
Bishop's Tawton	V.	South Molton	Barnstaple
North Tawton	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
South Tawton	V.	Wonford	Dunsford
Tedburne St. Mary	R.	Wonford	Dunsford
Teigngrace	R.	Teignbridge	Moreton
East Teignmouth	C.	Exminster	Kenne
West Teignmouth	C.		
Bishop's Teignton	V.	Exminster	Kenne
Drew's Teignton	R.	Wonford	Moreton
King's Teignton	V.	Teignbridge	Moreton
Templeton	R.	Witheridge	Tiverton
Tetcott	R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Thelbridge	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
St. Thomas	V.	Wonford	Kenne
Thornbury	R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Thorncombe	V.	Axminster	Honiton
Thorverton	V.	Hayridge	Cadbury

† In this parish is the chapel of Sticklepath.
‡ In the visitations inserted as in the deanery of Totton.

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Throwley	R.	Wonford	Dunsford
* Thrushelton, appendant to Maristow		Lifton	Tavistock
Thurlestone	R.	Stanborough	Woodleigh
Tiverton	R.†	Tiverton	Tiverton
Topsham	C.	Wonford	Aylesbeare
Tor Bryan	R.	Haytor	Ipplepen
Tor Mohun	C.	Haytor	Ipplepen
Black Torrington	R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Great Torrington	V.	Fremington	Torrington
Little Torrington	R.	Shebbear	Torrington
Totnes	V.	Coleridge	Totton
Townstall	V.	Coleridge	Totton
Trentishoe	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
Trusham	R.	Exminster	Kenne
*Twitchen, appendant to North Molton		South Molton	South Molton
Uffculme	V.	Bampton	Tiverton
Ugborough	V.	Ermington	Plympton
Uplime	R.	Axminster	Honiton
Uplowman	R.	Tiverton	Tiverton
Upton Helions	R.	West Budleigh	Cadbury
Upton Pyne	R.	Wonford	Cadbury
Virginstow	R.	Lifton	Tavistock
Walkhampton	V.	Roborough	Tamerton
Warkley	R.	South Molton	South Molton
Washfield	R.	West Budleigh	Tiverton
Washford Pyne	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Weare Giffard	R.	Shebbear	Hertland
* King's Weare, appendant to Brixham		Haytor	Ipplepen
Welcombe	C.	Hartland	Hertland
Wembury	C.	Plympton	Plympton
Wemworthy	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
Werrington	C.	Black Torrington	Trigg Major, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall
Westleigh	V.	Fremington	Barnstaple
Whimple	R.	Cliston	Aylesbeare
Whitechurch	V.	Roborough	Tamerton
Whitstone	R.	Wonford	Dunsford
Widdecomb in the Moor	V.	Haytor	Moreton
Widworthy	R.	Colyton	Honiton
Willand	R.	Halberton	Tiverton
Winkleigh	V.	Winkleigh	Torrington
* Withecombe Raleigh, appendant to East Budleigh		East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Witheridge	V.	Witheridge	South Molton
Woodbury	C.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
* Woodland, appendant to Ipplepen		Haytor	Ipplepen
Woodleigh	R.	Stanborough	Woodleigh
Woolborough	C.	Haytor	Ipplepen
Woolfardisworthy	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Woolfardisworthy	C.	Hartland	Hertland
East Worlington	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
West Worlington	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Yarcombe	V.	Axminster	Dunkeswell
Yarnscombe	V.	Hartland	Barnstaple
Yealmpton	V.	Plympton	Plympton
Zeal Monachorum	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh

† In four portions. There is a chapel of St. George in the town, and Cove chapel, in Pitt Quarter.

The

The chapels of ease in this county are,

	In the parish of
Brixham town	Brixham.
Budleigh Salterton	Budleigh
Cove	Tiverton
Culm Davy	Hemiock
Culmjohn	Broad Clist
St. George	Tiverton
Honiton town	Honiton
Newton Abbot	Wolborough
Newton Bushell	High Week
Newton Poppleford	Aylesbeare
Okehampton town	Okehampton
Oldridge	St. Thomas
Petton	Bampton
Sticklepath	Sampford Courtenay.

There is an intention of building chapels at Exmouth and Torquay. The dilapidated chapels, and those destroyed, which have been very numerous, are spoken of in the parishes in which they were respectively situated.

Monasteries, Colleges, and ancient Hospitals.

The Benedictine monks had a priory at Exeter; a mitred abbey at Tavistock; a cell at Pilton, near Barnstaple; an alien cell at Cowick, near Exeter; and another at Modbury. The nuns of this order had a priory at Polesloe, near Exeter. The Austin canons had monasteries at Frithelstock, Hartland, and Plympton; a cell at Marsh, near Exeter; an alien priory at Otterton; and, according to Leland, cells at Axmouth and Sidmouth. The nuns of this order had priories at Canonleigh and Cornworthy. The Cistertians had abbies at Buckland Monachorum, Buckfastleigh, Dunkeswell, Ford in Thorncombe, (removed from Brightley, in Oakhampton,) and at Newenham in Axminster. The Cluniac monks had priories at Barnstaple, and at Carswell in Plymtree, and an alien priory dedicated to St. James, near Exeter. The Premonstratensians had an abbey at Tor. The Austin friers had priories at Barnstaple and Tavistock; the Dominicans had a priory at Exeter; the Franciscans, or Grey friers, had convents at Exeter and Plymouth; the White friers one at Plymouth; and the Trinitarians one at Totnes: Tanner mentions a priory of the latter

latter order at Blakedon. In the year 1331 Sir Richard Stapeldon had the King's licence for founding a Carthusian monastery on any of his estates in the bishopric of Exeter[a]: but it does not appear that such foundation was effected.

There are said to have been some monasteries at Exeter, destroyed at an early period, and priories at Churchill in East Downe, Townstall, Dartmouth, and Indio in Bovey Tracey; but the existence of some of these is doubtful, and no particulars are known of any of them. The Knights Templars had a preceptory or hospital at Clayhanger.

The churches of Axminster, Beer Ferrers, Chulmleigh, Clovelly, Crediton, Haccombe, South Molton, Ottery St. Mary, Plympton, Slapton, and Stoke in Teignhead, were formerly collegiate. There was a collegiate chapel within the castle at Exeter. The only collegiate bodies remaining are the dean and chapter, and the vicars choral of the church of St. Peter Exeter, unless we reckon under this head Tiverton, which, having four portionists, has sometimes been deemed a collegiate church.

Some of the ancient hospitals, founded before the Reformation, still remain, as St. John's, St. Mary Magdalen's, and God's House, founded by William Wynard, at Exeter; the ancient hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, at Honiton, endowed by Abbot Chard; that of St. Margaret at Pilton, near Barnstaple, and Greneway's and Waldron's almshouses at Tiverton.

There were ancient hospitals, now demolished or disused, at Barnstaple, Clist Gabriel, Crediton; St. Alexis' cell, and Lord Bonville's almshouse at Exeter, and ancient hospitals at Plympton, Tavistock, Teignmouth, and Totnes.

Borough and Market Towns.

Besides the two county members, Devonshire sends 24 members to parliament; two for Exeter, and two for each of the following boroughs: Ashburton, Barnstaple, Beer Alston, Dartmouth, Honiton, Oakhampton, Plymouth, Plympton, Tavistock, Tiverton, and Totnes. The following boroughs formerly sent members to parliament: Bradninch, Crediton,

[a] Rot. Pat. 5 Edw. III.

Fremington,

Fremington, Lidford, Modbury, South Molton, and Great Torrington. The ports of Exmouth and Teignmouth sent representatives to the great councils for maritime affairs. It has often been said that what are called the disused boroughs, which formerly sent members to parliament, ceased to send them in consequence of having been excused, under the plea of poverty, from what was considered as a burden, since the boroughs paid the expenses of their members during their attendance in parliament. I have never found any record in confirmation of this tradition, except in the instance of Great Torrington: a copy of the record is given in the note.[a] It seems that the burgesses of Torrington, to get rid of the burden of which they complained, did not scruple in their statement to deviate a little from the truth, since they represent it as a new burden imposed on them by the sheriff, they never having been summoned to send burgesses to parliament till the 21 of Edw. III. It is even stated that they had searched the rolls to prove this fact. Yet the burgesses for Torrington are regularly entered from the 23d of Edw. I. to the 15th of Edw. III. It appears therefore that they did not carry their researches back beyond the 16th. It is clear that the sentiments which the burgesses of Torrington express were by no means universal at that period, for

[a] Rex ballivis et probis hominibus et toti communitati villæ de Toriton in comitatu Devoniæ salutem. Ex parte vestra nobis est mandatum quod cum villa prædicta ad mittendum aliquos homines pro eadem villa ad parliamenta nostra onerari non debeat, nec aliquos homines pro dicta villa ad parliamenta nostra, vel progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Angliæ non miserit, nec mittere consueverit, ante annum regni nostri vicesimum primum, quo tempore vicecomes noster comitatus prædicti, qui tunc fuit, dictam villam de Toriton burgum, et duos homines pro eodem burgo, ad veniendum ad Parliamentum nostrum dicto anno vicesimo tentum summonitos fuisse malitiose in cancellariam nostram retornavit. Et sic eadem villa de Toriton ab eodem anno vicesimo primo ad inveniendum duos homines pro eadem villa in singulis annis Parliamentis nostris tentis, prætextu retornati prædicti onerata extitit. Et vos ea occasione laboribus et expensis multipliciter gravati fuistis, ad vestrum dampnum non modicum et depressionem manifestam; super quo nobis supplicastis vobis remedium adhiberi opportunum. Et quia scrutatis rotulis et memorandis cancellariæ nostræ, non est compertum nomina aliquorum hominum pro dicta villa seu Burgo Toriton, ad veniendum ad Parliamenta nostra ante dictum vicesimum primum retornata fuisse. Nos nolentes dictam villam de Toriton occasione prædicta indebite onerari, vos et villam prædictam ad inveniendum seu mittendum aliquos homines ad Parliamenta nostra, de cætero communis summonitionis parliamentorum eorundem, habemus et tenemus excusatos: et vos inde exoneramus per præsentes in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium, &c. Teste Rege apud West. 18 die Maii.

about the same time we find their neighbours at Barnstaple claiming the right of sending burgesses to parliament, as an important privilege.

The editor of the Magna Britannia (1720) enumerates 40 market-towns in this county; Bradninch is reckoned among them; Moreton Hampstead and others are omitted. Among Mr. Chapple's Collections is an imperfect list of market-towns, dated Oct. 1775, amounting to 40, including Bow, Bradninch, Dodbrook, Hartland, Lifton[a], Sheepwash, Thorncombe, and, with a query, Beer Alston: at all these there are now no markets. He refers to a list, which he calls Thorn's list, which had omitted the markets of Beer Alston, Bradninch, &c. Mr. Chapple says, that Teignmouth had then lately assumed a market, although he does not insert it in his list; he observes, that the market-towns of Devon had generally been reckoned at forty.

Markets.

Appledore	Wednesday and Saturday.
Ashburton	Saturday.
Axminster	Saturday.
Bampton	Wednesday and Saturday.
Barnstaple	Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Bideford	Tuesday and Saturday.
South Brent	Friday,
Brixham	Saturday.
Chagford	Saturday.
Chudleigh	Saturday.
Chulmleigh	Friday.
Collumpton	Saturday.
Colyton	Thursday and Saturday.
Crediton	Saturday.
Culmstock	Friday.
Dartmouth	Friday.
Exeter	Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday.
Hatherleigh	Tuesday and Saturday.
Holsworthy	Wednesday.
Honiton	Saturday.
Ilfracombe	Saturday.
Kingsbridge	Saturday.
Modbury	Thursday.
South Molton	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Moreton Hampstead	Saturday.
Newton Abbot	Wednesday.
Oakhampton	Saturday.
Ottery St. Mary	Tuesday.
Plymouth	Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Plymouth Dock	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Plympton	Friday.
Sidmouth	Tuesday and Saturday.
Stonehouse	Wednesday.
Tavistock	Friday.
East Teignmouth	Saturday.
Tiverton	Tuesday and Saturday.
Topsham	Saturday.
Torrington	Saturday.
Totnes	Saturday.
Uffculme	Wednesday.

The principal corn-markets are Exeter, Tavistock, Totnes, Barnstaple, Plymouth, and Kingsbridge.

A market is about to be established at Torquay.

[a] Lifton never had a regular market; but some years ago butchers' meat was exposed to sale weekly.

Disused

Disused Markets.

West Allington.
Awliscombe.
Beer Alston, in Beer Ferrers.
High Bickington.
Bovey Tracey.
Bow or Nymet Tracey.
Bradninch.
Buckfastleigh.
Buckland Monachorum.
East Budleigh.
Canonleigh in Burlescombe.
Bishop's Clist.
Cockington.
Comb Martin.
Denbury.
Dodbrooke.
Ermington.
Harton.
Broad Hembury.
Holcombe in Winkleigh.
Ipplepen.
Kenneford in Kenne.
Kenton.
Langford in Collumpton.
Lidford.
Moreleigh.
Newport in Bishop's Tawton.
Newton Bushell in Highweek.
Newton Poppleford in Aylesbeare.
Paignton.
Pilton.
Rackenford.
Sidbury.
Silverton.
Tamerton Foliot.
North Tawton.
Thorncombe.
Witheridge.
Woodbury.
South Zeal in South Tawton.

airs and Great Markets.

Towns, &c.	On what day held.	Remarks.
Alphington	First Wednesday after June 20; Wednesday in the week after Michaelmas day.	
Ashburton	First Thursday in March; first Thursday in June; first Thursday in August; and first Thursday in November.	The November fair has a great show of sheep.
Ashwater	First Tuesday in May; and first Monday after August 1.	
Axminster	First Tuesday after April 25.; first Tuesday after June 14.; and first Wednesday after October 10.	
Bampton	Tuesday in Whitsun-week; and last Thursday in October. Great markets — Wednesday before Lady Day; and the last Wednesday in April.	The October fair is one of the largest fairs in the west of England for sheep.
Barnstaple	September 19. Great markets — Friday before April 21.; and second Friday in December.	Cattle and horses.
High Bickington	May 14.	
Bideford	February 14.; July 19.; November 14.	
Bovey Tracey	Easter Monday; Ascension-Day; first Thursday in July; and the first Thursday in November.	
Bow	Ascension Day; and November 22. Great market — third Thursday in March.	
Bradworthy	September 9.	
Brent	The last Tuesday in April; and the last Tuesday in September.	
Bridestowe	The second Wednesday in June, unless on a Saturday or Tuesday; in which cases it is held on the Monday following:	

Bridgetown,

Towns, &c.	On what day held.	Remarks.
Bridgetown, in Berry Pomeroy	July 25.	Now only a holiday fair.
Buckfastleigh	The third Thursday in June; and the second Thursday in September.	
Buckland Brewer	Whit-Tuesday, and November 2.	
Buckland Monachorum	Trinity Tuesday.	
Chawleigh	May 6.; December 11.	
Chudleigh	Easter Tuesday.	Horses, bullocks, and sheep.
	Third Thursday in June; October 2., unless on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, in which cases it is held on the Tuesday following.	Sheep and bullock.
Chulmleigh	Third Friday in March; Wednesday in Easter-week; and the last Wednesday in July.	
Churchenford, in Church Staunton	January 25.; and March 6.	
Broad Clist	First Monday in April, and the first Monday in September.	
Collumpton	The first Wednesday in May, and the first Wednesday in November.	Cattle, cloth, &c.
Colyford, in Colyton	The first Wednesday after March 11.	
Colyton	May 1.; October 14.	
Comb Martin	Whit-Monday.	
Cornwood	The first Monday in May, and the fourth Monday in September.	
Crediton	May 11.; August 21.; (but if on Friday or Saturday, the Monday following,) and September 21. Great markets — Saturday preceding the last Wednesday in April.	
Culmstock	May 21.; and the Wednesday before September 29.	
Dawlish	Easter-Monday	A holiday fair.
Dodbrooke	Wednesday before Palm-Sunday.	
Ermington	February 2.; June 24.	On the decline.
Exeter	The second Wednesday in March, June, August, and December. Great market — the second Tuesday in every month.	
Hartland	Wednesday in Easter-week, and September 25. Great market — the second Saturday in March.	
Hatherleigh	May 21.; June 22.; September 7.; November 9.	
Broad Hembury	November 30.	
Holsworthy	April 27.; July 9.; and October 2. If the latter day happen on Friday, Saturday, or Monday, it begins on the Tuesday following.	The last is a great fair for cattle and all sorts of commodities.
	Great market on the second Wednesday in February.	
Honiton	Wednesday after July 19.	
Ilfracombe	April 14th; and the first Saturday after August 23.	
Lifton	February 2.; Ascension Day; and October 28.	

Modbury

Towns, &c.	On what day held.	Remarks.
Modbury	May 4., if it happen on Tuesday or Wednesday; otherwise, on the Tuesday following. Great market—the second Tuesday in every month.	A great fair for cattle, cloth, &c. &c.
North Molton	Tuesday after May 11.; November 12.	
South Molton	Wednesday before June 22.; Wednesday after August 26. Great markets — Saturday after February 13., and March 25.; before April 23.; August 1.; October 10.; and December 12.	Horses and cattle.
Moreton Hampstead	The third Thursday in July, and the last Thursday in November. Great market — Saturday before Whitsun-week.	
Newton Abbot	Midsummer-Day, if on a Wednesday; if not, the Wednesday following; September 11., under the same rule; November 6.	
Newton St. Cyres	Monday before Midsummer Day.	
Bishops Nympton	April 14.; October 20.	
Oakhampton	The second Tuesday after March 11.; May 14.; the first Wednesday after July 6.; August 5.; the first Tuesday after September 11.; the first Wednesday after October 11.	
	Saturday after Christmas. Great market — Saturday before Christmas.	A great holiday fair.
Ottery St. Mary	Tuesday before Palm-Sunday; Tuesday before Trinity-Sunday; August 15.	
Paignton	Tuesday in Whitsun-week.	A holiday fair.
Plymouth	The first Monday in April, and the first Monday in November. Great market — the second Thursday in every month.	
Plympton	February 25.; eve of the Annunciation, O. S.; August 12.; and October 28.; unless it fall after Thursday, in which case it is held on the Tuesday following.	
Rackenford	Wednesday before September 19.	
Sampford Peverell	The last Wednesday in April.	A great horse fair.
	September 9.	A holiday fair.
Seaton	Whit-Tuesday.	A holiday fair.
Silverton	The first Thursday in March, and the first Thursday in July.	
Stokenham	Easter-Tuesday.	A holiday fair.
Stonehouse	The first Wednesday in May; the second Wednesday in September, and the day following.	
Tamerton Foliot	The third Wednesday in July.	
Tavistock	January 16.; May 6.; September 19.; October 10.; and December 11. Great markets — the last Friday in June, and the first Friday in November. It has recently been determined, that in lieu of these fairs and great markets, there shall, after the first of January 1822, be fairs on the second Wednesday in January, May, July, September, October, November, and December.	

North

Towns, &c.	On what day held.	Remarks.
North Tawton	The third Tuesday in April; October 3.; and December 18.	
East Teignmouth	The third Tuesday in January; the last Tuesday in February; and the last Tuesday in September.	
Thorncombe	Easter-Tuesday.	
Thorverton	The last Monday in February.	Fat sheep.
	Monday after July 18.	The most celebrated fair for lambs in the west of England.
Tiverton	The second Tuesday after Trinity.	Cattle, horses, &c.
	Michaelmas-Day. Great markets — the second Tuesday in March; Tuesday before April 25.; August 26.; December 14., when on a Tuesday, otherwise the Tuesday after.	
Topsham	The first Wednesday after July 10.	
Torrington	May 4.; July 5.; October 10. Great market — the third Saturday in March.	
Totnes	May 12.; October 28.	
Twobridges, in Lidford	Wednesday after August 16.	Horses, sheep, cattle, &c.
Ufculme	Wednesday in Passion-week; June 29.; and the middle Wednesday in September.	On the decline.
Ugborough	Great market the third Tuesday in every month.	
Underwood, in Plympton St. Mary	July 5.	
Whimple	Monday before Michaelmas.	Chiefly for sheep.
Wilmington, in Widworthy	Monday after St. Matthew.	
Winkleigh	Monday after July 7.; but if that day happens on a Sunday, it is then held on the Monday se'nnight.	
Witheridge	June 24.	A small fair.
	Great markets — the last Wednesday in April; the first Wednesday after September 21.; and the first Wednesday in November	On the decline.
Yealmpton	Great market — the fourth Wednesday in every month.	

Population.

The number of persons in Devonshire, assessed in the year 1377, to a poll-tax, from which only mendicants and children under fourteen years of age were exempted [b], (including the religions of both sexes, who were

[b] It seems doubtful whether the inhabitants of Exeter and Dartmouth, who were rated separately, and amounted together to 6903, were included in this number. With this addition the number would have been 53,853.

taxed

taxed separately, and amounted to 1315,) was 46,950. This tax was levied immediately after a great plague, by which this county, and particularly the great towns of Exeter and Plymouth, had been much depopulated.[c]

It appears, that the decayed state of the Devonshire towns had attracted the attention of parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. An act passed, in 1540, for encouraging the re-building of houses in the towns of Plymouth, Plympton, Barnstaple, Tavistock, and Dartmouth; with certain towns in other counties therein expressed. The preamble of the act states, that in these towns many houses had fallen down and decayed; and at that time remained unre-edified, lying as desolate and void ground. The Magna Britannia of 1720, computes the number of houses in this county at 56,310, that of the inhabitants at 300,000. The total number of inhabited houses in Devonshire, according to the *census* of 1801, was 57,955; that of inhabitants, 343,001; in 1811, the number of houses was 62,318; that of inhabitants 383,308; in 1821, the number of houses was 73,982; that of inhabitants 438,760.[d]

[c] The register of Newenham abbey, (in the possession of Dr. Wavell,) records a great mortality about sixty years before this, in the time of Abbot Pupplisbury, occasioned by famine. "In cujus tempore bussellus frumenti pro 3*s.* 4*d.*; et aliq. pro 4*s.* vendebatur, et bussellus grossi salis pro 4*s.* 8*d.* fames nam erat valida, et inaudita; et mortalitas hominum sed præcipue pauperum; et magna mortalitas armentorum, maxima et inaudita videlicit boum, vaccarum et vitulorum, per multos annos durans." It is said, that 167 of the cattle belonging to the Abbey died during this mortality.

[d] The great increase of population, in this and other counties, particularly in the great towns, within the last thirty years, is to be attributed in a great measure, to the immortal discovery of Dr. Jenner; and to the various great improvements of modern times in medical science; especially in the treatment of women in child-birth, and infants. See some very ingenious remarks on the late population returns for Plymouth, Plymouth-dock, &c., by George Harvey, M.D., printed on single sheets.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Abbotsham	59	30	61	59	38	64	313	321	386
East Allington	77	92	81	79	93	107	468	502	615
West Allington	104	119	118	116	136	128	655	732	778
Alphington	98	188	221	184	205	221	845	911	1,070
Alverdiscott	51	47	63	52	50	64	278	257	334
Alwington	56	56	72	61	64	76	310	359	386
East Anstey	30	28	30	33	28	30	165	171	171
West Anstey	34	36	30	40	45	38	215	199	220
Arlington	37	35	34	42	36	36	207	157	177
Ashburton	369	349	396	664	684	778	3,080	3,053	3,403
Ashbury	4	8	8	4	8	8	41	72	74
Ashcombe	51	53	45	57	53	53	280	272	283
Ashford	18	22	23	21	22	23	73	101	98
Ashprington	96	103	117	99	107	126	509	519	619
Ash-Reigney	151	149	183	159	149	185	756	752	858
Ashton	39	35	53	42	40	53	176	221	258
Ashwater	115	117	133	115	117	136	643	677	774
Atherington	79	98	101	89	98	113	484	456	535
Aveton Giffard	143	146	152	152	153	195	746	828	924
Awliscombe	86	93	87	105	97	100	426	471	513
Axminster	406	445	490	411	488	540	2,154	2,387	2,742
Axmouth	60	79	100	66	96	100	375	466	529
Aylesbeare	139	162	181	181	184	199	687	747	854
Bampton	279	280	294	279	288	332	1,364	1,422	1,633
Barnstaple	619	628	774	828	836	1,028	3,748	4,019	5,079
Beaford	95	96	110	100	100	110	516	540	582
Beaworthy	35	40	54	36	43	56	218	235	299
Beer Ferrers	206	146	361	217	165	413	1,110	1,504	2,198
Belston	29	28	36	29	30	37	137	120	157
Berry Nerber	83	103	124	94	103	130	532	573	648
Berry Pomeroy	157	147	152	226	196	231	1,124	1,179	1,255
Bickington	40	48	36	40	49	52	237	258	301
Abbots Bickington	10	12	11	12	15	12	68	72	75
High Bickington	125	125	125	129	135	145	693	662	748
Bickley in the Hundred of Hayridge	56	48	50	56	48	50	297	254	273
Bickley in the Hundred of Roborough	39	43	72	51	54	92	264	300	457
Bickton	24	37	40	36	38	46	173	174	217
Bideford	582	634	683	613	720	796	2,987	3,244	4,053
Bigbury	90	87	99	91	95	100	430	474	536
Bittadon	5	5	9	5	5	8	24	34	52
Blackauton	198	114	226	198	115	234	1,019	1,109	1,227
North Bovey	77	87	103	96	93	111	519	497	603
Bovey Tracey	286	203	325	286	301	343	1,431	1,385	1,685
Bradford	44	63	73	63	64	71	352	338	384
Bradninch	247	268	285	260	271	345	1,187	1,321	1,511
Bradstone	14	18	17	20	23	18	105	133	115
Bradworthy	94	129	147	124	145	173	634	763	978
Brampford Speke	44	38	44	44	60	63	273	273	303
Branscombe	116	128	150	119	132	155	603	595	773

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Bratton Clovelly	84	72	106	96	98	115	548	573	705
Bratton Fleming	67	82	85	79	89	93	406	434	490
Braunton	255	275	311	265	275	331	1,296	1,390	1,699
High Bray	45	44	49	45	46	49	264	262	278
Brendon	40	46	50	51	46	54	260	236	275
South Brent	163	189	235	163	209	246	1,032	1,230	1,401
Brent Tor	17	16	18	17	16	19	108	104	151
Bridestowe	91	106	126	98	116	139	581	664	787
Bridford	70	68	78	80	81	91	444	416	491
Bridgerule	22	22	28	23	28	36	140	143	198
Brixham	701	746	800	906	891	924	3,671	4,371	4,503
Brixton	125	125	145	147	141	152	635	729	854
Broadwood Kelly	61	66	59	63	74	64	311	342	389
Broadwood Wiger	106	90	125	126	105	132	586	688	748
Brushford	25	23	23	25	24	23	146	140	134
Buckerell	56	52	43	56	59	63	280	290	315
Buckfastleigh	260	340	359	307	392	581	1,525	1,836	2,240
Buckland in the Moor	19	18	19	20	18	19	106	107	137
Buckland Brewer	152	152	187	164	157	189	872	787	1,043
East Buckland	20	26	23	21	26	25	138	153	165
Egg Buckland	121	126	170	142	149	193	711	772	954
Buckland Filleigh	47	39	44	47	45	44	252	273	274
Buckland Monachorum	144	167	198	157	198	219	918	931	1,177
Buckland Toussaints	2	3	6	2	3	6	9	25	40
West Buckland	42	48	47	54	48	49	257	256	288
East Budleigh	203	254	379	215	260	362	1,014	1,190	1,706
St. Budock	78	95	131	86	135	120	544	621	689
Bulkworthy	17	23	28	17	23	29	110	126	155
Bundleigh	55	56	59	63	56	59	286	303	335
Burlescombe	139	158	173	188	260	213	853	1,177	1,073
Burrington	142	160	150	142	166	192	755	825	939
Butterleigh	26	29	28	27	30	28	125	137	144
Cadbury	31	33	44	41	44	44	238	223	242
Cadleigh	38	39	40	38	45	49	226	228	236
Calverleigh	16	12	17	16	20	24	70	71	93
Abbots Carswell	95	97	99	95	97	102	389	379	437
King's Carswell	122	121	140	132	149	163	532	585	679
Chagford	236	249	276	251	271	290	1,115	1,197	1,503
Challocombe	31	33	41	32	38	43	158	181	240
Charles	42	55	59	43	55	62	217	276	322
Charleton	103	96	125	110	109	131	522	528	618
Chawleigh	144	130	154	156	171	177	755	705	792
Cheldon	19	17	20	19	17	20	91	78	96
Cheriton Bishop	100	98	127	128	117	142	604	680	753
Cheriton Fitzpaine	173	168	185	173	168	196	884	854	1,002
Chittlehampton	281	323	351	281	327	362	3,003*	1,527	1,748
Chivelstone	99	101	140	99	101	120	562	568	637
Christow	72	96	96	99	99	106	422	460	531

* It is evident that there must have been some mistake in the return, or an error in the printed account.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Chudleigh	360	370	384	412	456	392	1,786	1,832	2,053
Chulmleigh	270	282	303	276	291	327	1,333	1,340	1,506
Churchstow	50	54	52	50	54	52	219	289	316
Churston Ferrers	124	145	146	130	154	146	663	708	726
Clannaborough	7	6	6	7	6	7	59	41	56
Clawton	66	79	81	75	89	100	383	519	534
Clayhanger	29	43	54	29	45	55	215	233	342
Clayhydon	113	116	147	139	139	153	690	698	822
Broad Clist	394	306	402	394	337	414	1,540	1,737	1,885
Clist St. George	51	57	67	51	57	69	249	279	345
Clist Hydon	48	48	52	60	48	55	257	266	297
Honiton Clist	66	70	78	66	72	87	348	325	383
Clist St. Laurence	34	33	30	34	33	30	156	162	149
Clist St. Mary	21	21	28	23	21	32	97	112	145
Clovelly	132	151	184	158	159	199	714	836	941
Cockington	63	51	50	69	62	50	294	274	280
Coffinswell	59	60	56	59	60	65	261	259	255
Colebrooke	135	138	156	135	142	164	762	759	875
Coleridge	112	106	120	115	109	121	697	577	632
Collumpton	615	609	695	655	644	754	3,138	2,917	3,410
Colyton	257	343	399	334	400	399	1,641	1,774	1,945
Colyton Raleigh	95	121	142	123	128	152	627	634	770
Comb in Teignhead	109	93	102	109	96	110	505	409	430
Comb Martin	151	195	221	183	199	229	819	732	1,032
Comb Pyne	28	25	28	28	31	28	141	125	132
Comb Raleigh	35	51	49	41	51	59	237	249	285
Cookbury	37	44	48	57	49	52	261	262	282
Cornwood	94	111	181	98	159	181	745	807	1,057
Cornworthy	80	69	104	80	90	109	468	477	607
Coryton	30	33	42	35	39	48	154	180	258
Cotleigh	42	41	44	46	41	49	214	245	239
Countesbury	24	21	26	24	24	26	120	113	118
Creacomb	3	5	6	3	6	8	29	34	40
Crediton	1,045	1,100	1,149	1,076	1,172	1,221	4,929	5,178	5,515
Culmstock	326	293	298	392	372	304	1,496	1,345	1,357
Dartington	76	97	99	94	103	103	486	575	602
Dartmouth	342	340	564*	683	629	1,197	2,398	2,608	4,485
Dawlish	291	328	511	301	354	522	1,424	1,882	2,700
Dean Prior	93	93	97	97	103	119	495	519	561
Denbury	67	80	91	78	84	94	330	397	412
Diptford	83	71	107	92	97	143	578	630	653
Dittisham	128	146	142	150	146	147	639	690	704
Dodbrooke	84	112	117	136	163	183	608	942	885
Doddescombleigh	49	52	59	55	54	61	317	326	356
Dolton	96	129	140	115	131	142	582	490	748
Dowland	22	33	38	32	34	38	184	166	196
East Downe	51	51	66	51	53	68	311	312	422
West Downe	42	81	90	54	88	93	257	450	562
Downe St. Mary	44	60	63	55	60	68	313	336	400

* Townstall was included in the returns of Dartmouth in 1821.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Dimchidiock	34	37	30	39	37	32	183	167	200
Dunkeswell	165*	74	65	165*	84	80	393	390	441
Dunsford	96	111	118	128	145	153	661	708	819
Dunterton	25	25	30	28	34	36	129	164	225
Eggesford	18	27	26	29	27	31	173	149	144
Ermington	147	157	153	186	197	187	917	1,104	1,370
Exbourne	74	76	84	74	80	84	421	472	503
Exeter	2,692	2,879	3,256	3,947	4,465	5,154	17,398	18,896	23,479
Exminster	91	164	167	158	167	167	795	824	928
Farrington	45	50	64	56	50	65	293	336	379
Farway	61	60	64	66	65	65	287	300	346
Feniton	42	53	46	49	53	54	252	258	321
Filleigh	33	54	58	51	59	63	220	295	307
Fremington	164	174	200	176	186	214	875	941	1,099
Frithelstock	68	89	101	38	89	106	479	504	632
Georgeham	141	143	167	149	157	170	627	675	811
Germansweek	42	53	44	42	52	56	133	268	324
Gidley	17	15	20	17	15	20	125	98	121
St. Giles	105	98	144	105	101	149	547	566	786
St. Giles in the Heath	36	51	53	36	51	53	187	273	301
Gittisham	64	68	67	64	68	67	459	403	351
Goodleigh	53	58	70	53	58	72	248	269	351
Haccombe †	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	13	—
Halberton	265	249	277	303	318	342	1,436	1,355	1,598
Halwell, in the hundred of Coleridge	47	49	50	47	65	69	358	414	468
Halwell, in the hundred of Black Torrington	21	26	26	26	31	31	156	210	216
Harberton	229	261	267	260	263	276	1,138	1,342	1,425
Harford	24	28	25	24	28	29	142	182	199
Harpford	33	41	55	45	51	63	190	193	262
Hartland	279	290	261	298	307	373	1,546	1,734	1,968
Harwood	20	19	24	20	21	24	103	100	144
Hatherleigh	206	223	286	222	246	287	1,218	1,380	1,499
Heanton Punchardon	77	78	97	93	82	99	418	410	485
Heavitree	163	190	211	178	202	248	833	957	1,253
Broad Hembury	152	113	141	152	113	180	780	654	892
Hemiock	174	179	277	180	182	284	1,020	882	1,159
Broad Hempston	127	137	148	132	138	152	667	708	789
Little Hempston	38	41	50	50	54	50	266	300	323
Hennock	107	83	129	107	106	142	537	575	678
Highampton	38	40	43	43	41	56	204	221	282
Highweek	160	170	182	163	177	196	777	823	907
Hittesleigh	24	27	21	28	27	32	124	136	163
Hockworthy	51	49	42	51	57	73	283	324	354
Holbeton	167	162	189	163	170	196	869	926	1,083
Holcombe Burnell	35	40	40	38	44	43	176	223	237

* It is evident that there must have been a mistake in these numbers.

† This parish, which contains only Sir Henry Carew's house, was included in the return of Comb in Teignhead in 1801 and in 1821.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Holcombe Rogus	193	141	157	193	141	157	662	937	829
Hollacombe	13	13	14	14	14	14	74	75	96
Holne	59	61	68	62	64	78	359	360	410
Holsworthy	192	253	199	223	270	240	1,045	1,206	1,440
Honeychurch	11	11	11	11	11	11	66	69	66
Honiton	546	581	681	563	581	685	2,377	2,735	3,296
Huish	15	15	17	15	17	17	97	136	118
North Huish	64	65	70	64	65	78	380	396	440
South Huish	54	46	66	58	61	76	286	313	383
Hunshaw	35	43	53	35	44	53	212	221	291
Huntsham	23	28	26	23	29	26	158	163	153
Huxham	22	26	16	24	34	28	135	139	172
Ide	123	120	131	123	130	144	507	608	724
Ideford	71	77	73	71	77	75	339	348	356
Iddesleigh	62	57	76	74	81	78	441	481	482
Ilfracombe	435	434	486	435	434	537	1,838	1,934	2,622
Ilsington	164	148	189	174	152	199	866	861	1,122
Instow	70	51	61	80	52	75	341	291	353
Inwardsleigh	75	78	78	75	85	92	384	500	540
Ipplepen	130	148	168	138	165	186	821	746	815
Jacobstow	34	49	42	34	30	44	193	199	269
Kelly	25	29	37	36	32	47	201	199	218
Kenne	168	163	163	182	175	179	818	791	906
Kennerley	15	16	20	15	16	20	94	96	93
Kentisbeer	141	191	215	226	204	228	1,042	951	1,143
Kentisbury	41	44	59	51	51	60	241	260	307
Kenton	307	343	399	381	343	406	1,639	1,793	1,891
Kilmington	89	97	104	96	99	109	444	430	484
Kingsbridge	153	136	158	226	262	303	1,117	1,242	1,430
Kingston	52	56	89	67	81	105	354	420	525
Knowstone	82	73	79	82	74	84	427	384	444
Lamerton	133	123	133	143	165	191	722	804	1,069
Landcross	8	12	11	10	12	14	50	65	83
Landkey	96	99	122	114	105	131	607	625	683
Langtree	90	113	136	94	115	144	583	537	778
Lapford	111	129	127	128	131	144	587	637	674
St. Leonard	26	33	42	33	33	42	133	167	206
North Lew	111	124	145	112	124	151	638	681	868
Lew Trenchard	20	26	36	29	43	60	154	237	344
Lidford	34	24*	139	34	31	146	222	782	734
Lifton	145	137	206	174	143	239	843	1,006	1,214
Limpstone	194	208	221	203	237	243	883	963	1,020
Linton	100	108	118	100	108	118	481	571	632
Littleham and Exmouth	406	459	559	422	473	617	1,909	2,301	2,841
Littleham, in the hundred of Shebbear	45	47	60	57	58	62	292	312	367
Loddiswell	112	121	133	112	126	138	608	686	762
Loxbear	22	16	23	22	19	25	132	118	138
Loxhore	38	39	43	42	40	46	209	190	241

* It is evident that there must have been some mistake in the return of 1811.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Luffincott	11	10	12	11	10	13	76	63	90
Luppit	109	110	130	124	141	152	675	639	739
Lustleigh	34	48	54	36	48	58	246	292	325
Maker (Devonshire part, including Vaultershome)	245	232	221	328	341	298	1,614	1,569	1,222
Mamhead	48	51	51	53	53	58	230	252	320
Manadon	57	55	56	68	59	69	348	374	403
Marlborough	190	252	248	205	255	256	1,056	1,353	1,552
Marldon	56	70	64	59	70	73	364	373	384
Martinhoe	30	31	43	30	32	47	165	190	204
Marwood	132	138	165	132	140	181	632	682	869
Mary Ansleigh	42	45	54	48	45	54	199	221	289
St. Mary Church	172	202	199	183	206	208	801	909	1,005
Mary Stowe	36	54	48	48	62	68	297	346	376
Meavy	37	43	53	41	43	55	239	222	321
Meeth	43	47	43	43	47	48	257	272	270
Membury	112	120	136	138	142	155	709	699	837
Merton	77	121	143	87	131	146	689	676	697
Meshaw	22	29	31	26	29	31	135	158	163
Milton Abbot	152	151	154	160	172	218	862	951	1,151
Milton Damarell	80	89	89	90	120	104	469	564	661
South Milton	45	42	47	53	55	65	302	325	356
Modbury	296	312	367	351	397	446	1,813	1,890	2,194
Molland	90	92	77	102	96	91	473	429	456
North Molton	288	329	334	330	344	389	1,541	1,526	1,847
South Molton	559	520	675	572	555	734	2,753	2,739	3,314
Monkleigh	60	60	61	79	83	91	379	390	509
Monkton	18	24	22	22	24	27	121	127	136
Morchard Bishop	310	338	347	312	346	373	1,698	1,846	1,935
Cruwys Morchard	87	89	113	110	113	114	556	590	652
Morebath	65	69	72	82	80	78	420	427	415
Moreleigh	21	28	32	21	29	32	127	165	202
Moreton Hampstead	402	337	386	402	337	398	1,768	1,653	1,932
Morthoe	44	41	51	46	41	52	254	248	280
Musbury	63	48	53	76	63	79	280	318	375
Netherex	14	21	19	17	23	19	86	102	103
Newton St. Cyres	168	187	215	170	206	230	867	1,049	1,083
Newton Ferrers	112	101	132	112	111	138	590	601	719
Newton St. Petrock	36	39	40	36	40	49	215	237	278
Newton Tracey	12	14	16	12	14	16	86	80	84
St. Nicholas	128	160	233	129	170	255	585	772	969
Broad Nimet *									
Nimet Rowland	14	19	16	14	20	16	76	106	102
Nimet Tracey, or Bow	150	149	162	181	197	192	677	727	872
Northam	490	491	524	492	496	542	2,054	2,197	2,550
Northcott †	12	13	15	12	13	15	71	65	83
Northleigh	36	32	42	36	38	42	180	151	214
Bishops Nympton	169	185	188	171	185	211	902	920	1,096
George Nympton	51	47	53	54	47	53	237	230	259

* The inhabitants of this parish, which contains only one house, were numbered with those of North Tawton.

† A hamlet of Boyton in Cornwall.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
King's Nympton	94	77	124	94	110	144	510	554	623
Oakford	81	85	89	81	85	96	408	440	474
Oakhampton	275	242	326	330	299	397	1,506	1,554	2,023
Monk Oakhampton	44	34	42	44	34	43	182	186	229
Offwell	60	56	69	64	66	69	302	312	379
East Ogwell	58	53	59	58	53	59	256	260	295
West Ogwell	7	7	7	7	7	7	53	52	42
Otterton	187	190	206	187	204	257	920	966	1,071
Ottery St. Mary	513	554	693	546	753	715	2,415	2,880	3,524
Up-Ottery	150	161	158	168	161	177	795	820	886
Ven-Ottery	21	20	23	29	22	23	127	108	120
Paignton	246	333	309	323	355	359	1,574	1,639	1,796
Pancrasweek	41	67	90	72	76	95	330	403	529
Parkham	107	144	175	107	149	179	584	789	967
Parracombe	64	65	69	75	74	69	322	365	364
Peahembury	67	89	71	88	89	91	416	460	507
Peters Marland	40	49	42	54	49	59	289	306	343
North Petherwin	145	152	149	164	152	185	672	828	955
Petrockstow	75	75	90	78	100	98	467	497	571
Pilton	87	179	233	95	204	244	831	936	1,230
Pinhoe	81	79	102	81	84	106	353	412	477
Plymouth *	1,782	2,099	2,447	4,051	5,012	5,221	16,378	21,156	22,004
Plympton St. Mary	245	263	308	313	317	434	1,562	1,727	2,044
Plympton Maurice	83	87	103	117	145	165	604	715	762
Plymstock	286	332	408	366	471	588	1,633	2,164	2,735
Plymtree	72	72	76	72	80	77	375	371	381
Poltimore	46	34	51	46	51	55	250	266	270
South Pool	83	63	72	82	87	103	412	433	493
Portlemouth	46	50	71	57	60	72	298	331	391
Poughill	60	60	65	63	62	67	274	280	321
Powderham	47	48	43	50	51	46	175	245	216
Puddington	28	33	33	28	33	35	135	158	176
East Putford	18	19	29	20	21	32	139	139	194
West Putford	41	53	60	55	62	78	274	314	425
Pyworthy	89	98	109	89	100	110	499	560	630
Rackenford	68	70	79	77	71	87	340	326	395
Rattery	77	64	62	82	79	87	451	481	559
Revelstoke	75	78	80	78	81	103	417	445	484
Rew	33	53	48	41	56	50	195	283	280
Ringmore	54	55	60	60	63	70	309	302	328
Roborough	73	81	97	83	84	102	461	453	523
Rockbear	78	56	90	79	69	96	419	363	443
Romansleigh	28	30	31	30	30	36	156	168	214
Roseash	59	64	68	70	74	87	397	388	436
Rousedown†									
Salcombe Regis	56	61	73	56	67	76	300	340	436
Sampford Courtenay	171	182	188	173	184	193	960	971	1,017
Sampford Peverell	143	159	171	143	194	174	763	894	739

* Including the parishes of St. Andrew and Charles, with the tithings of Weston Peverell and Compton Giffard.

† This parish was numbered with Axmouth.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Sampford Spiney	32	54	53	35	59	63	205	319	333
Sandford	320	351	380	339	366	452	1,742	1,720	1,906
Satterleigh	12	14	7	16	14	10	64	84	55
Seaton and Beer	269	303	330	323	326	362	1,497	1,524	1,745
Shaugh	72	74	156	97	88	190	480	485	551
Shebbear	126	138	195	129	144	202	744	738	1,006
Sheldon	22	22	31	28	22	34	128	140	186
Sherford	57	72	78	65	73	83	380	366	429
Sherwill	90	97	111	93	97	134	513	533	645
Shillingford St. George	12	9	10	13	9	10	71	60	70
Shipstor	18	16	19	18	16	19	99	84	129
Shipwash	74	65	83	74	71	92	348	378	436
Shobrooke	134	134	144	140	144	147	686	724	737
Shute	91	109	105	107	109	123	558	584	593
Sidbury	252	241	307	262	351	334	1,233	1,359	1,612
Sidmouth	229	310	480	247	310	562	1,252	1,688	2,747
Silverton	234	242	257	298	268	288	1,236	1,231	1,308
Slapton	102	109	123	102	114	133	558	572	689
Sourton	56	70	94	75	90	114	450	484	546
Southleigh	41	39	55	41	46	63	237	246	327
Sowton	54	50	68	62	52	71	318	261	183
Spreyton	51	69	68	76	69	81	333	400	398
Church Staunton	112	122	175	196	145	193	730	741	862
Staverton	190	152	183	217	156	201	1,053	1,001	1,042
Stockleigh English	21	18	19	21	18	24	116	128	127
Stockleigh Pomeroy	41	39	43	46	39	43	196	212	226
Stoke Canon	47	51	63	60	58	67	254	285	337
Stoke Damarell	2,352	2,857	3,147	5,970	7,165	7,844	23,747	30,083	33,578
Stoke Fleming	111	109	118	116	114	133	578	620	686
Stoke Gabriel	90	75	128	96	84	128	531	572	638
Stoke in Teignhead	123	112	129	127	123	132	574	669	610
Stoke Rivers	37	35	49	43	40	54	225	237	291
Stokenham	250	262	286	250	262	317	1,301	1,273	1,487
East Stonehouse	358	532	717	739	1,492	1,592	3,407	5,174	6,043
Stoodley*	48	66	72	48	75	78	355	434	466
Stowford	43	56	60	62	62	75	235	339	394
Sutcombe	52	57	69	52	61	75	330	320	405
Swimbridge	163	202	242	188	222	256	1,082	1,150	1,374
South Sydenham	39	42	57	45	42	58	199	214	288
Tallaton	72	72	55	75	72	91	393	348	393
Tamerton Foliot	122	146	165	137	176	186	747	949	1,101
Tavistock	472	495	680	804	1,026	1,194	3,420	4,723	5,483
Mary Tavy	58	59	66	58	110	133	376	631	933
Peter Tavy	50	62	77	59	62	88	291	376	444
Tawstock	181	207	240	226	238	253	1,131	1,136	1,237
Bishops Tawton	144	195	230	162	202	246	747	978	1,200
North Tawton	275	225	281	300	267	306	1,436	1,417	1,563
South Tawton	267	283	303	298	283	365	1,538	1,516	1,878
Tedburne St. Mary	84	107	113	94	117	122	527	580	709

* Including the extra-parochial tithing of Highley St. Mary.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Teigngrace	16	23	23	16	23	24	132	149	131
East Teignmouth	103	150	263	103	160	308	484	813	1,466
West Teignmouth	354	414	522	410	463	547	1,528	2,080	2,514
Bishops Teignton	157	148	155	159	146	167	673	753	946
Drew's Teignton	187	205	222	191	209	243	959	998	1,188
Kings Teignton	167	192	219	169	195	223	856	1,001	1,131
Templeton	38	37	39	40	40	39	200	179	198
Tetcott	24	42	48	26	42	49	166	204	256
Thelbridge	31	32	24	35	32	24	155	185	168
St. Thomas	424	415	492	501	539	777	2,189	2,538	3,245
Thornbury	60	72	97	64	74	105	330	383	517
Thorncombe	217	236	257	234	274	257	1,092	1,189	1,322
Thorverton	306	264	274	306	280	276	1,168	1,248	1,317
Throwley	57	59	60	57	61	60	331	352	386
Thrushelton	55	55	69	69	66	78	417	385	397
Thurleston	65	75	87	74	80	87	356	392	426
Tiverton	1,221	1,260	1,321	1,397	1,340	1,587	6,505	6,732	8,651
Topsham	462	573	567	625	669	619	2,748	2,871	3,156
Tor Bryan	36	43	52	41	50	53	258	280	277
Tor Mohun	143	253	308	188	273	389	838	1,350	1,925
Black Torrington	142	142	168	148	162	169	706	754	880
Great Torrington	347	390	455	408	446	545	2,044	2,151	2,538
Little Torrington	77	84	92	82	89	102	449	481	505
Totnes	295	317	346	576	599	651	2,503	2,725	3,128
Townstall	118	124	* —	221	233	—	1,014	987	—
Trentishoe	23	23	24	26	25	24	128	124	130
Trusham	26	31	34	26	31	37	135	152	192
Twitchen	25	23	30	34	31	30	145	167	162
Ufculme	356	360	390	390	375	405	1,837	1,564	1,979
Ugborough	160	193	241	160	202	244	956	1,137	1,429
Uplime	126	122	176	137	135	191	549	629	848
Uplowman	62	58	80	80	67	80	360	377	425
Upton Helions	19	30	32	27	30	32	136	143	168
Upton Pyne	46	72	85	56	72	90	409	363	431
Virginstow	19	13	16	19	16	19	101	91	116
Walkhampton	63	83	88	63	94	88	336	532	670
Warkley	52	49	48	52	50	48	291	298	268
Washfield	82	84	78	84	84	86	422	431	457
Washford Pyne	23	22	26	24	22	26	109	116	139
Weare Giffard	75	74	94	77	77	98	419	438	469
Kings Weare	52	58	66	85	77	71	300	280	328
Welcombe	38	36	48	38	40	51	220	224	247
Wembury	84	79	95	81	88	109	390	450	564
Wemworthy	57	61	65	58	67	66	323	325	349
Werrington	95	84	111	104	84	111	489	491	635
Westleigh	83	84	84	86	89	94	408	391	452
Whimple	79	91	96	89	96	120	483	461	557
Whitechurch	79	86	103	79	117	119	478	595	692
Whitstone	91	91	101	91	101	113	471	515	585

* Townstall was included in the enumeration of Dartmouth in 1821.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Widdecombe in the Moor	102	184	144	102	197	148	1,043	1,151	934
Widworthy	45	37	50	45	44	50	245	230	274
Willand	50	48	59	54	49	66	255	221	289
Winkleigh	211	202	262	246	225	280	1,214	1,168	1,436
Withecombe Raleigh	151	160	185	152	166	242	692	859	1,054
Witheridge	176	208	246	176	212	254	875	913	1,121
Woodbury	263	273	212	297	277	304	1,286	1,361	1,494
Woodland	24	34	40	26	45	45	212	241	233
Woodleigh	39	28	42	41	46	45	240	259	298
Woolborough	165	244	342	341	363	446	1,623	1,627	1,859
Woolfardisworthy, in the hundred of Hartland	98	109	119	99	109	140	591	782	754
Woolfardisworthy, in the hundred of Witheridge	29	29	36	34	33	36	131	181	213
East Worlington	32	35	43	38	42	44	196	215	253
West Worlington	26	27	28	27	27	29	158	151	172
Yarcombe	110	116	102	132	129	117	740	708	793
Yarnscombe	70	73	68	70	73	86	358	394	225
Yealmpton	182	187	241	183	192	274	993	1,051	1,235
Zeal Monachorum	117	101	104	117	101	115	622	624	681

Division of Property at the Time of the Domesday Survey.

The following is a table of the general division of property, at the time of the Domesday survey:

Tenants in Capite.	Number of Manors held in Demesne.	Number of Manors held by Under-Tenants.	Total.
The King	78 [a]	—	78
The Bishop of Exeter	20	4	24
Jeffrey, Bishop of Constance [b]	5	86 [c]	91

[a] Twenty-three of these manors had been ancient demesne of the crown, *ad regnum pertinentes*, as it is expressed in the Exeter Domesday. Eighteen of them had belonged to Bristric, son of Algar a Saxon noble, and were afterwards settled on Queen Matilda: on her death, in 1083, they had become vested in the crown. Misled by the title of these lands in the Exeter Domesday, we had supposed that they had still been in her hands at the time of the survey, and that, therefore, that survey was of a few years prior date to the Exchequer survey. On a further examination of the record, it appears, however, that she died before it was taken, and that the manors were then in the King's hands. Nineteen of the King's manors had belonged to Earl Harold; eight of them to Ghida, the Earl's mother, sister of Swein King of Denmark; four to Edith, Queen-consort of Edward the Confessor,; one had belonged to Asgar, a Saxon thane; and six to Earl Lewin, one of the sons of Earl Godwin.

[b] He was Chief Justiciary of England; and some time William the Conqueror's Lieutenant General.

[c] Seventy-three of these were held by Drogo, or Dru, a noble Norman, son of Walter de Ponz, and brother of Richard, ancestor of the noble family of Clifford, who seems to have had the largest possessions of any person in Devonshire. One of the others was held by the Bishop's niece.

DEVONSHIRE.

Tenants in Capite.	Number of Manors held in Demesne.	Number of Manors held by Under-Tenants.	Total.
The church of Glastonbury	1	—	1
The church of Tavistock	8	6	14
The church of Buckfastleigh	12	—	12.
The church of Horton	4	—	4
The church of Cranbourn	1	—	1
The church of Battle	2 churches, to one of which was annexed a hide of land.	—	—
The church of St. Mary Rouen	2	—	2
The church of Mount St. Michael	3	—	3
The church of St. Stephen Caen	1	—	1
The church of the Holy Trinity, Caen	1	—	1
The King's clerks	2	—	2
Earl Hugh [d]	4	—	4
The Earl of Moreton [e]	5	77 [f]	82
Baldwin the Sheriff [g]	17	164	181
Judhel, or Juhel de Totenais, or Totneis [h]	14, besides the borough and manor of Totnes, the site of his barony	92	107
William de Moion [i]	—	1	1
William Capra, or Chievre	19	25	44
William de Faleise	9	9	18.
William de Poilgi, or Poillei	13	8	21
William de Owe [k]	—	2	2

[d] Hugh Earl of Chester.

[e] Robert Earl of Mortaine, half-brother to the Conqueror.

[f] Seventeen of these had belonged to Etmar Atre: seven to Ordulf Duke of Devon. Several of the Earl's manors were held under him, at the time of the survey, by Reginald de Valletort; four by Drogo; eleven by Alured, probably Alured de Ispania, who held some manors *in capite*.

[g] He was one of the sons of Gilbert Earl of Brion (who was murdered in Normandy). This Baldwin, who was one of the King's generals at the battle of Hastings, was called Baldwin de Molis, Baldwin de Brion, and Baldwin de Sap; and sometimes, at a later period, Baldwin de Exeter. He had the barony of Okehampton, which was his chief seat; and the castle of Exeter, which he had built at the King's command. Earl Gilbert was son of Godfrey Earl of Ewe, a natural son of Richard Duke of Normandy, the Conqueror's grandfather. It is probable, that Roger de Molis, who held some manors under this Baldwin, was his brother or son. Ralph de Pomerei, who had a large estate *in capite*, held some manors under Baldwin the Sheriff. Robert de Beaumont, brother probably of Roger de Beaumont, who was one of the Conqueror's generals at the battle of Hastings, held four manors under Baldwin; Rogo, or Rogus, whose posterity gave their name to Holcombe Rogus, held seven; Ralph de Bruer, ancestor most probaby of the Lords Brewer, held three manors under Baldwin.

[h] Nothing is known of this person but that he possessed the baronies of Totnes and Barnstaple; which intimates that he was a Norman, and high in the Conqueror's favour.

[i] Mohun; his principal estate was in Somersetshire.

[k] Son of Robert Earl of Ow, or Ewe, in Normandy. The lands of William de Owe, and the following persons, are entered in the Exeter survey, as the lands of free knights. Richard, son of Earl Gilbert, Roger de Busli, Ralph de Limesi, Ralph Paganel, Ralph de Felgeres, Aiulf, Osbern de Salciet, Girold the Chaplain, Ansger Girard, Morin, and Floher, (not mentioned in the Exchequer Domesday,) qu. ancestor of the Floyers? Ralph Paganel and some others are called thanes in the Exeter survey.

Walter,

Tenants in Capite.	Number of Manors held in Demesne.	Number of Manors held by Under-Tenants.	Total.
Walter, or Walscin de Douay [l]	5	23	28
Walter de Claville [m]	22	9	31
Goscelm	13	14	27
Goscelm de Exeter	1	—	1
Richard, son of Earl Gilbert [n]	1	—	1
Roger de Busli [o]	1	—	1
Robert de Albemarle [p]	9	8	17
Robert Bastard [q]	7	2	9
Richard, son of Turolf	3	—	3
Ralph de Limesi [r]	3	1	4
Ralph Paganel [s]	7	3	10
Ralph de Felgers	2	—	2
Ralph de Pomerei [t]	27	27	54
Ruald Adobed, or Adobat	12	18	30
Tetbald Fitz-Berner [u]	12	16	28
Turstin Fitzrolf	—	1	1
Alured de Ispania	3	—	3
Alured Brito	10	12	22
Ansgar de Montagud	6	—	6
Aiulf [x]	1	1	2
Odo Fitz Gamelin	12	12	24
Osbern de Salcied, or Salciet	5	—	5
The wife of Hervei de Helion	2	—	2
Girold the chaplain	3	—	3
Girard	2	—	2
Godbold Balistarius [y]	12	2	14
Nicholas Archibalistarius [y]	8	3	11
Fulcher Balistarius [y]	5	—	5
Haimer de Arcis	5	—	5

[l] A great baron, who had the seat of his barony at Bampton; his gand-daughter married William Paganel.

[m] His male descendants continued to possess lands in Dorsetshire till of late years; the last heir male died in 1774.

[n] Gilbert Earl of Brion; he was brother to Baldwin the Sheriff.

[o] A Norman baron, who was possessed of numerous manors, chiefly in the north of England; his chief seat was at Tickhill, in Yorkshire.

[p] Ancestor of the Damarells, who gave name to Milton Damarell, and Stoke Damarell: a branch of this family remained in Sir William Pole's time, but in a mean condition.

[q] Sir William Pole observed, that the family remained in the county in his time, although no longer possessed of the lands they held at the time of the survey. The present member for the county is its representative.

[r] Son of the Conqueror's sister.

[s] William Paganel, the last of this family, was summoned to parliament as a baron, in the reign of Edward II. Ralph Paganel was sheriff of Yorkshire.

[t] The ancestor of a baronial family, who had their seat at Berry Pomeroy, till the reign of Edward VI.

[u] Ancestor of a family who possessed Holcombe Burnell; improperly so called.

[x] Aiulf, who held lands in Dorsetshire, and who probably was the same person, is called the chamberlain.

[y] It is possible, that these persons might have been so called from holding, as many persons did, their lands by the render of a cross-bow. Archibalistarius might have been the chief bow-bearer. The descendants of some of these persons bore the name of Alabaster for some generations as a surname, and for their arms three cross-bows.

Tenants in Capite.	Number of Manors held in Demesne.	Number of Manors held by Under-Tenants.	Total.
Servants of the King.			
William Portitor[z]	1	—	1
William Hostiarus[a]	8	2	10
Fulcher	1	—	1
Ansger	1	—	1
Morin	1	—	1
The priests of Bomine[b]	2	—	2
The King's Thanes.[c]			
Colvin	8	—	8
Godwin	11	—	11
Godric	2	—	2
Odo	4	—	4
Eldred, or Edred	3	—	3
Alward	1	—	1
Ansgot	2	—	2
Donne	2	—	2
Alnod	1	—	1
Alwin	1	—	1
Edwin	2	—	2
Ulf	1	—	1
Algar	2	—	2
Alric	1	—	1
Aluric	2	—	2
Leuric	1	—	1
Saulf	3	—	3
Saxon Ladies.			
Alveva[d]	1	—	1
Alfhilla	1	—	1
Godeva[e]	2	—	2

The following table shows more particularly who were the lords paramount, and the immediate holders of the several manors in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and at the time of the survey. The modern names of the several manors are annexed, as far as they could be ascertained :—

[z] Door-keeper. [a] Usher.

[b] These priests are reckoned among the English thanes, in the Exeter Domesday. I suppose them to have been the secular priests of Bodmin, which were settled there before the foundation of the priory. See Leland.

[c] The higher thanes were supposed to have been nearly of the same degree as barons; these are called in the Exeter Domesday, English thanes.

[d] Mother of Earl Morcar. [e] Widow of Brictric, in dower.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Acha	-	Ansgot	Richard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Achia	-	Vithelet	Alwis, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Addeberia	-	Saricius	William, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Aexminstre	Exminster	The King in demesne.	
Afeton	Afton in West Worlington	Ailsi	Ralph de Pomerai, in demesne.
Ailesburge	Aylesbeare	Ailmar	Baldwin the Sheriff, in demesne.
Ailesvestcote	Qu. Allicott?	-	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Ailevescote			Geffrey, Bishop of Constance, in demesne.
Ainechesdone	Aynkesdon	Merlesven	Ralph Paganel.
Ainechesdone	-	Frawin	Osbern de Salciet.
Aisbertone	Ashburton	Brictric	Queen Matilda; afterwards Juhel de Totnais, in demesne.
Aiscirewell	Shirwell	Brismar	Robert de Beaumont, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Aiseforde	Ashford	Ailmer	Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Aiseforde		Oluarda	Walter Dapifer, under Walter.
Aisse	Ash	Alwin	Geffrey, Bishop of Constance, in demesne.
Aisse		Brictric	Queen Matilda; afterwards Goscelm, in demesne.
Aisse		Abbot of Buckfastleigh	
Aisse		Letmar	Ralph de Pomerai, in demesne.
Aisse	Ash, in South Tawton	Oluric	The King.
Aisse	-	Seward	Ansger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Aissecoma	Ashcomb	Aluric Piga	Ralph de Pomerai.
Aleslant	-	Godric	Colvin, in demesne.
Alfintone	Alphington	Earl Harold	The King.
Alford	-	Brisnet	William Chievre, in demesne.
Alfordintone	-	Alwid	Alured de Ispania.
Alfreincome	-	Almer	Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Alintone	Allington	Godus	Turginus, under Juhel de Totnais.
Almerescote	-	Levesgar	Colvin, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Alra	-	Merlesvanus	Ralph Paganel.
Alra	Aller	Edmer	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Alra		Edmer	John, under Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Alra		Godeva	Odo Fitz Gamelin.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Alraforde		Ivinus	Ranulph, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Alseministre	Axminster	The King in demesne.	
Alesministre			Ulf, under William Chievre.
Alsemuda	Axmouth	The King in demesne.	
Alveredescote	Alverdiscot	Ordulf	Erchenbald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Alvingtone	Allington	The King in demesne.	
Alwinetone	Alwington	Ordulf	Hamelin, under the Earl of Moreton.
Alwinestone		Alwin	Fulgo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Alwinestone		Alwin	Mauger de Cartreo, under the Earl of Moreton.
Alwynelancavile		Letwyn	Ralph de Pomerai.
Anestiga	Anstey	Algar	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Anestige		Norman	Earl Hugh.
Anestige		Alnod	Earl Hugh.
Anestinge		Godwin	Ansger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Anestinghes			Baldwin the Sheriff.
Apledore	Appledore	Licunot	Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Arre, or Avre		Ailward	William Niger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Asaberga	Ashbury	Wadellus	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Assacote		Almar	William Poillei.
Assileie	Ashleigh	Grinus	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Aulescome	Awlescombe	Ailward	Ralph, under William Chievre.
Aulescome		Chenias	Goscelm.
Aulescome		Wichinus	Hamo, under William Chievre.
Ausa		Alebric	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Aveton	Aveton Gifford	Ansger	The King.
Bacetesberie		Almar	Alured Brito.
Bachamore		Siricius	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Bachedone		Algar	Osbert, under Juhel de Totnais.
Bachemore		Ealous	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Badestane	Batson	Uluric	Hugh, under the Earl of Moreton.
Baentone	Bampton	The King	Walscin de Douay.
Bagathora	Bagtor	Ordritius	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Baldrintone[f]		Alured	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.

[f] Was an appendage to Raweberge

Barne-

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Barnestaple	Barnstaple	The King, in demesne.	
Batesille [g]	-	Doda	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bechatone	Bicton	Ailsa	William Portitor. [h]
Bedendone	-	Ailmer	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bediforde	Bideford	Brictric	Queen Matilda.
Begatore	Bagtor, in Ilsington	Erdulf	Ansger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Beldrendilant	-	Elward	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bellestan	Belston	Osfers	Richard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Beneadone	-	Adget	The wife of Hervei, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bera	-	Ailnod	Walter, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bere	Beer	Brictric	Drewe, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bere		Bristuoldus	Roger, under William de Falesia.
Bera	Beer	Abbot of Horton	
Bere		Wordron	Walter.
Beri	Berry Pomeroy	Alricius	Ralph de Pomerai, or Pomeroy.
Beria	-	Bishop of Exeter.	
Berlescome	Burlescombe	Oluietus	Walter de Claville.
Berne [i]	-	-	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Bernardesmore	-	Almer	Rogo, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bernintone, or Bernurtone	-	Abbot of Tavistock.	
Beuleie, or Benleie	Qu. Bendley?	Ailward	Gilbert, under Robert de Albemarle.
Bigatone	Bicaton	Godo, the priest	Girold the Chaplain.
Bicheberie	Bigbury	Ordulf	Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Bichecome	-	Ailmer	Robert de Herefort, under Robert de Albemarle.
Bicheleie	Bickleigh	Brismar	William de Poillei.
Bichelia		Alward	Alward, under the Earl of Moreton.
Bicheneleie [k], or Bichenlie	-	Brictric	Queen Matilda.
Bichenelie [l]			
Bichentone [l]	Bickington	Brictric	Queen Matilda.
Bicheorde [m]	-	-	William Chievre.

[g] In Bridestowe.
[h] The porter, who, as possessor of this manor, had the custody of the county gaol.
[i] Was appendant to Tavy. [k] Was appendant to Tavistock; but afterwards to Bickenton.
[l] Were appendant to North Molton. [m] Was appendant to Lin.

Biheda

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Biheda		Olueron	Walter.
Birige		Brisfort	Sawin the priest, nephew of Brisfort, to whom it was given by Queen Matilda.
Birlande	Probably Beer Alston[n]	Ordulf	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Biude		Alward	Walter de Claville.
Blacaberge	Blackborough	Lewin	Ralph Botiner, under William the door-keeper.
Blacaberge	Blackborough	Alnod	Ralph de Pomerai.
Blacagrave		Haca	William Poillei.
Blacapole[o]		The King in demesne.	
Blachagua			William Poillei.
Blacheberia		Godric	William Niger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Blacheorde		Ailwin	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Blacheslac		Edwitius	Ralph de Pomerai.
Blachewilla			Robert de Punchardon, under Baldwin.
Bocchelande	Buckland	Godo	Alvietus, under Odo Fitz Garnelin.
Bocheforde		Irich	Ansger, under the Earl of Moreton.
Bochelande		Ailsi	Nicholas Archibaldistarius.
Bochelande		Alcerus	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bochelande	Buckland	Alric	William Chievre.
Bochelande		Alnot	Ansger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bochelande		Alurix	Baldwin, under Goscelm.
Bochelande		Brismar	William de Poillei.
Bochelande[p]		Edeva	Hugh, under the Earl of Moreton.
Bochelande		Edmaratorius	Ansger Brito, under the Earl of Moreton.
Bochelande		Hecus	Juhel de Totnais.
Bochelande	Buckland	Odoman	Walter de Claville.
Bochelande		Ulf	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bochelande		Ulmer	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bochelant		Brictric	William Chievre.
Bochelant		Ulf	Godfric, under Wm. Chievre.
Bochelant		Ulveva	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bocheourde			The Earl of Moreton.

[n] See the account of mines.
[o] Was appendant to Molland.
[p] Was appendant to Boltesherie.

Bochiywis

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Bochiywis	Bokish	Three Thanes	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Bodeleie		The King in demesne.	
Boldesworde [q]		Godwin	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Boleham	Bolham	Almer	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Boleham		Brictric	William the Door-keeper.
Bolehorde		Almar	Godric.
Bolewis		Lieuegar	Richard, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Bolneie		Alwin	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Boltesberre, or Botesberie		Edmer	Hugh, under the Earl of Moreton.
Bontintone [r], or Botintone		Ednet	The Bishop of Exeter.
Borne		Chippinus	Godbold Balistarius.
Bosleie		Brictric	Ruffus, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Boteberie		Wado	Richard, under the Earl of Moreton.
Botesforde		Alwin	William Poillei.
Botreforde	Boterford, or Butterford	Alric	Torgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Botreforde		Tovi	
Bovelie		Olmar	William de Poillei.
Bovi		Edric	Geffrey Bishop of Constance.
Bovi	Bovey	Joannes	Turgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Bradaleia	Bradley	Hardolf	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bradeforde	Bradford	Almer	Beatrix his sister, under William Chievre.
Bradeforde		Brangar	William de Falesia.
Bradeforde		Edritius	Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Bradeforde		Sawinus	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Bradefort	Bradford	Aileva	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Bradefort		Algar	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bradehode	Broadwood	Leuric	Motbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bradeleie	Bradley	Ailwin	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Bradeleie		Algar	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bradeleie		Edmer	Haimer de Arcis.
Bradenese	Bradninch	Bristold	William Chievre.
Bradestane		Earl Harold	The King.
Bradeville	Bradwell	Edric	Ralph de Limesei.
Bradewode	Broadwood	Chenistanus	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.

[q] In Bridestowe manor.
[r] This manor was an appendage of Braunton, and afterwards of Haustone.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Braie		Ailward	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Braie	Bray	Alwin	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Braie		Ulvin	Alnod.
Branchescome	Branscombe	The Bishop of Exeter for the support of the canons.	
Brandone	Brendon	Alward Tochesone	Ralph de Pomerai.
Branfort		Aluevia	Walter de Claville.
Branfortune		Wlnot	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Brantone	Braunton	The King in demesne.	
Braordine[a]			William Chievre.
Bratone		Brictric	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bratone	Bratton	Ordafers	Earl of Moreton.
Bratone		Ordulf	Erchenbold, under the Earl of Moreton.
Brawordine	Bradworthy	Tavi	Ralph de Pomerai.
Bredelie		Olweva	Rainald, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Bredvice		Ailmar	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bremelcome		Alglier	Ansger.
Bremerige	Bremridge, in South Molton	Edmer	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Brenfort		Brungar	Walter, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Brente	Brent	The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Bretricestan	Brixton	The Bishop of Exeter.	
Brideforde	Bridford	Alwin	Juhel de Totnais.
Bridestou	Bridestowe	Edmer	Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Brige	Bridgerule	Frawin	Ruald Adobed, or Adobat.
Brigeforde		Alviss	Godfrey, under Goscelm.
Brigeforde		Lieuric	Godfrey the chamberlain, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Briseham	Brixham	Ulf	Juhel de Totnais.
Brisestone		Aluric	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Brisestone		Sedwin	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Brisforde	Brushford	Aluric	Godbold Arbalistarius.
Bristanestone		Olnot	Richard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bristeleshorde		Colvin	Colvin.
Bristrichestone	Brixton	Elmer	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Brochelande		Ailard the monk	Godfrey, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Bruchesurde		Iric	Ansger, under the Earl of Moreton.
Bulgeret		Oslac	Robert de Albemarle.
Bulfestre	Buckfastleigh	The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	

[a] An appendage of Esestaple.

Buretone

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Buretone	Burraton	Alwin	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Buriestecome	-	Aluric	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Buterleie	Butterleigh	Edwin	Edwin.
Cacheberge	-	Sewin	Rainer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Cadabirie	Cadbury	Inguar	William Chievre.
Cadelie	Cadleigh	Alward	William Chievre.
Cadelie		Two Thanes	William the Door-keeper.
Cadewile [t]	Cadwell	Alveron.	
Cagefort, or Chageford	Chagford	Merlosuan	Ralph Paganell.
Cagefort	-	Dodo	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Celodelie	Calverleigh	Almar	Godric.
Caluclie	-	Sedward	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Carmes	-	Brismar	Robert de Bellomonte, or Beaumont, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Carsville	-	Merlesoan	Gonher, under Ralph Paganel.
Carsewille	Kings Carswell	The King in demesne.	
Carsvelle	Abbots Carswell	The Abbot of Horton.	
Casford [u]	-	Sawin Tope	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Cedelintone	-	Guitda	The King.
Celdecombe	-	Ulmer	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Celvertesberie	-	Ailwin	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Cercille	-	Bristuold	Norman, under William de Falesia.
Cercitone	-	Ulf	Juhel de Totnais.
Cerintone	Cheriton	Almer	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Ceritone		Alestan	Godwin.
Chadeledone	-	Mathildis	Ansger de Senarpont.
Chadeledone	-	Brismar	Ansger de Senarpont.
Chadewille	-	Alveron	Walter de Claville.
Chaeledone	Chalvedon	Elmerd	Walter, under Baldwin the Sheriff
Chalmonleage	-	Brismer	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Chederlie	Chederleigh	Hadimar	Alured, under the Earl of Moreton.
Cheleforde	-	Oseva	Colvin.
Cheletone	-	Edric	Robert, under the Bishop of Constance.
Cheletone	-	Hecus	Juhel de Totnais.
Chelvertesberie	-	Alwin	Odo, Bishop of Constance.
Chemeworde	-	Edwin	The niece of the Bishop of Constance, under the Bishop.
Cheneoltone	-	Algar	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Chenighedone	-	Edwi	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Chenistetone	Knighton, or Knighteston	-	Roger, under the Bishop of Exeter.
Chenleie	-	Osfers	Motbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.

[t] An appendage of Sideham.

[u] Appendant to the manor of Bridestowe.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Chent	Kenne	Brismer	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Chentesbere	Kentisbeer	Edwin	William Niger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Chentesbere		Norman	William Niger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Chentesberie	Kentisbury	Almar	Baldwin in demesne.
Chentone	Kenton	Eideta	The King.
Chenutdestane	Knowstone	Alfilla	Alfilla.
Chenutdestane		Algar	Algar.
Chenvestan	Cheinstone	Algar	Rolf, under Walscin de Douay.
Chereforde	- - -	The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Cherletone	Charleton	- - -	Odo, Bishop of Constance.
Cherletone	Charlton	Semar	Bretell, under the Earl of Moreton.
Chetellescome	Chettescombe	Olmar	Ansger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Chetellescote	- - -	Chetel	Riculf, under Walter.
Cheveletone	Chivelstone	Aluric	Ralph, under Juhel deTotnais.
Chevetorne	Chevethorne	Almar	Beatrix, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Chichelesberie	- - -	Ailric	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Chiempabere	- - -	Aiolf	Roger Flandrensis, under Ruald Adobed.
Chienemetone	- - -	Earl Lewin	The King.
Chinnesfort	- - -	Ezius	William Niger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Chiveorne	Chivenor	Almar	Rogro, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Chiwarthiwis	- - -	Two Thanes	Helgot, under Fulcher Archibalistarius.
Cochintone	Cockington	Alric	William de Falesia.
Chritetone	- - -	The Bishop of Exeter.	
Cicetote	- - -	Brismar	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Ciclet	- - -	Goner	Walter Silvestris, under Walter de Claville.
Cilletone	Chillaton	Ailmar	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Ciretone	- - -	Chitel	Ralph de Pomerai.
Citremetone, or Curemtone	- - -	Godwin	Godwin.
Clavetone	Clawton	Aluered	Juhel de Totnais.
Clehangre	Clayhanger	Oltred	Robert, under William de Moione.
Cliforde	- - -	Adred	Godbold Balistarius.
Clifort	- - -	Brismer	Stephen, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Clis	- - -	Edritius	Godfrey, under the Bishop of Constance.
Clisewic or Chisewic	- - -	Wichinus	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Clist	Clist	Alward	Alward, under the Earl of Moreton.
Clist		Alwin	Edwin.
Clist		Ultret	Osbern.
Clist		Boughred	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Clist	Clist St. Mary	Four Thanes	The canons of St. Mary, under Baldwin.
Clist		Ulveuia	The canons of St. Mary, under Baldwin.
Clist		Wigo	Geffrey, Bishop of Constance.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Clistone	Broad Clist	Ordulph	The King.
Clouelie	Clovelly	Brictric	Queen Matilda, and afterwards Goscelm.
Cloenesberge		Godman the priest	Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Cochalescome		Ineguar	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Codaford	Cofford	Eldric	Odo.
Coic	Cowick	Ailmar	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Colacome	Colcombe	Oslac	Robert de Albemarle.
Colebroce	Colebrooke	Samer	Bretel, under the Earl of Moreton.
Colebroce	Colebrooke	Almer	Mainfred, under William Chievre.
Coleleie	Cowley	Chepin	Herchenbold, under the Earl of Moreton.
Coletone	Colyton	Colo	Turgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Coletone		Alward	Warin, under Juhel de Totnais.
Coletone		Aluric	Ralph de Pomerai, under Juhel de Totnais.
Coletone		Earl Harold	The King.
Colewille		Almar	Rogro, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Collabere	Colybeare	Adelwold	Morin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Colrige	Coleridge	Bichus	Ailric, under Walscin de Douay.
Colrige		Alvieva	Alvieva, under Walscin de Douay.
Colrige		Edmer	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Colrige			Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Colsovenescote		Alward	Alward.
Colteshorde		Colvin	Colvin.
Colum	Columb-David, Columb-john, Columb-Pyne, and Collumpton	Adestan	Godwin.
Colum		Brismar	Fulcerius Archibalistarius.
Colun		Godwin	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Colunp		Brismer	Rogo, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Come		Ailward	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Come		Aluric	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton
Come		Brongar	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Come		Gonerd	Walter Silvestris, under Walter de Claville.
Come		Edmar	Odo, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Combe	Comb	Alrist	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Combe		Ailmer	Jagelin, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Combe		Alwold	Ralph de Pomerai, under Juhel de Totnais.
Combe		Aluric	William Chievre.
Combe		Ansgot	Donnus, under the Earl of Moreton.
Combe		Bristric	William de Falesia.
Combe		Colbrand	Oliver, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Combe [x]		Dodo	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Conba		Edmar	Haimer de Arcis.
Conma		Alnod	Goscelm

[x] This manor was in Bridestowe.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Contesberie	Countesbury	Ailmer	William Chievre.
Contone	Compton	Osolf	Stephen, under Juhel de Totnais.
Coritone	Coryton	Alwin	Drogo, son of Malger, under the Bishop of Constance.
Cornehude	Cornwood	Edmar	Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Corneorde	Cornworthy	-	Alured Brito.
Corneorde	Cornworthy	Ulf	Juhel de Totnais.
Cortescanole	-	Alwin	Ralph de Pomerai, under Juhel de Totnais.
Coteleie	Cotleigh	Edmar	Ricardus, under the Earl of Moreton.
Crabecombe	-	Seward	Ansger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Cravelec	-	Alwin Dapifer	Edmer, under the Bishop of Constance.
Crauuecome	Creacomb	Lieuegar	Ansger, under Baldwin.
Crawecome [y]		Almer	Alured Brito.
Crawecome [z]		Seward	Ansger, under Baldwin.
Cressewalle	-	Ordric	Girard, under Walscin de Douay.
Crideholde	-	Ordulf	Erchenbold, under the Earl of Moreton.
Cridie	Creedy	Goda	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Cridie		Goda	William, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Crochewelle	Crockernwell	Ulf	Rainald, under Ruald Adobat.
Crue	-	Ailward	William the door-keeper.
Culitone	-	The King in demesne.	
Culmestoche	Culmstock	The Bishop of Exeter.	
Cume	-	Alestan	Godwin.
Dalilea	-	Bristric	Odo FitzGamelin.
Danescome	-	Sagar	William, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Deidestan or Ædelstan	-	Etzi	William Chievre and Ralph de Pomerai in moieties.
Dene	Dean	Alwin	Four knights, under William de Falesia.
Deneorde [a]	Denworthy	Ailrich	The King.
Denesberge	-	Godric	Colvin.
Deneswynesdone	-	Tovi	Ralph de Pomerai.
Depdone [b]	-	Alric	William de Falesia.
Depeforde	Dipford and Diptford	The King in demesne.	
Deppaford		-	Oluric, of Walscin de Douay.
Derte	Dart	Alric	Ralph, under William de Poillei.
Derte		Leuegar	Ralph, under William de Poillei.
Dertere	-	Alwald	Alwald, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Dertrintone	Dartington	Alwin	William de Falesia.
Devenaberie	Denbury	Archbishop Aldret.	The Abbot of Tavistock.
Didasam	Dittisham	-	Baldwin, under the Bishop of Exeter.

[y] An appendage of Bacetesberie.
[z] An appendage of Crabecome.
[a] An appendage of Alseministre.
[b] An appendage of Cochintone.

Dime-

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Dimewoldesham	- - -	Algar	William de Falesia.
Dinintone	Doniton	Donna	Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Dise	- - -	Alviva	Goscelm.
Dochorde	- - -	Alfleta	Walter, under Ruald Adobat.
Dodebroce	Dodbrook	Bristric[c]	Godeva, widow of Bristric.
Dodecote	Doddescote	Dodo	Walter Burgoin, under Goscelm.
Doduceswille	Qu. Dunkswell?	Almer	Ralph de Pomerai.
Doelis	Dawlish	The Bishop of Exeter.	
Dondritone	- - -	Brismer	Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Done	Downe	The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Done		Alebric	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Done		Mathild	Odo
Doneslande	Dunsland	Oluric	Cadio, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Donestantone	Doningston, or Dunston	Algar	Algar
Donewoldham	- - -	Ademar	Aluered, under the Earl of Moreton.
Donicestone	Dunston	Doninus	Mauger de Cartreo, under the Earl of Moreton.
Donitone	Doniton, or Dotton	Earl Harold	The Abbot of St. Michael de Monte.
Donsedoc	Dunchidiock	Merlesvein	Ralph Paganel.
Doune	- - -	Edric	Ralph de Limesei.
Drakeforde	- - -	Alveron	Walter de Claville.
Dueltone	Dolton	Olf	William, son of Wimund, who married the daughter of Baldwin.
Dueltone		Bristric	Ansger de Senarpont.
Duueltone		Edric	Ansger.
Dune	Downe	Algar	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Dune		Godwin	Godwin.
Dunesforde	Dunsford	Saulf	Saulf.
Dunestal	Qu. Townstall?	Ansger	Ralph, under Walscin de Douay.
Dunestanetune	Qu. Dunston?	Edwin	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Dunewinasdone	- - -	Toui	Ralph de Pomerai.
Dunitone	Qu. Dunterton?	- - -	Reginald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Dwelande[d]	Dowland	Two thanes	Walter de Claville.
Dwelande		Award	Walter de Claville.
Edeslege	Iddesleigh	Bristric	Queen Matilda.
Edetone	- - -	Algar	Fulgo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Efforde	Efford	Brismar	Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Eighebere	Eggbeare	Lieuegar	Motbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Eisse	- - -	Two thanes	Ralph de Pomerai.
Ele	Qu. Hele?	Two thanes	Erchenbald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Elintone	- - -	The King in demesne.	

[c] The name is sometimes written Bristric and sometimes Brictric in the two records.

[d] An appendage of Lollardesdone.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Eltemetone	-	Elmer	Rainald, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Engeborne	-	Brismar	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Engestecote	Qu. Hengescot?	Gole, Hedric, and Godric, three thanes	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Engleborne	Ingleborne	Alrix	Rainald, under William de Falesia.
Erintone	Qu. Ermington?	Ansger	The King.
Erticome	Yarcomb	Earl Harold	The abbey of St. Michael de Monte.
Esastaple, or Esestaple	-	Godric	Anschetel, under William Chievre.
Escage	-	Alebricius	Torgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Escapeleie	Shapleigh	Aret	Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Escapeleie		A thane	Girold the chaplain.
Escapeleie		Uluric	Godwin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Eschipebroce	-	Bristric	Walter, under Walter de Claville.
Escobecome[d]	Scobbescombe	Bristric	Ludo, under Walscin de Douay.
Eslapaforde	-	Bristric	Queen Matilda.
Esmarige or Esmaurige	Smallridge	Olnod	Ralph de Pomerai.
Esmitheham	-	Aluric	Ansger, under the Earl of Moreton.
Esnideleie	-	Edric	Gilbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Espice	-	Earl Harold	The King.
Esprecome	-	Fitell	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Espredelestone	Spriddleston	Four thanes	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Espreitone	Spreyton	Osfers	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Esse	Rose Ash	Elward	Ralph, under William Chievre.
Essaple	-	Aluric	Aluric.
Essebertone	Ashburton	The Bishop of Exeter.	
Essecestre	Exeter	The King in demesne.	
Esselingaforde	Shillingford	Brismar	Fulcer or Fulcher Archibalistarius.
Esseministre	Exminster	Wichin	William Chievre.
Essemundehorde	-	Brismar	Gilbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Esseorde[e]	-	-	The wife of Hervei.
Essetone	Ashton	-	The wife of Hervei de Helion.
Essoic	-	Eurewac	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Estaforde	Stafford	Ednod	Earl Hugh.
Estandone	Staunton	Algar the priest	Ralph de Pomerai.
Estantone		Alwena.	
Estapeleie	Stapley	Bristold	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Estatforde	Stafford	Sawin	Redulf Vitalis, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Estaveforde		Edric	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Estoche	Stoke	Alric	William de Poillei.
Estoche		Ulveva	Winemer, under William de Falesia.
Estocheleie	Stockleigh	Alsi	Erchenbald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Estocheleie		Alveva	Ralph de Pomerai.

[d] This manor was an appendage of Hainberie, afterwards of Grenoulie.

[e] It was made an appendage to the manor of Sufferstan: it is written in the Exchequer Domesday Hacheurde.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Estocheleie	Stockleigh	Alward	Alward, under the Earl of Moreton.
Estocheleie		Colvin	Albered, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Estocheleie		Hadimar	The Earl of Moreton.
Estocheleie		Haimer	Alured Pincerna, under the Earl of Moreton.
Estocheleie		Orgar	Alured Pincerna, under the Earl.
Estocheleie		Saulf	Rainald, under the Earl.
Estodleie	Stoodley	Almer	Robert, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Estolie	-	Alwin	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Estotacome	Stodiscombe, or Stuttescomb	Ulf	Morin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Estotdone	-	Alwin	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Estotleie	-	Bristwold	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Estrete	Street	Ailmer	Torstin, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Etcheborne	Exborne	Almer	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Falleie	-	Bristuold	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Farweie	Farway	Ailmer	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Farweie		Chenias	Ludo, under Goscelm.
Fedaven	-	Edlovedief & Eideva	Walter Burgoin, under Goscelm.
Fen	Qu. Feniton?	Norman	Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Ferdendelle, or Ferdindela	Fardell	-	Godfrey, under the Earl of Moreton.
Ferdendelle		Domnus	Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Ferentone	Farringdon	Two Brothers.	Bretell, under the Earl of Moreton.
Fereordin	-	Edwin	Ricolf, under Goscelm and Walter.
Ferhendone	Farringdon	Alric	Fulcer, Archibalistarius.
Ferleie [f]	-	-	The King.
Ferleie	-	Dona	Ansgot.
Fernehille	Fernhill	Alwin	Torgis, of Juhel de Totnais.
Fernewode [g]	Farwood	Godwi	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Ferse	Fursham	Alcerlus	William de Falesia.
Ferurdi	-	Godric	William Chievre.
Fileleie	-	Osfers	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Finatone	Qu. Feniton?	Etmar	Drogo, under the Earl of Moreton.
Fluta	Fleet	The Abbot of Horton.	
Flutes		Bristwold	Robert de Albemarle.
Folefort	Fulford	Aritius	Motbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Foletona	Foleton	Aluric	The church of St. Mary, by the gift of Juhel de Totnais.
Forde	Ford	Alveva	Ranulf, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Forde		Otrus	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.

[f] An appendage of Depeforde. [g] An appendage of Bridestowe.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Framintone	Fremington	Earl Harold	Geffrey, Bishop of Constance.
Fredeletescoc	Frithelstock	Ordulf	Robert Fitz Ivo, under the Earl of Moreton.
Friseham		Edmeratorius	Alured de Pincerna, under the Earl of Moreton.
Furintone		Alwin	The wife of Engelbald, under the Bishop of Constance.
Galmentone	Galmton	Goda	Ralph de Felgers.
Gatcumbe	Gatcombe	Burgered	Ansger, the King's servant.
Gatepade	Gappah	Five Thanes	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Gateshore		Edwi	Ansger Brito, under the Earl of Moreton.
Gherneslete		Walo	Rainer Dapifer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Ghiderleie, or Chiderleie		Godwin the priest	Godwin, under the Earl of Moreton.
Gidesam	Gittisham	Chinias	Goscelm.
Gildescote		Ulward	Gilbert, under Robert de Albemarle.
Godelege	Goodleigh	Ulward	Robert de Albemarle.
Godescote		Bristric	Colwin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Godevacote		Godeva	Goscelm.
Gohewis	Gorhuish	Alnot	Bernard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Gorwille		Colbrand	Oliver, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Gosewelle	Goosewell	Hoccha	Robert, under William de Poillei.
Grennelize		Four thanes	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Grenoveia	Greenway	Alsi	Ludo, under Walscin de Douay.
Gretedone		Alcerius	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Haberie		Alnod	Rainer, under Baldwin.
Hacome	Haccomb	Ote	Robert, under William Chievre.
Hacome		Ulf	Stephen, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Hadreleie	Hatherleigh	The Abbot of Tavistock.	
Hagawile		Aluric	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Hagintone		Ulfert	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Hagintone		Ulmar and Godritius	Uluric, under Walscin de Douay.
Hagintone, or Haintone	Heanton Punchardon	Ulf	Robert de Punchardon, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Hainghestecote	Hengescot		Geffrey, Bishop of Constance.
Hainoc	Hennock	Alnod	Roger Fitzpaine, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Haiserstone	Qu. Ascerton?	The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Haldiurdi	Qu. Hardworthy?	Earl Harold	The King.
Haleston	Halstow	Alred	Godbold Balistarius.
Haletron		Bristric	Robert de Albemarle.
Halgewille	Halwell	Bristric	Queen Matilda, afterwards Goscelm.
Halsbretone	Halberton	Bristric	Queen Matilda. — The King.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Hame	Ham	The Abbot of Tavistock.	
Hame	Ham	Godric	Colvin.
Hamberie	Hembury	-	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Hamihoc	Hemiock	The King in demesne.	
Hamistone	Hempston	Earl Harold	The King.
Hamistone	-	Ordulf	Hamelin, under the Earl of Moreton.
Hanberie	Qu. Annery?	Bristric	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Hanca	Anke	Oluardus	Ralph de Pomerai.
Hane, or Hanc		Burgered	Ralph de Pomerai.
Hanenchelole	-	Wadel	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Hantone	Heanton, or Hampton	Brismar	Robert de Punchardon, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Hantone		Brismar	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Hantone		Bristeva	Colvin.
Hantone		Ulf	Helgod, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Hareoe	-	-	Geffrey Bishop of Constance.
Harestane	Harston	Edric	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Harestane		Sueta	Rainald under the Earl of Moreton.
Haustone [h]	-	Ordulf	The Bishop of Exeter.
Hax	-	Aimar	Motbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Heierde	-	Chippin	Godbold Balistarius.
Hele	-	Edwi	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Hele	Hele	Olf	Godbold Balistarius.
Hele	-	Two thanes	Erchenbold, under the Earl of Moreton.
Helescavea	-	Edric	William, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Hemberie	Hembury	Edric	Odo.
Henleie	-	Brismer	Ralph de Pomerai.
Heppastebe [i]	Qu. Hippestan?	Oluardus	Ralph de Pomerai.
Herberneforde	Qu. Wobernford?	Alric	Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Hereforde	Harford	Ordulf	Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Herlescome	-	Two thanes	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Hermondesworthe	Hermansworthy	Alward	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Hernescome	Yarnscomb	Godwin	Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Herstanahaie	-	Canistrus	Goscelm de Exeter.
Hertitone	Harton	Guitda	The King.
Hesmalacome	-	Godwin	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Hetfelt	Heathfield	The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Hevetruue	Heavitree	Wichin	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Hevis	Huish	Algar	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Hewis		Ailwin	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Hewis		Edric	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Hewise		Wichinus	Hamo, under William Chievre.
Hidone	Clay, or Clist Hydon	Godwin	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.

[h] It had been part of Brantone.

[i] An appendage of Hanca.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Hierde	-	Almar	Ansger, under Baldwin.
Hierlege	-	Oliveva	Drogo, son of Malger, under the Bishop of Constance.
Hille	Hill	Etmar	Haimer de Arcis.
Hillesdone	Hillersdon	Sirwald	Rainald, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Hindefort	-	Brorus	Ralph de Pomerai, under Juhel de Totnais.
Hitenesleie	Hittesleigh	Doda	Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Ho	Hooe	Alebrix	Stephen, under Juhel de Totnais.
Hoca, or Hoche	Hooke	Ulf	Godbold Archibalistarius.
Hochaorde	Hockford	Etnod	Girard, under Walscin de Douay.
Hochesam	Huxham	Wichin	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Hochesile	-	Alward	Ruald Adobat.
Hocoorde	-	Colebran	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Hole	Hole	Etmar	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Hole		Sawin	Gosbert, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Holbeme	Holbeame	Ordritius	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Holebroce	-	Godwin	Godwin.
Holcome	Holcombe	Aimar	Ralph de Pomerai.
Holecome		Alwin	Walter de Douay.
Holecome	Holcombe and Hollacombe	Seward	Rogo, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Holecome		The priests of Bomine.	
Holecome, or Holescome [k]	-	-	William Chievre.
Holecumbe	-	Bristric	Queen Matilda.
Holescome	-	Leugar	Ralph de Pomerai.
Holle	-	Alwin	William de Falesia.
Holne	Holne	Edolf	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Holnham	-	Edmar	Gilbert, under Ruald Adobat.
Homacheforde	-	Edmer	Rainald, under Ruald Adobat.
Honecherche	Honeychurch	Alwin Niger	Walter, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Honelande	-	Halebrix and Algard	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Honessam	Huntsham	Alric the Priest	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Honetone	Honiton	Elmer	Dreus, under the Earl of Moreton.
Horeode [l]	-	-	Geffrey, Bishop of Constance.
Horeuude	Horwood	Osulf	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Horewode		Alward	Ralph de Pomerai.
Hortone	-	Osulf	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Hundatoré	Hountor	-	Rainald, under the Abbot of Tavistock.
Huneseva	-	Alward	William Chievre.
Hunitone	-	Alwald	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Huntesberie	-	Editda	Walter de Douay.
Hywis	Huish	Alwid	Goscelm.
Ide	Ide	The Bishop of Exeter.	
Ilesam	-	Berus	Roger, under William the doorkeeper.
Ilestintone [m]	Ilsington	Merlesuen	Ralph Paganel.

[k] An appendage of Otrie. [l] Appendant to Hortone. [m] Appendant to Linton.

Incrintone

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Incrintone	-	Algar	William Chievre.
Inudeborde	-	-	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Iplepene	Ipplepen	Goda	Ralph de Felgers.
Jacobescherche	-	Alvevia	Alvevia.
Johanesto	Instow	Alward	Walter de Claville.
Juelie	-	Brismar	Fulcer Balistarius.
Kari	Cary	Chenestan	Waldin, under Juhel de Totnais.
Labera	-	Etmar	Hubert, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Lachebroc	-	Algar	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Lacome [m]	-	Edwin	Ralph de Pomerai.
Laierde [n]	-	-	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Lamesete	Lambside	Tovi	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Lanbertone	Lamerton	Ordulf	Ruald Adobat.
Lanchers	Lancras	Alveva	Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Lancome [o]	-	Edwin	Ralph de Pomerai.
Landeshers	-	Alnod	Earl Hugh.
Lanforde	Langford	Leuegar	Osbern de Salcei.
Langadone	Langdon	Hecus	Waldin, under Juhel.
Langafort	Langford	Earl Lewin	The King.
Langetrewe	Langtree	Bristric	Queen Matilda.
Langhestan	Langston	Edwin	Hugh, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Langehewis	-	Sawin	Leuric, under the Bishop of Constance.
Lannor	-	Semer	Walter de Claville.
Lantfort	-	Alestan	Godwin.
Laurochesbere	Larkbeare	Almer	Alured Brito.
Lege	-	Alebrix	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Lege	-	Alwald	Alured Brito.
Lege	-	Alwin	Juhel de Totnais.
Lege	-	Elmer	Beatrix, sister of Elmer, under William Chievre.
Lege	-	Etmar	Aiulf.
Lege	-	Godwin	Roger, under Fulcer Balistarius.
Lege	-	Inwar	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Lege	Leigh	Ordulf	Alured, under the Earl of Moreton.
Lege	-	Osferd	William de Poillei.
Lege	-	Osmer	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Lege	-	Sawin or Salwin	Alward, under the Earl of Moreton.
Lege	-	Summerlete	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Leie	-	Alward	Anschetel, under William Chievre.
Leige	-	Aldred	William the door-keeper.
Leige	-	Alveron	Walter de Claville.
Levalige	-	Alsi	Godbold Arbalistarius.
Leuga	-	Alstus	Godbold Arbalistarius.
Leuage or Lewe	Lew	Bristric	Roger Molis, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Levie	-	Bristric	Queen Matilda, afterwards Goscelm.
Levestone	Leveton	Saward	Richard, son of Earl Gilbert.
Lewendone	-	Two thanes	Rainald, under Godbold Balistarius.
Liclemore or Lidemore	-	Aiulf	Aiulf, under Juhel de Totnais.

[m] Appendant to Brandone.
[o] An appendage of Brandone.
[n] Appendant to Lincome.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Lideforde	Lidford	The King in demesne.	
Lidefort		Wadels	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Lideltone	Liddaton		Godfrey, under the Abbot of Tavistock.
Liege	Leigh	Ailric	Walter, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Liege			Nigel and Robert, under the Abbot of Tavistock.
Leurichestone		Saolf	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Lim		The Abbot of Glastonbury.	
Limæ		The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Limet		Ailric	Walter, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Limet		Alwin	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Limet		Osfers	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Limet		Walo	Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Limet		Walo	Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Limet		Four thanes	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Limete		Alestan	Godwin.
Line	Lyn	Algar	William Chievre.
Lincome	Lincombe	Brismer	Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Linor or Limor		Frawin	Morin.
Lintone	Linton	Ailward Tochesone	William Chievre.
Lisitone or Lisistone		Gowin	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Listone	Lifton	Queen Edith	The King.
Liteham	Littleham	The Abbot of Horton.	
Liteham		Bristric	Queen Matilda, afterwards Goscelm.
Letelwere		Bristric	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Lobe	Lobb in Braunton	Ulf	Rainald, under Ruald Adobat.
Lochebroc		Algar	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Lochesbere	Loxbear	Algar	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Lochesore	Loxore	Doleswif	Robert de Bellomonte, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Lochessare		Ulward	Robert de Bellomonte, under Baldwin.
Lochetone		Otro	Ralph de Pomerai, under Juhel de Totnais.
Lochetore		Alebrix	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Lodebroc	Ludbrook	Colbert	Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Lodebroc or Ludebroc		Alwin	Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl.
Lodeswille	Loddiswell	Hecus	Juhel de Totnais.
Lollardesdone		Aluric	Goscelm.

Lol-

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Lollardesdone -	- - -	Alward Mert, under Bristric - -	Walter de Claville.
Lonmele or Lonnele	- - -	Alveron -	Walter de Claville.
Lommine - -	Lowman - -	Alnod - -	Goscelm.
Loperidge or Operidge - -	Luprige - -	Eddric - -	Reginald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Losbere - -	Loosebear - -	The Abbot of Cranbourne.	
Loscombe - -	Luscombe -	A thane - -	Anschetil, under William de Falesia.
Lotelande - -	Qu. Lukesland? -	Soteman - -	Goscelm
Lovapit - -	Luppit - -	Ailsi - -	Ludo, under Walscin de Douay.
Lovenetorne - -	Loventor - -	Otro - -	Ralph de Pomerai, under Juhel de Totnais.
Ludaford - -	Lidford - -	Ordricius - -	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Luperige - -	Luprige - -	Estnota - -	Baldwin, under Goscelm.
Macretone - -	Makerton - -	- - -	The King.
Madescame - -	Maidencomb -	Elmer - -	Hamond, under William Chievre.
Madfort - -	Madford - -	Alwid - -	Alured Pincerna, under the Earl of Moreton.
Madone - -	Meddon - -	Ansgot - -	Ansgot.
Magnelege - -	Manlegh - -	Alwid - -	Goscelm.
Magnetone - -	- - -	Edwi - -	Edwi, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Malacote - -	- - -	- - -	Godbold.
Mameorde - -	- - -	Lieuric - -	Richard de Noville, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Mammehetva - -	Mamhead - -	Algar - -	Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin.
Manberie - -	Membury -	Eldell - -	William Chievre.
Manedore - -	Manaton - -	Colbert - -	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Manelie - -	Manley - -	Alestantilie -	Girard.
Manitone - -	Manaton - -	Adret, Eldred, or Edred -	The same.
Matford - -	Matford - -	Wichin - -	Ralph, under William Chievre.
Matingeho - -	- - -	Dodo - -	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Mavessart - -	- - -	Alvereton -	Gilbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Mede - -	- - -	Alnot - -	Bernard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Meleberie - -	- - -	Ulnod - -	William de Poillei.
Meleford - -	Milford - -	Sawin - -	Gosbert, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Melefort - -		Alwin - -	The wife of Englebald, under the Bishop of Constance.
Melewis - -	Melhuish - -	Brismer - -	Hugh Redonensis, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Mellestone - -	- - -	Bristric - -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Merehode - -	Marwood - -	Bristrc -	Oliver, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Mereude - -		Ulward -	Two knights, under Robert de Albemarle.
Merlande - -	Merland - -	Leuegar - -	Gausbert, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Mertone - -	Merton - -	Jadolf - -	Richard, son of Torolvus, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Mertone - -		Torquillus -	Geffrey, Bishop of Constance.
Metcome - -	- - -	Bristric - -	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Mewi	Meavy	Alward	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Mewi		Alwin	Torgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Mewi		Edward	Torgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Mewi		Osolf	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Midelande	Medland	Alestan	Godwin.
Midelcote	Middlecote	Alwin	Alwin.
Midelton	Milton Abbot	The Abbot of Tavistock.	
Midetone		Edmer	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Mildedone		Edilda	William Chievre.
Mildelcote	Middlecote	Alwold	Ranulf, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Milehywis	Melhuish	Saulf	Saulf.
Miltitone	Milton		Alured Brito.
Mimidlande	Qu. Medland?	Alebricius	Waldin, under Juhel de Totnais.
Mirlande	Merland	Elric	Rainold, under Ruald Adobed.
Mochelesberie		Five thanes, under Bristric	Ansger de Senarpont.
Modleie		Alwin	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Modleie		Godwin	Odo, under Juhel.
Mogecome	Mothecombe	Alceric	Robert de Punchardon, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Molacote		Alger	Godbold Balistarius.
Molland	Molland	Earl Harold	The King.
Molland		Norman	Bernard, under Tetbald Fitz Berner
Molland		Ulwin	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Monacohchamtone	Monk Oakhampton	Olnot	Baldwin the Sheriff.
More	More	Aldret	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Morbathe	Morebath	Earl Harold	The King.
Morcet	Morchard	Algar	William Chievre.
Morcete		Algar	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Morchet		Bristric	Queen Matilda.
Morchet		Almerd	William Chievre.
Morleie	Moreleigh	Alnod	Walter Silvestris, under Walter de Claville.
Morleie			Alured Brito.
Morteho	Morthoe	Edritius	Ralph de Limesei.
Mortone		Earl Harold	The King.
Motberie	Modbury	Wado	Richard, under the Earl of Moreton.
Motbilie		Ordritius	Reginald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Musberie	Musbury	Almer	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Nevetone	Newton	Alwod	Ansger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Newentone	Newton	Aluric	Godbold Arbalistarius.
Newentone		Domnus	Domnus.
Newentone		Elward	Walter Burgundensis, or Burgoin, under Goscelm.
Nietone		The priests of Bomine.	

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Nimet	-	Alward	Osmund, under Goscelm.
Nimet	Nimet	Alward	Walter, under Walter de Claville.
Nimet	-	Alvold	Hermer, under Goscelm.
Nimetone	Nympton	Earl Harold	The King.
Nimetone		The Bishop of Exeter	
Niresse	-	Wlnot	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Nistenestoc	-	Certain canons under Girold	Girold the chaplain.
Niuetone	Newton	Bristoinus	Osmund, under Goscelm.
Niuuetone		Edmar	Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Nochecote	-	Alestilla	Girard.
Norcote	Northcote	Ailmar	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Norcote	-	Ulf	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Northam	Northam	The Abbot of Caen.	
Nortmoltone	North Molton	Queen Editha	The King.
Nortone	Norton	Brictrich	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Noteswille	Nutwell	Donnus	Donnus.
Notone	-	The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Ocheneberie	Okenbury	Tovi	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Ochenitone	Oakhampton	Osfers	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Odeborne	-	Aldred	Oswic, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Odeforde	Woodford	Alebrix	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Odeforde		Elmar	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Odelie	Woodleigh	Aluric	Robert de Albemarle.
Odeordi	-	Seric	William under Ralph de Pomerai.
Odesclive [p]	-	Edritius	William, son of Edritius, under the King.
Odetreu	-	Oslac	Robert de Albemarle.
Odetrewé	-	Two thanes	
Offacome	Uffculme	Etdeva	Walscin de Douay.
Offawille	Offwell	Borgaret	Reginald, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Oghawille	Ogwell	Aluric	William Pictavensis, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Oghawille		Edric	
Oladone	Wollaton	Sewin	Albured, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Olfereor	-	Godric	Colvin.
Olperige	Qu. Oldridge?	-	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Olvardesdone	Wolverston	Boia	Queen Matilda.
			Hadolf.
Olueberie	-	Seward	Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Oluelie	Woolley	Alsi	Colvin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Oluieuetone	-	Aluric	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Oluridintone	Worlington	Olueva	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Olurintone		Aluric	Alvius, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.

[p] An appendage of the manor of Alseminstre.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Olurintone	- - -	- - -	Alveius, under the Earl of Moreton.
Olurintone	Worlington	- - -	William de Falesia.
Olwritone	- - -	The Abbot of Tavistock.	
Opecote	Upcot - -	Elmer - -	Motbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Opesse	- - -	Olnotdus -	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance, and Unfrid under Drogo.
Oplomia	Uplowman -	Elmer - -	Almer the priest, under Goscelm.
Oppalume	Uplime - -	Alwin - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Orcartone	Orchardton -	Norman -	Reginald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Ordie	- - -	Almer - -	Anschetil, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Orescome	- - -	Edmer - -	Hegot, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Orescome	- - -	Alwin - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Orescome	- - -	- - -	William Chievre.
Orrawie	Orway - -	Alwin - -	Alured Ispaniensis.
Oteri	- - -	Bristric -	Warin, under William Chievre.
Oteri	- - -	Godric -	Roscelm, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Otri	- - -	Ailsi - -	Hubert, under Walscin de Douay.
Otri	- - -	Ailsi - -	Ludo, under Walscin de Douay.
Otri	- - -	Leuritius -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Otri	Ottery - -	The canons of St. Mary at Rouen.	
Otri	- - -		
Otrie	- - -	Olnotdus - -	Warin, under William Chievre.
Otrie	- - -	Semar - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Otrit	- - -	Dodo the priest -	Rainer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Otritone	Otterton -	Countess Gutda -	The Abbot of St. Michael de Monte.
Panestan	Painston - -	- - -	Rualdus Adobat.
Pantesfort	Painsford -	Edwin, or Sedwin	William Niger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Patford	- - -	Godric - -	Osbern de Salciet.
Patsole	Patehole -	Ednod - -	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Pavestan	Qu. Panson ? -	Leiuegar -	Alvid Brito, of Ruald Adobat.
Pech	Peck - -	Alcherlus -	Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Pech		Edwin. - -	Walter de Osmundville, under Ruald Adobat.
Pecheelle	- - -	Two thanes -	Alured Pincerna, under the Earl of Moreton.
Pedehæl	- - -	Algar - -	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Pediccheswelle or Wedicheswelle	- - -	Ulf - -	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Pedracome	- - -	Bristoald - -	William de Falesia.
Peintone	Paignton - -	The Bishop of Exeter.	
Percheham[a]	Parkham -	Algar - -	Richard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Petecote	Patchcote - -	Alwold - -	Richard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Petrocestoue	Petrockstow -	The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	

[a] An appendage to Setebrige.

Peu-

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Peumore	Peamore	Wichin	Roger Fitz Paine, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Picaltone		Godwin	Bernard, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Pidalige		Hacca	Ralph, under William de Poillei.
Pidehel		Alebricius	Torgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Piedelege			William de Poillei.
Pihede		Liuredus	Walter de Claville.
Pillande	Pilland	Edmer	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance
Pilland or Welland	Willand	Aluric	Drogo, under the Bishop of Con-Constance.
Piltone or Wiltone	Pilton	Dodo	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Pinnoe	Pinhoe	Earl Lewin	The King.
Pissewille	Piswell	Aluric	Hamo, under William Chievre.
Pleiestou		Bristuold	Drogo, under Odo Bishop of Constance.
Plemestoche	Plymstock	The Abbot of Tavistock.	
Plintone	Plympton	The King in demesne.	
Plumtrei	Plymtree	Bristric	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Pochehille	Poughill	Edmar	Ruald Adobed.
Poldreham	Powderham	Torssus	William de Hou or Owe.
Pole		Algar	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Pole	Pole or Pool	Bristric	Ansfredon, under Walter de Claville.
Pole		Edwi	Ralph de Pomerai.
Polesleuge	Polesloe	Aluric	The canons of St. Mary.
Polham		Two thanes	Rainald, under Ruald Adobat.
Polochestone		Bristwold	Robert, under Juhel de Totnais.
Pontimore	Poltimore	Odo	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Pontimore		Olmer	The canons of St. Mary.
Porlamute	Portlemouth	Hecus the Sheriff	Fulgo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Porrige	Potherige	Olf	Alberidus, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Potaforde or Potafort	Putford	Alwold and Lewin, two thanes	Rainald, under Ruald Adobat.
Potaford or Poteford		Two thanes	William Chievre.
Potiforde		Edmaratorius	Ansger Brito, under the Earl of Moreton.
Potitone	Puddington	Alward Tochesone	Ralph, under William Chievre.
Prenla	Qu. Primley?	Osbern	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Pudeforde	Qu. Putford?	Letmar	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Pultimore	Poltimore	Bertricius	Hamericus de Arcis.
Puteforde	Putford		Ralph de Pomerai,
Racheneforde	Rackenford	Seward	Joscelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Racombe	Rocombe	Edric	William Chievre.
Racum		Ordritius	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Raddone or Radone	Raddon	Abbot of Tavistock	William the door-keeper, under the Abbot.

[a] An appendage to Blachagua.

[b] An appendage of Clist.

Rade-

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Radeclive[t]	Redcliffe	Alric	Roger Flandrensis, under Ruald Adobat.
Radehide	-	Edritius	Ralph de Limesei.
Radeude	-	Alric	Rainald, under William Poillei.
Radeleie	-	Bristric	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Raordin	-	Ailward Tochesone	William Chievre.
Ratdone	Raddon	Alveva	Walter Dapifer, under Walter de Claville.
Ratdone		Ordulf	The Earl of Moreton.
Ratdone		Osulf	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Ratreu	Rattery	Alwin	William de Falesia.
Raweberge	Roborough	Ulweia	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Reddix or Redic	-	Two thanes	Godfrey, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Reddone	Raddon	Etward	William the door-keeper.
Reimore	Qu. Ringmore?	Hecus	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Restone	-	Ailmar	Albric, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Rewe	Rew	Wlnot	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Ridelecome	Riddlecombe	Algar	Goscelm.
Righendone[u] or Ringhendone	-	Chepin	Ansger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Rinestandone	-	Abbet	Etdilla, under the Bishop of Constance.
Risfort	Rushford	Edwin	Edwin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Rluperige or Luperige	Lupridge	Cola	Walter de Claville.
Rocebere	Rockbear	Edmar	Rainer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Rochebere		Sawin	Alward, under the Earl of Moreton.
Rochebere		Sawin	Rainer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Rocheba	-	Ulmer	Goscelm, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Rodelei	-	Alward	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Rouerige	Rorige	Olieva	The canons of St. Mary at Rouen.
Rovecome	Rocombe	Almar	Haimer de Arcis.
Rumon	Qu. Rumonsleigh?	Bristric	Stephen, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Sancome	-	Esnot	Turgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Sanforde	Sandford	Bristritius	Roger de Buslei.
Sanforde	Sandford	Brismer	Robert, under William de Poillei.
Sanforte		Norman	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Santone	Santon	Doda	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Saterleie	Satterleigh	Olnod	Godbold Balistarius.
Sedeborge	Sadborough	Brismer	Ansgot.
Selac	Sealake	Brismer	Goscelm, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Selcome	Salcomb	The Bishop of Exeter.	
Selingeforde	Shillingford	Edmar	William Chievre.
Selvestan	Shilston	Edvititius	Osbert, or Osbern de Salcey.
Sepisberie	-	Earl Harold	The King.
Sideberie	Sidbury	Alwin and Godwin	The Bishop of Exeter.

[t] An appendage of Chiempabare.

[u] An appendage of Anestinghes.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Sideham	- - -	Alverona	Osbert, under Walter de Claville.
Sidelham, or Sidreham	Sydenham	Four thanes	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Sidreham	- - -	Bristric	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Sigeforde	Sigford	Bristric	Solomon, under Ruald Adobat.
Sildenne	- - -	Alric	Ralph de Pomerai.
Silfestane	Shilston	Wado	Richard, under the Earl of Moreton.
Siredone	- - -	Aluric	Aluric.
Sirefort [x]	Sherford	- - -	The Abbot of Battle.
Sirefort		Alebricius	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Sirewille	Sherwill	Ulward	William de Poillei.
Sladone	Qu. Slaten	The Bishop of Exeter	Baldwin, under the Bishop.
Slapeford	- - -	Four-thanes	Walter de Claville.
Sotebroce	Southbrook	Ordulf	The Earl of Moreton.
Sotrebroe		Alviet	Floher.
Spececote	Speccot in Merton	Ailaf	Gausbert, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Sperchewille	Sparkwell	Bristric	Richard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Sprewe	- - -	Algar	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
St. Marie Cherche	St. Mary Church	The Bishop of Exeter.	
St. Marie Cherche	- - -	Ordulf	Richard, son of Torold, under the Earl of Moreton.
Stadforde	Stafford	- - -	Ansger.
Stafort		Aluric	Ansger.
Stanlinz	- - -	Alric	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Stoc	Stoke	Ansgar	Ludo, under Walscin de Douay.
Stoche	Stoke Canon	The Bishop of Exeter.	
Stoches	Stoke Damarell	Brismar	Robert de Albemarle.
Stoches	- - -	Odritius	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Stotberie	- - -	Tovi	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Stotescome	Stuttescomb	Alebricius	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Stotlege	- - -	Algar	Arnald, under Walscin de Douay.
Stouretone, or Souretone	Sourton	The Bishop of Exeter.	
Suetatone	Swetton	Godric	Ansger de Senarpont.
Suetetone		Etdric	Aiulf.
Sufferstan, or Sulfretone	Silverton	The King in demesne.	
Sure	Sewer	Algar	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Suraple	- - -	Olwiet	Walter.
Surleie	- - -	Algar	Fulco, under Juhel de Totnais.
Sutecome	Sutcomb	Edritius	Odo, Bishop of Constance.
Sut Moltone	South Molton	The King in demesne.	
Sutone	Sutton, now Plymouth	The King in demesne.	
Sutune	Sutton	Ulwin	Richard, under William the doorkeeper.

[x] An appendage of Cedelintone.

Taigne

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Taigne	Teign	Aluric	Hugh Redonensis, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Taigne	Teign Bruer	Ulf	Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Taincombe	Teigncombe	Alric	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Taintone	Bishop's Teignton	The Bishop of Exeter.	
Taintone	Teignton	Osfers	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Tale	Tale	Alnotdus	Ralph de Pomerai.
Tale		Borgaret	Ralph de Pomerai.
Talebreie	Thelbridge	Olveva	Odo, Bishop of Constance.
Talebrue, or Talebrige			
Taletone	Tallaton	The Bishop of Exeter.	
Tamerlande		Sedwin	Walter de Osmundville, under Ruald Adobat.
Tanbretone	Tamerton	The King in demesne.	
Tapeleie	Tapeley	Ulveia	Osbern and Roger, under the Bishop of Constance.
Tavelande		Godric	Robert, under William the doorkeeper.
Tavestoche	Tawstock	Earl Harold	The King.
Tavestoche	Tavistock	The Abbot of Tavistock.	
Tavetone	Tawton	Guitda	The King.
Tavi	Tavy	Bristwit Camesone	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Tautone	Bishop's Tawton	The Bishop of Exeter.	
Tawetone	Tawton	The King in demesne.	
Teigne	Teign	Edric	Gauffrid de Trailli, under the Bishop of Constance.
Teigne		Ustret	Roger de Molis, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Teintone	King's Teignton	The King in demesne.	
Teteborne	Tedbourn	Bogred	William Chievre.
Teteborne		Doda	Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Tetecote	Tetcot	Aldret	Juhel de Totnais.
Tewibie	Qu. Thuborough ?	Bristold	Robert de Albemarle.
Topeshant	Topsham	Earl Harold	The King.
Tore, or Tori	Tor	Wado	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Toredone		Aluric Colin	William Chievre, held under him by his sister Beatrix.
Torilande		Almer	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Little Torrilande		Elward Rufus	Alured Pincerna, under the Earl of Moreton.
Torintone	Great Torrington	Earl Harold	The King.
Torintone	Torrington	Etmar	Richard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Toritone		Geda	The King.
Toritone		Bristric	Odo Fitz Gamelin.

rix-

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Torix	Torridge	Alebrix	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Torlestan	Thurlston	Johannes	Juhel de Totnais.
Torne	Thorne	Sawin	The wife of Engelbald, under the Bishop of Constance.
Torneberie	Thornbury	Alcerlo	Alured, under the Earl of Moreton.
Torneberie		-	Ralph, under the Abbot of Tavistock.
Tornecome	Thorncomb	Etward	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Torre	Tor	Ailric	William the door-keeper.
Torre		Bristric	Godeva, widow of Bristric.
Torsewis	-	Ulveva	Drogo, son of Malger, under the Bishop of Constance.
Totescome	-	Edric	William de Lestre, under the Earl of Moreton.
Totenais	Totnes	King Edward	Juhel de Totnais.
Touretone	Tiverton	Gida	Queen Matilda. The King.
Touretone	-	Merlesoan	Ralph Paganel.
Trendesholt	Trentishoe	Bricsius	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Tresetone	-	Grim	Juhel de Totnais.
Trisme	Qu. Trimstone ?	The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Trule	Trill	Merlesoan	Ralph Paganel.
Tuchel [y]	-	Bridewold	Alured de Ispania.
Tuicabere	Tackbear	Alward	Ruald Adobat.
Tucabere		Alsi	Ruald Adobat.
Ulsistone	Woolston	Ustret	Colbert, under Juhel de Totnais.
Ulucumbe or Olecumbe	Wollacombe	Alvevia	Goscelm, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Uluredintone	-	Earl Harold	The King.
Ulwitone	-	Dodo	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Umberleie	Umberleigh	Bristric	The Abbess of Trinity, at Caen.
Ulwrintone	-	Two thanes	Hugh de Dol, under William de Falesia.
Vennacre	-	Olviet	Osmund, under Goscelm.
Wachetone	-	The King in demesne.	
Wadeham	Wadham	Ulf.	Ulf.
Wadelescote	Waddlescote	Wadell	Roger de Molis, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Wadestan	-	Edmar	Ansger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Wafort	-	Chenegar	William de Falesia.
Wagesfelle [z]	-	-	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Walcome	Welcomb	Ansgot	Olw, under the Bishop of Constance.
Walderidge	-	Doda	Goscelin Bervin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Waleforde	-	Halebrix	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Walenitone, or Walementone	-	Alward	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.

[y] Near Plymouth.

[z] An appendage of Tavi.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Waleurde	-	Leugar	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Wafforde	-	Two thanes	Walter de Claville.
Warcome	Warcombe	Bristric	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Waseborne	Washbourn	Algard	Hermer, under Goscelm.
Wasfelle	Washfield	Goda	Ralph de Pomerai.
Wasfelt	-	-	Ralph Paganel.
Wasforde	Washford	Merlesoan	Walter de Claville.
Wedrerige	-	Otrus	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Welesidinge, or Welingedinge	-	Topi	William, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Wellecome	Welcomb	Brisid	Goscelin under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Welnecome		Edwin	William Chievre.
Wenforde	-	Edmer	Walter de Osmundville, under Ruald Adobat.
Wenfort	-	Queen Edith	The King.
Wenneham	-	Doda	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Were	Wear	Ordulf	Ruald Adobat.
Were[a]		Suetricius the Abbot	Baldwin.
Wereie	-	Adestan	Godwin.
Weringehorde	-	-	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Wesforde, or Wesforte	Washford	Colbert	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Wesforde		Ulmar	
Wesforde		Four thanes	
Weslege	Westleigh	Ulward	Robert de Albemarle.
Westone	Weston	Olnod	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Wibeberie	Wibbery	Odritius	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Wiborde	-	Olward	Dreus, under the Earl of Moreton.
Wic	Week, or Wick	Aldret.	
Wic, or Wice[b]		Brismar	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Wic, or Wice		Bristric	Odo.
Wic, or Wice		Ednod	Rainer under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Wic, or Wice		Ordulf	The Earl of Moreton.
Wicham	-	Ulverona	Robert de Albemarle.
Wide	Widey	Wadelo	Robert de Albemarle.
Widebere	-	Winemer	Godfrey, under Goscelm.
Widecome	Widescome	Alveva	Walter de Claville.
Widefelle	-	Almar Rufus	Alured Pincerna, under the Earl of Moreton.
Wideworde	Widworthy	Almar	Oliver, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Wigacrofte	Wycroft	Wichin	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Wilavestrew	Willestrew	Bulgeret.	
Wilelmetone	Wilmington	Etmer	Morin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Wille	-	Archbishop Aldret	Grento, a knight, under the Abbot of Tavistock.
Wille		Merlesuen	Ralph Paganel.

[a] An appendage of Bridestoue.

[b] An appendage of Talebreie.

Ancient Names of Manors	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Willecrostra	-	-	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Willedonne	-	Norman	Ralph, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Willeland	Willand	Etmar	Vitalis, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Willematone [l]	Wilmington	Alward	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Willemitone [m]		-	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Winleswille	-	Alwin	Ruald Adobat.
Wincheleia	Winkleigh	Bristric	Queen Matilda.
Winescote	Wirscot	Alfers	Ruald Adobat.
Winestone	Wimpston, in Modbury	Edwin	Reginald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Winple	Whimple	Almar	Baldwin held under him by his wife.
Winple		Ultret	Ralph, under William Chievre.
Wipletone	-	Wichin	William Chievre.
Wirige	-	Ghitda, or Gida	The King.
Wirlsbeslige, or Wasberleige	-	Alric	Alric.
Witechenolle	White Knolle	Chepin	Jachelinus, under Godbold Balistarius.
Witefelde [n]	Whitfield	-	Alured Brito.
Witefelle	Whitfield, in Marwood	Alwin	Two Knights, under Robert de Albemarle.
Witefelle [o]	Whitfield	Sawin	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Witefort	Whitford	Earl Lewin	The King.
Witleie	Whitlegh	Edmar	The wife of Hervei.
Witeleie [p]		Wadolo	Robert de Albemarle.
Witleie		Godwin	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Witenes	Qu. Whitninch?	Olmer	Goscelm.
Witestane	Whitstone	Tolus	William de Owe.
Witestan		Edritius	Robert de Bellemonte, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Witeweie	Whiteway	Osferd	Rainulf, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Wodeberie	Woodbury	Guitda	The King.
Wodiacome	-	Edric	Ailric, under Walscin de Douay.
Wogwell	Ogwell	Ordritius	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Wogwell		Alestan	Godwin.
Wolstantecote	-	Ulestan	Goscelm.
Wrde	-	Saward	Ralph, under William de Poillei.
Wrdiete	-	The Abbot of Tavistock.	
Wyce	-	Alward	Ralph de Pomerai.
Ywis	Huish	-	Held under Odo, by his father-in-law Tebald.
Ywis		Sawin	Ralph Vitalis, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Ywisleie	-	Alevesclif	The King.

[l] An appendage to Wideworde.
[m] An appendage to Inudeborde.
[n] An appendage of Corneude.
[o] An appendage of Braie.
[p] An appendage of Wide.

The manors in the following table are recorded in the Exchequer Domesday, but are not to be found in the Exeter copy.

Ancient Names of Manors	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Alfelemestone	- - -	Offerd	Ruald Adobed.
Alintone	Allington	Ulnod	Richard Fitz Torulf.
Avetone	Aveton	Sawin	Ruald Adobed.
Bacheleforde	- - -	Saulf	William, under Alured Brito.
Bachestane	Qu. Batson?	Aluric	Robert Bastard.
Bichefor	Bickford	Alwin	Robert Bastard.
Blachestane	Blakestan	Inewar	Alured Brito.
Blacheurde	Blackworthy	Alwin	Robert Bastard.
Bucheside	St. Budock	Alwin	Alured Brito.
Corneurde	Cornwood	Three thanes	The same thanes, under Alured Brito.
Crawecome	Creacombe	Almar	Alured Brito.
Cumbe	Comb	Aluric	Osbern, under Robert Bastard.
Dunestanetone	Dunston	- - -	Ranulf, under Robert Bastard.
Dunesford	Dunsford	Elsi	Girard, under Walter de Douay.
Elford	Efford	Alwin	Robert Bastard.
Esprewei	- - -	Uluric	Hermer, under Walter de Donay.
Esseberie	Ashbury	Leuric	Wihuenech, under Alured Brito.
Ferding	- - -	Sawin	Fulco, under Alured Brito.
Genelie	- - -	Godwin	Alured Brito.
Gerwelle	- - -	Colbrand	Oliver, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Godrintone	Godrington	Asgar	Radulf, under Walter de Douay.
Grismetone	- - -	Alnod	William, under Alured Brito.
Hainemardun	- - -	Godo	Walter, under Ruald Adobed.
Haroldesore	Now called Hazard[q]	Aluric	Robert Bastard.
Hechesburne	- - -	Ulnod	Alured Brito.
Herticome	Yarcombe	The church of St. Michael de Mont.	
Hetfelle	Heathfield	Alsi	Ludo, under Walter de Douay.
Hiele	- - -	Aiolf	Wihuenech, under Alured Brito.
Laurochesbere	Larksbear	Ulf	Alured Brito.
Lochebroc	- - -	Algar	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Macheswelle	- - -	Sawin	Rainald, under Ruald Adobed.
Metwi	Qu. Meavy?	Alwin	Robert Bastard.
Mideltone	Milton	Aluric	William, under Alured Brito.
Morlei	Morley	Aluric	William, under Alured Brito.
Noteswode	Notsworthy	Edward	Richard, son of Torulf.
Odehiwis	Woodhouse	Ordulf	Richard, son of Torulf.
Otri	Ottery	Semar	Radulf, under William Chievre.
Litel-Racheneford	Little Rackenford	Godric	Ludo, under Walter de Douay.
Radewei	Radway	Godric	William, under Alured Brito.
Sprei	- - -	Alcher	Wihuenech, under Alured Brito.
Stanehus	Stonehouse	Alwin	Robert Bastard.
Sutrebroc	Southbrook	Asgar	Ansger, under Walter de Douay.
Tambretone	Tamerton	Inewar	Alured Brito.
Tavei	Tavy	Siward	Alured Brito.
Tideford	- - -	Wadels	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Ulgeberge	Wolborough	Alwin	Alured Brito.
Wifleurde	- - -	Siward	Alured Brito.
Wicerce	Whitchurch	Sawin	Ruald Adobed.
Witelie	Whitlegh	Wadelo	Osulf, under Robert de Albemarle.

[q] In Harberton.

THERE does not, I believe, exist any document to prove, that there is a single estate in the county remaining in the possession of a descendant of any person who held it at the time of the Domesday survey; although it is not improbable that some of the ancient families, who, according to the custom of that period, took their names from the places of their residence [a], in the reign of King John, or that of Henry III., may have inherited their estates, in direct descent from the Ralphs, Rogers, Walters, and Williams, who were sub-tenants in the reign of William the Conqueror, under Baldwin the Sheriff, and other great Lords paramount.

The chief landed property of the county, was divided soon after the conquest into several great baronies, as Oakhampton, Plympton, Totnes, Barnstaple, Dartington, Braneys, or Bradninch, Bampton, Harberton, Berry, the Bishop of Exeter's, and the Abbot of Tavistock's barony.

The barony of Oakhampton belonged to Baldwin de Brioniis; Plympton, to Redvers, or Rivers, Earl of Devon; both centered in the Courtenays, and the lands were dispersed among the co-heirs of the last Earl of Devon. That of Totnes was dispersed after the forfeiture of Lord Zouch; but most of the estates passed by grant from Henry VII. to the Edgecumbes. Dartington, which had been originally in the Martins, and Barnstaple, which came to them by inheritance, passed to Lord Audley; and having been entailed on the crown, were dispersed under various grants; as were most of the lands of the bishopric, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Berry and Harberton, which belonged to the Pomeroys, were alienated about the time of Sir Thomas Pomeroy's attainder; a great part was purchased by the Seymour family. Torrington was dispersed among the co-heirs of Torrington at an early period. Bradninch was settled on the dukedom of Cornwall. Bampton descended to the Earls of Bath, but

[a] Westcote makes the following sensible observations, in answer to those who have erroneously supposed, that where the name of the place and the person are the same, the family gave its name to the place. "I think good to give you this *caveat* by the way, once for all, that when you find gentlemen and the houses in name alike, you be not confident, as some are, to maintain, that the house took name of the man; but rather the contrary, the house to give denomination to the possessor; for who can well imagine, think, or believe, or can yield a reason, why a gentle tribe, or any man should be called Ashford, Greneville, Fulford, Northcote, and Westcote, with many other the like in this county, but from the place of their habitation, as de Ashford, or Vado Fraxini; de Greneville, Villa Virida, or Campo Virido; de Fulford, Vado Pleno, or as some, de Turpi Vado; de Northcote; and de Westcote, according to the site of their houses? On the other side, there are some, which, to distinguish the places, have the name of the owners attached, as Moore, of Moore Hayes; Rogus, of Holcombe Rogus, &c."

is not now in the possession of their representatives. The whole of the great barony of the Abbot of Tavistock, was granted to the ancestor of the Duke of Bedford, and by far the greater part is now his property, together with the lands belonging formerly to Dunkeswell Abbey, with others granted also to his ancestor. His Grace is one of the principal landholders in the county. Lord Rolle has the most extensive landed property, his estates consisting of the accumulation of various purchases made in, and since, the reign of Henry VIII., besides what has accrued by the marriage of heiresses. Sir John Rolle died seised of above forty manors in Devon, in 1706. The other great landholders, are Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Morley, Lord Clinton, whose estates, formerly belonging to another branch of the Rolles, and inherited with the barony of Clinton, have lately been confirmed to him by a decision of the House of Lords; the Honourable Newton Fellowes, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., Sir Charles Bampfylde, Bart., Sir Henry Carew, Bart., and Sir M. M. Lopes, Bart. The estates of the latter have been acquired by recent purchases.

Nobility resident in, or connected with, the County.

SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset. — This noble family first became connected with Devonshire in consequence of the Protector Somerset's purchase of the castle and manor of Berry Pomeroy, in the reign of Edward VI. Edward his son, by his first wife, the co-heiress of Fillol, having inherited this estate, under his father's will, resided at Berry Pomeroy, and was sheriff of Devonshire in 1582. In the inquisition taken after his death, in 1593, he is styled Edward Seymour, Knt., Lord Seymour. Edward his son, by the heiress of Welsh, was created a baronet in 1611, and died in 1613. Sir Edward Seymour, his great-grandson, the fourth baronet, was a distinguished member of the house of Commons, of which he was sometime speaker: he moved the impeachment of the Earl of Clarendon, and was one of the chief promoters of the Habeas Corpus act. Sir Edward at several times filled the offices of treasurer, and one of the commissioners of the navy, and comptroller of the Household. Francis his son, by his second wife, was created Lord Conway, and was ancestor of the marquis of Hertford. Sir Edward Seymour, the sixth baronet, grandson of the last-mentioned Sir Edward, upon the death of Algernon, Duke of Somerset, in 1750, succeeded to the titles of Baron Seymour and Duke of Somerset, and was grandfather of the present Duke[r] who occasionally resides at Berry Pomeroy.

Arms: — Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, three lions of England, (being an augmentation, granted by King Henry VIII. on his marriage with Jane Seymour,) 2 and 3, G. two wings conjoined in lure, the tips downwards, Or.

Crest: — Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a phœnix in flames, Proper, with wings expanded, of the first.

Supporters: — On the dexter side an unicorn, Arg. maned Or, and gorged with a ducal coronet Az., to which is affixed a chain, Or; on the sinister a bull, Az., maned, collared and chained, as the dexter supporter.

[r] Edward, Duke of Somerset, who died without issue in 1792, was succeeded by his brother, Lord Webb Seymour, father of the present Duke. Lord Webb was of Monkton Farleigh, in Wilts, the seat of his maternal ancestors the Webbs.

RUSSELL, Duke of Bedford. — John Lord Russell, afterwards created Earl of Bedford, had a grant of the site of Tavistock abbey, with the whole of its rich demesnes, and other valuable estates in this county. William, the fifth Earl, was, in 1694, created Marquis of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford. Before the civil war, the Earls of Bedford had occasionally resided at Bedford House in Exeter, built on the site of the Blackfriers, of which Lord Russell had a grant. We do not find that this noble family had any residence in this county for more than a century past, till the present Duke built a spacious mansion in the cottage style, at Endsleigh, in the parish of Milton Abbot.

Arms: — Argent, a lion rampant G., on a chief S., 3 escallops of the first.

Crest: — On a wreath, a goat passant Argent, attired Or.

Supporters: — On the dexter side a lion, on the sinister an antelope, both G., the latter gorged with a ducal coronet, chained, armed, tufted, and hoofed, Or.

PERCY, Duke of Northumberland. — Sir Hugh Smithson, who, on succeeding to the Earldom of Northumberland, at the death of his father-in-law, Algernon Duke of Somerset, took the name of Percy by act of parliament, and was afterwards created Duke of Northumberland, purchased Werrington, in this county, in the year 1775. It has since been the occasional residence of this noble family, and belongs to the present Duke.

Arms: — Quarterly, 1 and 4; quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant, Az., being the armorial bearing of the ancient family of Brabant, 2 and 3 G., 3 luces or pikes for Lucy: the second and third principal quarters, Az., five fusils in fesse for Percy.

Crest: — On a chapeau G. turned up Erm., a lion passant Azure, his tail extended.

Supporters: — On the dexter side a lion, Azure: on the sinister an unicorn, Arg., collared, gobony, Or, and Az., with a chain appendant and reflecting over his back, Or.

EDGECUMBE, Earl Mount Edgecumbe. — The ancestors of this noble family were originally of Eggescombe, now called Lower Edgecumbe, in the parish of Milton Abbot, where Richard Edgecumbe, Esq., the lineal descendant of the elder branch, still resides. In the reign of Edward III. William de Eggescombe married the heiress of Cothele, in consequence

consequence of which marriage the immediate ancestors of Lord Mount Edgecumbe resided some time at Cothele, or Coteel, in Cornwall. They became possessed of Mount Edgecumbe, their present seat, (then called East Stonehouse,) and a large landed property in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, by the marriage of Sir Piers Edgecumbe with the heiress of Durnford: Richard Edgecumbe, Esq., the immediate descendant of Sir Piers, was, in 1742, created Baron Edgecumbe, of Mount Edgecumbe. In 1781 his younger son, George, the third Lord Mount Edgecumbe, (having succeeded his elder brother in 1761) was created Viscount Mount Edgecumbe and Valletort, and, in 1789, Earl Mount Edgecumbe. Mount Edgecumbe is now the seat of his son Richard, Earl Mount Edgecumbe, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cornwall.

Arms: — G. on a bend Ermines, cottised Or, 3 boars' heads couped, Argent.

Crest: — On a wreath Or, and G., a boar passant, Arg., about the neck a chaplet of oak leaves, fructed, Proper.

Supporters: — On each side a greyhound, Arg., gutteé de poix, collared dove tail double, Gules.

Fortescue, Earl Fortescue. — The common ancestor of this ancient and widely spreading family, appears to have settled at Wymondeston, or Wimpston, in the parish of Modbury, at a period not much subsequent to the Conquest.[s] William Fortescue, the fourth in descent from the first possessor of Wimpston, married a co-heiress of Delaport; his grandson, of the same name, married a co-heiress of Beauchamp, of Ryme in Somersetshire, by whom he had two sons; William, and Sir John Fortescue, Captain of Meaux. William was ancestor of the Fortescues of Wimpston[t],

[s] The earliest record which connects this ancient family with Devonshire, is a grant or confirmation of Wimpston by King John to John Fortescue, in 1209; but the pedigrees of the family derive its descent from Sir Richard Le Forte, shield-bearer to William the Conqueror, and the tradition is, that Wimpston was originally given to him for his good services at the battle of Hastings, and that his son Adam first bore the name of Fortescue.

[t] The extinction of the elder branch is involved in some obscurity. At the time of the visitation, in 1620, Thomas Fortescue of Wimpston, then the head of the family, had an only daughter, Joan, and two brothers, Henry and William, who resided at Morley, and was married, but had no issue. It appears by Sir William Pole's collections, that Joan Fortescue above mentioned married Edmund Babington, of Worcestershire. Wimpston had been sold or mortgaged in Sir William Pole's time. It is probable that Henry and William Fortescue, brothers of Thomas, left no male issue. The heiresses of Falwell and Pruteston, and a co-heiress of Bonville, had married into this elder branch of the family.

Preston and Spriddleston, all extinct in the male line. Sir John Fortescue was ancestor of the Fortescues of Shipham, Wood, Fallopit[u], Weare-Giffard, Filleigh, and Buckland Filleigh, all in Devonshire; and those of Pulesbourn, in Hertfordshire, Fulbourn, in Essex, and Salden, in Buckinghamshire. All these, except the Fortescues of Weare-Giffard and Filleigh, and those of Buckland Filleigh [x], are also extinct in the male line of the elder branch.

Hugh, Earl Fortescue, the present male representative of this ancient family, is descended from Sir John Fortescue, the learned chief justice and chancellor of England, in the reign of Henry VI. The Chancellor is in some pedigrees represented as the son of Sir Henry Fortescue, chief justice of Ireland, but in others, which seem to correspond better with dates, as younger brother of Sir Henry, and a younger son of Sir John Fortescue, Captain of Meaux. Martin Fortescue, son of the Chancellor, married the heiress of Denzell, or Densell, of Weare-Giffard, representative, through the Trewens, of the ancient family of Giffard. Arthur, the seventh in descent from Martin, married a co-heiress of Elford of Shipstor, by one of the co-heiresses of Copleston. His son and heir, Hugh, having married the only daughter of Hugh Boscawen, by Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln; Hugh, his son, succeeded to the barony of Clinton, in right of his mother, in 1721, and was, in 1746, created Earl of Clinton, and Baron Fortescue, of Castle-hill, with remainder of the barony to his half brother, Matthew. Upon the Earl of Clinton's death, the barony of Clinton [y] devolved upon his sister, Margaret, who died without issue, and the barony of Fortescue on Matthew Fortescue above mentioned, whose son, Hugh, was created Earl Fortescue, and Viscount Ebrington in 1789, and is the present representative of the Fortescue family. His Lordship is Lord Lieutenant of the county, and resides at Castle-hill.

Edmund, a younger son of Hugh Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh, who died in 1661, having married the daughter of Henry Aland, Esq., of Waterford: his son, Sir John Fortescue Aland, one of the justices of the

[u] For an account of the Fortescues of Preston, Spriddelston, Wood, and Fallopit, see extinct baronets.

[x] See the head of Gentry. They have a male representative in William Fortescue, Esq., of Writtle in Essex. The Earl of Clermont, in Ireland, is descended also from this branch, and there are male descendants of some other younger branches.

[y] Now enjoyed by Robert Cotton St. John Trefusis. See p. xc.

Common

Common Pleas, was created Baron Fortescue of Credan, in the kingdom of Ireland, which title became extinct in 1781. The Fortescues of Penwarne in Cornwall, extinct by the death of John Fortescue, Esq., in 1776, were a younger branch of the Fortescues of Filleigh.

Arms of Fortescue, Earl Fortescue: — Azure, a bend engrailed, Arg. cottised, Or.

Crest: — On a wreath a plain shield, Arg.

Supporters: — Two greyhounds, Arg., each having a ducal collar and line, Gules.

PARKER, Earl of Morley. — The family of Parker resided for several generations at North Molton. Thomas, the first mentioned in the pedigree, married the heiress of Frye, of Frye's-hall in Hatherleigh: John, his son, married the heiress of Ellicott, of Bratton; Edmund, his grandson, the heiress of Smyth of Essex; John, son of Edmund, who married the heiress of Mewe, or Mayhew, of Boringdon, was sheriff of the county in 1575, and died in 1610. John Parker, Esq., the fifth in descent from the last-mentioned John, having several times represented the county of Devon in parliament, was, in 1784, created Baron Boringdon. His son John, the second and present Lord Boringdon, was, in 1815, advanced to the dignity of Viscount Boringdon of North Molton, and Earl of Morley, in this county. His Lordship's principal seat is at Saltram, in the parish of Plympton St. Mary.

Arms: — Sable, a stag's head caboshed, between two flaunches, Arg.

Crest: — On a wreath an arm erect, vested Azure, cuff Arg. the hand holding the attire of a stag, Proper.

Supporters: — On the dexter side a stag, Argent, on the sinister a greyhound regardant, Sable, each collared Or, and thereto antique shields appendant G., that on the dexter charged with a horse's head couped Arg. bridled, Or, that on the dexter with a ducal coronet, Or.

COURTENAY, Viscount Courtenay. — This ancient and noble family took its name from the town of Courtenay in France, and had been from a very remote period connected with the royal family of that kingdom. Reginald de Courtenay, the immediate ancestor of the English branch, came over into this country with King Henry II., in the year 1151, and having married the heiress of Robert de Abrincis, or Averinches, hereditary sheriff of Devon, Baron of Oakhampton, and governor of the

castle

castle of Exeter, his eldest son Robert succeeded to these honours of his maternal grandfather, and married a daughter (and eventually heiress) of William de Redvers, Earl of Devon. His son and grandson did not enjoy the title, although it was their inheritance, but were only Barons of Oakhampton. Hugh, his great-grandson, was summoned to parliament, in 1335, as Earl of Devonshire, by reason of his descent from the daughter of William de Redvers.

Sir Hugh Courtenay, eldest son of the second earl, was a distinguished military character, and one of the original Knights of the Garter; his younger brother, Sir Peter, was distinguished also as a military officer; another brother, William, was Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Sir Hugh Courtenay, and his son of the same name, who grew up to manhood, having died before the second Earl; Edward Courtenay, elder son of Edward, the next brother of Sir Hugh, succeeded as third Earl of Devonshire.

Thomas, sixth Earl of Devonshire, was taken prisoner at the battle of Towton, and beheaded at York in 1462; his brother Henry, the succeeding earl, was attainted and beheaded at Salisbury in 1466. John, a younger brother, who had been restored to the title in 1470, was slain at the battle of Tewksbury: dying without issue, the elder branch of this noble family became extinct.

In 1485 Sir Edward Courtenay, grandson of Sir Hugh, a younger brother of Edward, the third Earl of Devonshire, was created Earl of Devonshire, and was the ninth Earl of that family. William, his son, the tenth Earl, married Catherine, youngest daughter of King Edward IV. Henry, his son, the eleventh Earl, was, in 1525, created Marquis of Exeter. In 1538 he was tried for high treason, convicted and executed; his son Edward, who, in 1553, had been restored to the Earldom of Devonshire, died without issue in 1556, on which event the descendants of the four daughters[z] of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnoc in Cornwall,

sisters

[z] Matilda, the eldest, married John Arundell, Esq., of Talverne in Cornwall, whose immediate representative, the Rev. Francis Vyvyan Jago, took the name of Arundell in 1815; Elizabeth married John Trethurfe, Esq., from whom are descended the Vyvyans of Trelowarren, the Bullers, &c. Isabella married William Mohun, Esq., ancestor of the Barons Mohun, extinct; and Florence, the ancestor of the Rev. Sir Henry Trelawney, Bart. As some publications have assigned the eldership to Elizabeth, it may be proper to mention that I follow the authority of the oldest book in the College of Arms, the visitation of Devonshire, by

Thomas

sisters of Edward, the ninth Earl of Devonshire, became heirs general of the elder branch of this noble family.

The immediate ancestor of the Powderham branch was Sir Philip Courtenay, sixth son of Hugh, second Earl of Devonshire. Richard, the eldest son of Philip, was Bishop of Norwich, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Sir Philip Courtenay, nephew and heir of the Bishop, was born in 1404: he had several sons [y], the elder of whom, Sir William, was of Powderham. Sir William, his great grandson, died in 1535: Sir William Courtenay, the sixth in descent from the last-mentioned Sir William, was created a baronet before the Restoration, but never assumed the title. Sir William Courtenay, the third baronet, was, in 1762, created Viscount Courtenay of Powderham, and was grandfather of William, the present Viscount, who resides abroad. Powderham castle, the seat of the family, is kept up.

Arms of Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire: — Or, three torteauxes with a label of three.

Crest: — A plume of feathers, Arg. one, two, and three, issuing from a ducal coronet.

Arms borne by Viscount Courtenay: — Quarterly 1 and 4, Or, three torteauxes, 2 and 3, Or, a lion rampant, Azure.

Crest: — A dolphin naiant, Arg.

Supporters: — Two boars, Arg., bristled, tusked, and hoofed, Or.

Addington, Viscout Sidmouth. — The Right Honourable Henry Addington, who was created Viscount Sidmouth in 1805, possesses the manor of Up-Ottery in this county, and occasionally resides in the manor-house. There was an ancient family of this name at High Bickington in Devon, extinct in its principal branch in 1668, which bore arms nearly similar to those now borne by Lord Sidmouth.

Arms: — Per pale Erm. and Sab., a chevron charged with four lozenges counterchanged between three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged.

Thomas Benoilt, who was Clarencieux King of Arms in the reign of Henry VIII., bearing date 1531, in which she is expressly called the first daughter, and Elizabeth the second. Elizabeth is called also "alterius filiarum" in the inquisition taken after the death of the last Earl of Devon.

[y] Sir Philip, the second, had Molland given him for his portion, and was ancestor of the Courtenays of Molland See extinct Gentry.

Crest: — A mountain-cat on a wreath, holding a shield within its paws, charged with a lozenge.

Supporters: — Two stags, Proper, each encircled round the neck with a chain, to which a key is pendant.

PELLEW, Viscount Exmouth. — Sir Edward Pellew, who had been long distinguished for his gallant services, was, in 1814, created Baron Exmouth, of Canon-Teign, and in 1816, after his glorious and successful expedition against Algiers, Viscount Exmouth. His Lordship, who is G.C.B., resides at Teignmouth: the old mansion of Canon-Teign, purchased in 1812, is occupied by the tenant of the demesne, but a few rooms are kept for the occasional residence of the family.

Arms, with the augmentation, as granted after the expedition to Algiers in 1816: — Gules, a lion passant gardant; in chief two civic wreaths, Or. On a chief wavy A. in front of a city, intended to represent that of Algiers; a range of batteries flanked on the sinister by a circular fortified castle, with triple battlements, Proper; thereon two flags displayed, the one barry wavy, Or, and G., (indicative of the presence of the Dey of Algiers within the said castle,) and the other of the last; on the dexter and abreast of the said batteries, a ship of the line, bearing the flag of an Admiral of the Blue squadron moored, also Proper, in allusion to the situation of His Majesty's ship, the Charlotte, at the moment of the attack upon the said city, with the motto ALGIERS.

Crest: — The stern of a ship with part of the foremast and bowsprit standing and appearing as a wreck, on a rock, the waves breaking round her, Proper; on the stern the word DUTTON, to commemorate the circumstance of Lord Exmouth having saved the Dutton East Indiaman, off Plymouth.

Supporters: — On the dexter side a lion gardant, Or, navally crowned Azure, his sinister paw resting on an increscent Arg., and on the sinister side a figure, designed to represent a Christian slave, naked from the waist upwards, holding in his dexter hand a cross, Or; and in his sinister hand his fetters broken, Proper.

TREFUSIS, Baron Clinton and Say. — It has been already stated, in the History of Cornwall, that the ancient barony of Clinton was, in 1794, adjudged to George William Trefusis, Esq., he being the fourth in descent from Francis Trefusis, Esq., who married the heiress of Robert Rolle, Esq., of Heanton Sachville, in this county, by the elder co-heiress of Theophilus,

Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln, and Baron Clinton and Say. The barony being in abeyance between the daughters of this Earl, was given by King George I. in 1721, to Hugh Fortescue, son and heir of Hugh Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh, by Bridget, sole heiress of Hugh Boscawen, Esq., who had married another of the Earl of Lincoln's co-heiresses, and, in 1746, the said Hugh Fortescue, was created Baron Fortescue and Earl Clinton. On his Lordship's decease without issue, in 1751, the Barony of Clinton and Say devolved to Margaret, only daughter of Samuel Rolle, Esq., then recently become the widow of Robert Walpole, the second Earl of Orford. After the death of her son, George, Earl of Orford, in 1791, without issue, the barony of Clinton was claimed by Mr. Trefusis, and adjudged as above mentioned. It is now vested in his son, Robert Cotton St. John Trefusis. Lord Clinton has lately purchased Huish, some time the seat of Sir James Norcliffe Innes, Bart. (now Duke of Roxburgh); Heanton, which was the seat of the Countess of Orford, and of the last Earl, is in a dilapidated state.

Arms of Trefusis: — Arg. a chevron between three wharrow spindles, Sable, borne by Lord Clinton, quartered with Rolle, Clinton, and Fiennes.

Crest: — A griffin seiant, Or, resting his dexter foot on a shield, Arg.

Supporters: — Two greyhounds, Arg. plain collared and leashed, Gules.

Petre, Baron Petre. — Sir John Petre, created Baron Petre, of Writtle, in Essex, in 1603, was son of Sir William Petre, Secretary of State, a younger brother of John Petre, or Peter, of Tor-Bryan, in Devonshire. The Secretary, who was a native of Exeter, died seised of seven manors in Devonshire. The greater part of the Devonshire estate has been sold by his descendant, William Francis Henry, the present Lord Petre, but he still retains the manor of Axminster and other landed property in this county.

Arms: — G. a bend, Or, between two escallop shells, Ar.

Crest: — On a wreath, two lions' heads erased and addorsed; the first, Or, the other, Az. each charged with a plain collar counterchanged.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, a lion regardant, Az. collared, Or, on the sinister, a lion regardant, Or, collared, Azure.

Clifford, Baron Clifford, of Chudleigh. — This noble house is descended from Sir Lewis Clifford, K. G., a younger brother of Thomas Lord Clifford [z], ancestor of the Earls of Cumberland. The family appears to have become

[z] The common ancestor of the Clifford family was Walter de Clifford, grandson of Richard Fitzpons, who came over with William the Conqueror: he was called De Clifford, from his castle of Clifford in Herefordshire. Richard Fitzpons is said to have been brother of Drogo, who held such large possessions in Devon, at the time of the Domesday survey.

first connected with Devonshire, by the marriage of Thomas Clifford, great grandson of Sir Lewis, who died in 1404, with a daughter of John Thorpe of Kings Teignton. Anthony Clifford, Esq., great grandson of Thomas, married a co-heiress of Sir Peter Courtenay of Ugbrook. His eldest son, Henry, was ancestor of the Cliffords of Kings Teignton, whose heiress married Colonel Hugh Bamfylde. Thomas, younger son of Anthony Clifford, settled at Ugbrook, and married the heiress of Staplehill. His grandson, Sir Thomas Clifford, was, in 1672, created Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, and the same year made Lord High Treasurer of England: he married a co-heiress of Martyn of Lindridge. The Lord Treasurer was a patron of Dryden, who is said to have been a frequent visitor at Ugbrook.[a] Hugh, third Lord Clifford, (who succeeded an elder brother,) married a co-heiress of Sir Thomas Preston, a Lancashire baronet, and was grandfather of Charles, the present and seventh Lord Clifford, who resides at Ugbrook.

Arms: — Checky, Or, and Az., a fesse, G.

Crest: — Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a wyvern rising, Gules.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, a wyvern, with wings expanded, Gules; on the sinister, a monkey, Proper; environed about the loins, and chained, Or.

King, Baron King. — Peter King, some time Lord High Chancellor of England, created Baron King, in 1725, was a native of Exeter, and on the mother's side nephew of the celebrated John Locke. He had four sons who successively inherited the title: the elder married the heiress of Frye of Yarty, in Devon, who brought that estate into the family. Peter, the present Lord King, possesses Yarty, but the mansion has not been for some time inhabited by the family.

Arms: — Sable, three spears' heads, Arg., the points sanguine; on a chief, Or; as many battle-axes, Azure.

Crest: — On a wreath, a dexter arm, couped at the elbow, habited, Az. adorned with three spots, Or, the cuff turned up; grasping a truncheon of a spear, S. the head, Arg.

Supporters: — Two English mastiffs regardant, Proper, each having a plain collar, Gules.

Dunning, Baron Ashburton. — John Dunning, Esq., a native of Ashburton, having distinguished himself by great professional abilities, was in 1767 made Solicitor-General, and in 1782, created Baron Ashburton.

[a] Collectanea Cliffordiana, p. 93.

His

His Lordship resided chiefly at Speechwick, in the parish of Withecomb-in-the-Moor, having taken a long lease of that estate, which will expire in 1845. His widow built a mansion at Sandridge, in Stoke Gabriel, now the property of his son, Richard Barré, the present Lord Ashburton, who resides in Scotland.

Arms: — Bendy, sinister of eight, Or, and V., a lion rampant, Sable.

Crest: — On a wreath, an antelope's head couped, Proper, attired, Or.

Supporters: — Two antelopes, Proper, attired, hoofed, and charged on the breast, with an acorn slipped, Proper, and gorged with collars, bendy of eight, Or, and V.

ROLLE, Baron Rolle. — The ancestor of Lord Rolle, settled in Devonshire, in the reign of Henry VIII., having made considerable purchases of abbey lands, and among others the manor of Stevenstone, which he fixed on for his residence. Sir Henry Rolle, grandson of George Rolle, Esq., who purchased Stevenstone, married the heiress of Watts, of Somersetshire; his son, Sir Henry, married the heiress of Dennis, of Bicton and Holcombe Burnell, in this county, and had a son, Dennis Rolle, Esq., who died in 1638, leaving an only son, who died in his infancy. Henry Rolle, Esq. of Beam, near Torrington, being a nephew of the first-mentioned Sir Henry, inherited the family estates, but died without issue in 1647, when they devolved on John Rolle, Esq. of Marrais in Cornwall, grandson of George Rolle, (second son of George first mentioned,) who married the heiress of Marrais, of Marrais, and settled at that place. This John Rolle, was afterwards K. B., and many years one of the representatives for this county: he married one of the co-heiresses of his relation, Dennis Rolle, Esq. of Bicton, and at the time of his death, in 1706, was possessed of upwards of forty manors in Devonshire, besides large estates in Cornwall, Somersetshire, and Northamptonshire. His great grandson, Henry Rolle, Esq. was, in 1748, created Baron Rolle, of Stevenstone: dying unmarried, in 1759, the title became extinct: it was revived in 1796, when his nephew, John Rolle, Esq. was created a Peer, by the same style and title. His Lordship's principal seats are at Stevenstone, near Great Torrington, and at Bicton.

Henry, a younger son of George Rolle, Esq., first mentioned, having married the heiress of Yeo of Heanton-Sachville, settled at Heanton, and was ancestor of the Rolles of that place. Robert Rolle, great grandson of Henry, and son of Sir Samuel Rolle of Heanton, married one of the co-

heiresses

heiresses of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln, in consequence of which marriage, Margaret, the only daughter of his son Samuel, who had married Robert Walpole, the second Earl of Orford, became Baroness Clinton in her own right.

Dennis Rolle, younger brother of Robert above mentioned, was settled at Hudscot, in Chittlehampton; his grandson died without issue, and bequeathed Hudscot to the present Lord Rolle's father. Henry, a younger brother of Sir Samuel Rolle above mentioned, was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, at the time of King Charles the First's death, and continued in that high office during the government of the Commonwealth; his posterity became extinct after three generations.

Arms of Rolle, Baron Rolle: — Or, on a bar dauncettee, between three delves, Az. charged with as many lions rampant of the first, three bezants.

Crest: — An arm couped, Az. the hand, Or, holding a flint, Proper.

Supporters: — On either side a leopard regardant, Gules, spotted, Or, each crowned with a coronet flory of the second.

The earls of Dartmouth and Plymouth take their titles from those celebrated sea-ports, but the families have no other connection with the county. The Earl of Ilchester possesses estates in this county, by descent from the Wadhams, and Earl Stanhope, by inheritance from the earls of Londonderry, but neither of them have any residence in the county.

Irish Peers connected with Devonshire.

VAUGHAN, Earl of Lisburne. — The father of the present Earl became possessed of Mamhead, in consequence of having married to his first wife the heiress of Nightingale. The property of Mamhead devolved to the present owner, John, Earl of Lisburne, on the death of his half-brother Wilmot, the fourth Earl, in 1820. Wilmot, the third Earl, resided at Mamhead: it is now in the occupation of a tenant.

Arms of Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne: — Sable, a chevron, between three fleurs-de-lis, Argent.

Crest: — On a wreath an armed arm, bent at the elbow, brandishing a fleur-de-lis, all Proper.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, a dragon, with wings expanded, regardant, Vert, gorged with a plain collar, Sable, edged, Argent, charged with three fleurs-de-lis, as in the coat, having a gold chain thereto affixed; on the sinister side an unicorn regardant, Argent, the mane, horn, tufts, and hoofs, Or, gorged and chained as the dexter.

GRAVES,

GRAVES, Baron Graves. — The present Lord Graves, who resides at Bishops Court, in the parish of Farringdon, is son of Thomas Graves, Admiral of the Blue, who was created a Peer of Ireland, in 1794, for his services in Earl Howe's victory over the French fleet.

Arms: — G. an eagle displayed, Or, crowned, beaked and taloned, Arg. on a canton of the last, an anchor erect with fluke, Sable.

Crest: — A demi-eagle displayed, Or, each wing charged with an Ermine spot; the body encircled by a ducal coronet, Arg.

Supporters: — Two vultures, Proper.

SHORE, Baron Teignmouth. — Sir John Shore, some time Governor-General of Bengal, when created a Peer of Ireland, in 1797, took the title of Teignmouth. He is son of Thomas Shore, Esq. of Melton, in the county of Suffolk, and descended from Sir John Shore, an eminent physician at Derby, in the reign of Charles II.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron, S. between three holly leaves, Vert.

Crest: — A stork regardant, Arg. holding in the dexter claw a pellet.

Noble Families Extinct.

HOLLAND, Duke of Exeter. — John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, (third son of Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, by the heiress of Edmund de Woodstock, Earl of Kent,) was created Duke of Exeter, in 1388. He had two seats in this county, Exeter castle, and Dartington. The title was forfeited by his attainder, in 1399; but restored to John his son, in 1443. The second Duke distinguished himself by his military services in France. His son Henry, the third Duke, who was the last of the elder line [a] of this noble family, was dangerously wounded at the battle of Barnet-field, and, having been disinherited by parliament, fled to the continent, where he is said to have been reduced to such great poverty that he was obliged to beg his bread: he married a sister of King Edward IV.

Arms: — Gules, three lions passant, Or, within a border, Azure, charged with fleur-de-lis of the second.

Crest: — The royal lion on a chapeau, gorged with a collar, Az. charged with fleurs-de-lis, and ducally crowned.

[a] The account of a younger branch of this family settled at Weare, in Topsham, will be given hereafter.

BEAUFORT,

BEAUFORT, Duke of Exeter. — Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Dorset, (son of John of Gaunt,) who led the rereward at the battle of Agincourt, between the forfeiture of that title and its restoration to the Holland family, was, in 1416, created Duke of Exeter for life; and among other grants had a pension of 40*l.* per annum assigned him, out of the city of Exeter. He died in 1426.

Arms: — The arms of England, within a border, gobony, Arg. and Az.

Crest: — A portcullis, Or, nailed, Az. chains of the first.

GREY, Duke of Suffolk. — Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, having become possessed of Shute-park, and other large estates in this county, by a marriage with the heiress of Bonville, resided occasionally at Shute. All these estates were forfeited by the attainder of his son Henry, who had been created Duke of Suffolk, in 1551, and was beheaded in 1554.

Arms: — Barry of six, Arg. and Az. in chief, three torteauxes: a label of three, Ermine.

Crest: — An unicorn salient, Ermine, in front of the sun in splendor.

Supporters: — On the dexter side an unicorn: on the sinister, a bull with a human face.

MONK, Baron Monk of Potheridge, Earl of Torrington and Duke of Albemarle. — The celebrated General Monk, a native of this county [b], the restorer of King Charles II., and of the English monarchy, had a grant of the above titles from his grateful sovereign, a few weeks after his restoration. The family of Le Moyne, or Monk, had been settled at Potheridge, in the parish of Merton, near Torrington, as early as the reign of Edward I. [c], and continued there for 15 or 16 generations, having married heiresses, or co-heiresses of Tilley, Estcott, Rishford, Trenchard, Crukerne, Grant, Champernowne of Inswerk, Wood, and Plantagenet,

[b] Born at Lancras, near Torrington, in 1608.

[c] The pedigree in the visitation is traced seven generations before 3 Edward I.; but Sir William Pole says, that they first settled at Potheridge, in that monarch's reign. It seems not unlikely, that the first of the Le Moynes, who was of Potheridge, might have been a younger son of the family, who gave name to Shipton Moyne, or Moigne, in Gloucestershire, and that the heiress of Estcott, who was married to Le Moyne before the time of their settling in Devonshire, might have been the representative of some early possessors of Eastcote, or Estcourt, in the same parish of Shipton Moyne. Estcourt again gave name to a family who possessed it for many generations, and is now the seat of Thomas Grimston Estcourt, Esq., M.P.

Viscount

Viscount Lisle.[d] The Duke of Albemarle was second son of Sir Thomas Monk[e]: his elder brother having died without issue, he became the representative of this ancient family. The title became extinct in 1688, by the death of Christopher his son, the second duke. The great Duke of Albemarle resided at Potheridge, and in 1672 rebuilt the mansion, which had been the seat of his ancestors. It is now in ruins.

Arms: — Gules, a chevron between three lions, heads erased, Arg.

Crest: — On a chapeau a cat-a-mountain guardant, per pale, Sab. and Arg, between two branches of olive. The old crest of the family was a cockatrice, Argent.

Supporters: — On the dexter side a dragon; on the sinister a lion; each holding a branch of olive.

Redvers, De Ripariis, or Rivers, Earl of Devon. — Richard de Redvers was created Earl of Devon by King Henry I. Richard, his grandson, the third Earl, married one of the co-heiresses of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall. Richard, the fifth Earl, who succeeded an elder brother, married a co-heiress of Lord Biset. Baldwin, the seventh Earl, was, in 1240, created Earl of the Isle of Wight; his son Baldwin, the last Earl of the family, and the fifth of that Christian name, dying without issue, his sister, Isabel de Fortibus, who had married William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, became Countess of Devon in her own right. She died without issue, in 1292. The title descended to the Courtenay family as before mentioned[f], and the elder branch of that family bore the arms of Redvers, quartered with Courtenay.

Arms of Redvers, Earl of Devon: — Or, a lion rampant, Azure.

[d] The coat of Monk, in the visitation of 1620, has 88 quarterings. Champernowne brought in Hamely, Talbot, Valletort, and Cornwall.

[e] William Monk, one of the younger sons of Sir Thomas, married the heiress of Foster, and settled in Sussex. William Monk, Esq., the last of this branch died in 1714; his daughter married Knight of Godmersham.

[f] See p. lxxxviii. After the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devon, in 1466, Hugh Stafford, having before been created Baron of Southwick, in Devonshire, was, in 1469, made Earl of Devonshire, but was beheaded the same year. The title was restored to the Courtenays in 1485. After the extinction of this family, Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, was, in 1603, created Earl of Devonshire. The title became extinct by his death in 1606. In 1618, William Cavendish was created Earl of Devonshire, and the title has continued ever since in this noble family, who in 1694 were elevated to the dukedom.

Bourchier, Earl of Bath. — William Bourchier, third son of William Bourchier, Earl of Ewe, by Anne Plantagenet [g], a grand-daughter of King Edward III., having married the heiress of Sir Richard Hankford, by the heiress of the Lords Fitzwarren, became possessed of a considerable estate in Devonshire. Both he and his son, who married a co-heiress of John Lord Dinham, sat in parliament as Lords Fitzwarren. John, the grandson, was, in 1536, created Earl of Bath. The title became extinct by the death of Henry, the fifth earl, in 1654. This noble family had their residence at Tawstock, now the seat of their descendant Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart. The last earl left no issue; Edward, his predecessor, had three daughters, co-heiresses; Elizabeth married the Earl of Denbigh, and died without issue; Dorothy married Thomas Lord Grey, whose son Thomas, Earl of Stamford, died without issue; Anne married James, Earl of Middlesex, and afterwards Sir Chichester Wrey, Bart. The Bourchiers of Westaway, in Pilton, are supposed to have been a younger branch of the Bourchiers, earls of Bath. A co-heiress of this family brought Westaway to an ancestor of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.

Arms: — Arg. a cross engrailed, G. between four water-bougets Sable.

Crest: — An old man's head side-faced, couped at the shoulders, ducally crowned, Or, issuing therefrom a cap, G. tasseled of the last.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, an heraldic tiger, Arg. tufted, Or, on the sinister, a falcon, Arg. vulned in the wing, beaked and legged, Or.

Ley, Earl of Marlborough. — Ley, in Beer Ferrers, is said to have been the original seat of this family, and to have been repurchased by Sir James Ley, who was, in 1624, created Baron Ley of Ley, and in 1626, Earl of Marlborough. These titles became extinct, in 1679, by the death of William, the fourth earl. His daughter and heir married Tristram.

Arms: — A chevron between three bears' heads, couped Sable.

Crest: — A lion seiant, Or, the dexter fore paw raised.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, a lion Arg. semeé of trefoils, slipped, V. on the sinister a lion, G. bezanty.

Carew, Earl of Totnes. — Sir George Carew [h], a distinguished military

[g] Eventually heiress of her father, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, who had married one of the co-heiresses of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.

[h] He was the younger son of Sir Edmund Carew, of Mohuns Ottery, and grandson of Sir Nicholas Carew, who married one of the co-heiresses of John Lord Dinham. (See Carew of Haccombe, Baronet.)

officer

officer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and that of her successor James I., was, in 1606, created Lord Carew, of Clopton; and in 1626, Earl of Totnes. He died in 1628, when these titles became extinct.

Arms: — Or, three lions passant, Sable.

Crest: — A lion passant, Sable.

Supporters: — On either side an antelope, G. armed, crined, and hoofed, Or.

GRANVILLE, Earl of Bath. — The very ancient family of Grenville, of late years written by this branch of the family Granville, was possessed of Bideford, which appears to have been their original habitation in the west of England, soon after the conquest. After they became possessed of Kilkhampton, in Cornwall, they divided their time between that place and Bideford. Although Kilkhampton appears to have been their chief, if not sole residence, during the time of the most eminent persons of this family, particularly Sir Beville Grenville[1], yet Prince contends for the right of ranking them among Devonshire worthies. Sir Beville's son, Sir John Grenville, who had so active a share in the restoration of King Charles II., was created, in 1661, Baron Grenville of Kilkhampton and Bideford, and Earl of Bath: he was made also Lord Lieutenant of the county of Devon. His youngest son, John, was, in 1702, created Baron Granville of Potheridge, and died without issue in 1709. The title of Earl of Bath became extinct by the death of William Henry, the third earl, in 1711. Bideford still belongs to the representatives of the Granville family.

Arms: — Gules, three rests, Or.

Two crests, A griffin's head, Or, the wings elevated; and a griffin passant, Or, the wings elevated.

Supporters: — Two griffins, Or, the wings elevated.

WALPOLE, Earl of Orford. — It has been already mentioned, that Margaret, wife of Robert the second Earl of Orford, inherited the barony of Clinton and Say, and the Devonshire estates of that family. Heanton Sachville was in consequence one of the seats of the Countess of Orford, in her widowhood; and of George, Earl of Orford, her son, who died in 1791.

[1] For a further account of the Grenville family, see the History of Cornwall.

Arms: — Or, on a fesse between two chevrons, Sab. three cross crosslets of the first.

Crest: — On a wreath, the bust of a man side-faced and couped, Proper, ducally crowned with a long cap G. thereon a Catherine wheel, Or.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, an antelope, Arg. attired, Proper, unguled Or, and gorged with a collar exchequettée, Or, and Az. with a golden chain affixed thereto, parting between his fore legs, and reflected over his back; on the sinister a hart, Arg. attired, Proper, unguled, and gorged with a like collar and chain.

MARTYN, or MARTIN, Baron Martin, of Barnstaple and Dartington. — This ancient Norman family was at an early period of Comb Martin, and of Dartington, which Risdon calls the site of their barony, as early as the reign of Henry I. Nicholas, the fourth in descent from Martin de Tours, the founder of the family, acquired the lordship of Barnstaple and other large possessions, by marrying the heiress of Guy de Brien, by the heiress of Tracey. William, grandson of Nicholas, was summoned to parliament as Baron Martin of Barnstaple. William, the second Baron Martin, died without male issue, in 1324; his co-heiresses married Columbers, who died without male issue, and Audley. In consequence of the marriage of his father with the co-heiress of Martin, James Lord Audley inherited the baronies of Barnstaple and Dartington. Nicholas, Lord Audley, son of James, died without male issue, in 1389; his co-heiresses married Tuchet and Hilary, but by virtue of an entail, his Devonshire estates went to the crown. Younger branches are supposed to have continued the male line of the Martyn family.

Arms of Baron Martin: — Arg. two bars gules.

Arms of Baron Audley: — Gules, fretty, Or.

Crest: — Out of a ducal coronet a swan issuant, Proper, crowned, Or.

MOELS, Baron Moels or Mules. — Nicholas de Moels, or Molis, who married the heiress of Newmarch, in the reign of Henry III., was descended from Roger de Molis, who possessed Lew, and other estates in Devon, at the time of the Domesday survey. This Nicholas possessed Kings Kerswell by a royal grant. His son married the heiress of De Preux. John, his grandson, was summoned to parliament as Lord Moels, in 1292; John, grandson of the last-mentioned John, married the heiress of Lovell, of Castle Cary, and dying in or about 1337, left two daughters, co-heiresses,

co-heiresses, married to Courtenay and Bottreaux. A younger branch of the family of Moels, or Mules, was of Ernsborough, in Swimbridge. The co-heiresses of Sir John Mules, of Ernsborough, married Gilbert and Dabernon. John Mules, the son of a younger brother, settled at Halmeston, in Bishops Tawton. His son George married the heiress of Bridges of Exeter. The heiress of the last of the elder line of Mules of Halmeston, who had married an heiress of the Acland family, married Richard Bennet, Esq., who died in 1718; a younger son is supposed to have continued the male line, and that it is now represented by the Rev. John Hawkes Mules of Ilminster; the Rev. William Mules, a younger brother, resides at Marwood, in this county.

Arms: — Arg. two bars, G. in chief three torteauxes.

Crest: — A mule passant.

Monthermer, Baron Montherfher, of Stockenham. — Ralph de Monthermer, of Stokenham, was summoned to parliament as a baron, in 1308; his son Thomas, who was slain in a sea-fight, in 1340, left a daughter and heir married to John de Montacute, who, in 1357, was summoned to parliament as Baron Montacute of Stokenham. His son, who received the like summons, succeeded afterwards to the earldom of Salisbury, and was father of Thomas, the celebrated Earl of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry V., whose heiress married Richard Neville, afterwards Earl of Salisbury.

Arms of Monthermer. — Or, an eagle displayed, V. beaked and membered, G.

Arms of Montacute, Baron Montacute. — Arg. three fusils in fesse, G. within a border, Sable.

Zouch, Baron Zouch of Harringworth and Totnes. — Eudo Le Zouch having married one of the co-heiresses of Cantilupe, became possessed of the barony of Totnes: William, his son, was summoned to parliament in 1308. Their descendant, John Lord Zouch, having taken part with Richard III., was attainted in 1485, and the castle and barony of Totnes seized by King Henry VII. The title was restored to the son, and became dormant in the reign of James I., on the death of Edward Lord Zouch, who left two daughters, co-heiresses, married to Tate and Leighton. It was, not many years ago, claimed by Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart.; and he having, in 1807, made out his descent from one of the co-heiresses, it was taken out of abeyance, and given to him by his late Majesty in 1815.

Arms:

85137

Arms: — G. ten bezants and a canton, Ermine.
Crest: — A trunk of a tree, Or, leafed, V. thereon a falcon rising, Arg.

BRIAN, BRIEN, or BRYAN, of Tor Bryan. — This ancient family was settled at Tor Bryan at a very early period. The heiress of an elder branch married Martin as before mentioned, but the male line was continued by younger sons. Sir Guy de Bryan, or Brien, was summoned to parliament in 1351; his son died in his lifetime, leaving two daughters, Philippa, married to Devereux, and afterwards to Scrope; and Elizabeth, married to Lovell. [k]

Arms: — Or, 3 piles in point, Azure.

BOTTREAUX, Baron Bottreaux of Molland Bottreaux. — This ancient baronial family resided at Molland Bottreaux, and at Bottreaux castle, in Cornwall, (now Boscastle,) from the reign of Henry I. William Baron Bottreaux was first summoned to parliament in 1367. The heiresses, or co-heiresses, of Corbet, Moels, Dawbeny, and St. Loe, married into this family. William, the last Baron Bottreaux, died in 1462, leaving a daughter and heiress, who brought the barony of Bottreaux to the Hungerfords, and through them to Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.

Arms: — Arg. a griffin segreant, G., beaked and legged, Azure. [l]

[k] Sir William Pole says in his Collections, (see the printed copy, p. 286.) that Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Guy de Brien, had two husbands, and that by the first, Sir Robert Fitzpayne, she had a daughter, Isabel, married to Richard Lord Poynings, through which match Henry Earl of Northumberland claimed the manor of Slapton and other lands, which, after a long controversy, were allotted to him by arbitration. There seems to be some great mistake in this. The inquisition, taken after the death of Sir Guy de Brien the elder, 14 Ric. II., states that his grand-daughter Philippa, the wife of Sir John Devereux, was then twelve years of age; and Elizabeth, then the wife of Robert Lovell, only nine. In the first year of Henry IV. the estates of Sir Guy de Brien were divided between the said Philippa, then the wife of Sir Henry Scrope, and the said Elizabeth Lovell. On the other hand, it appears that Sir Robert Fitzpayne, who died 28 Edw. III., was seised, jointly with *Ela* his wife, of certain estates; and that they had an only daughter and heir, Isabel, who became the wife of Sir Richard Poynings, Knt.; and it appears by Esch. 16 Ric. II. and Cl. Rot. 17 R. II., that the said Isabel was then 30 years of age. These records seem wholly irreconcileable with the above statements; and it appears unaccountable that the Earl of Northumberland should have been deemed, as Sir William Pole calls him, (p. 524.) the heir general of Brien, and as such should have had lands awarded to him: for Isabel, the heiress of Fitzpayne, appears to have been 30 years of age at the same time that the co-heiress of Brien, erroneously, as it should seem, supposed to have been her mother, was only 11.

[l] The family sometimes bore other arms. — See the History of Cornwall.

BONVILLE,

BONVILLE, Baron Bonville. — Nicholas Bonville, who died in 1294, married the heiress of Pyne, of Shute. William, the fourth in descent from Nicholas, was summoned to parliament as Baron Bonville in 1449. Lord Bonville was beheaded after the battle of St. Alban's. His only son had been killed in battle not many months before at Wakefield: his granddaughter and heiress married Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset.

Arms: — Sable, six mullets, Arg., pierced, 3, 2, and 1.

DINAN, or DINHAM, Baron Dinham. — The ancient family of Dinan had large possessions in this county and in Cornwall, and were founders of Hartland abbey. Oliver de Dinan, of Cardinham, in Cornwall, was summoned to parliament as a baron in the reign of Edward I.: his immediate descendant, Sir John Dinham, was summoned to parliament as Baron Dinham in 1464, and in 1485 was made Lord Treasurer. He died 1501, leaving no surviving issue. His sisters and co-heirs married Sir Foulke Fitzwarren, John Lord Zouch, Sir Nicholas Carew, and Sir Thomas Arundell. The Dinhams were possessed of Hemiock castle, in this county, by inheritance from the Hydons. John Lord Dinham rebuilt the house at Nutwell, in Woodbury, which had been an ancient inheritance of the family, and resided there. The heiress of De Arches, and a co-heiress of Lord Moels, married into this family, a younger branch of which, now extinct, settled at Wortham, in Lifton, and continued there for several descents.

Arms: — Gules, five lozenges conjoined in fesse, Ermine.

BROOKE, Baron Cobham. — Holdich, in Thorncombe, was the seat of the family of Brooke from the reign of Henry III. till the attainder of Henry Lord Cobham, in the reign of James I. They had also a castle and park at Wycroft in Axminster. Sir John Brooke of Holdich and Wycroft was summoned to parliament as Baron Cobham[m] in 1472.

Arms: — G. on a chevron, Arg., a lion rampant, Sab. crowned, Or.

Crest: — A chapeaux, G., therefrom a wing of the same charged with a chevron, Arg., thereon a lion rampant, S. crowned, Or.

Supporters: — Two lions rampant.

[m] As descended from John Lord Cobham, who died in the ninth year of Henry IV., by the heiresses of De la Pole and Braybroke.

WILLOUGHBY,

WILLOUGHBY, Baron Broke. — Sir Robert Willoughby, who was summoned to parliament as Baron Broke in 1492, married the heiress of Champernowne, of Beer Ferrers. His son Robert, the second Lord Broke, who married a co-heiress of Beauchamp of Powick, died without surviving male issue. The daughters of his son Edward married Sir Fulke Greville [n] and Sir Francis Dautrey.

Arms: — Or, two bars, G., charged with three waterbougets, two, one, Arg., quartering Brooke and Latimer.

Crest: — An old man's head couped at the shoulders, ducally crowned, Or.

MOHUN, Baron Mohun of Oakhampton. — John Mohun, descended from the ancient baronial family of Mohun of Dunster, was, in 1628, created a peer, by the title of Baron Mohun, of Oakhampton. The title became extinct by the death of Charles, the third Lord Mohun, who was killed in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, to whom it also proved fatal, in 1712. The heiress of Lord Mohun married Arthur, Viscount Doneraile.

Arms: — Or, a cross engrailed, Sable.

Crest: — A dexter arm embowed, maunched, Erm. in the hand, Proper, a fleur-de-lis, Or.

Supporters: — Two lions rampant gardant, Arg., crowned with earls' coronets, Or, the balls, Arg.

ELIOTT, Baron Heathfield. — The first Lord Heathfield, the brave defender of Gibraltar [o] having married a daughter of Sir Francis Drake, Bart., who died in 1741, the late baronet of that name, who died in 1794, bequeathed Buckland Abbey, Nutwell in Woodbury, and other estates in Devon, to his nephew, Francis Augustus, the late Lord Heathfield, who resided at Nutwell, and died in 1813, when the title became extinct.

Arms: — G. on a bend, Arg., a baton, Az., on a chief of the last the fortress of Gibraltar, under it *plus ultra*, as an augmentation.

Crest: — A dexter arm holding a cutlass, Proper; the arm charged with a key.

[n] Correct the account in p. lxxxii. of Cornwall, where for Grenville read Greville. The daughters of Robert, the second Lord Broke, by his second wife, married Pawlet and Blount, and inherited, by bequest, most of his estates.

[o] Created Lord Heathfield in 1787.

Sup-

Supporters: — On the dexter side a ram; on the sinister a goat, each wreathed with flowers round the neck

Baronial Families not summoned to Parliament.

De Sap, Baron of Oakhampton. — The heiress married Avenell.
Arms: — Checky, Or, and Az., over all two bars, Argent.

Fitz Robert, or De Torrington, Baron of Torrington. — After six descents the co-heiresses married Merton, Waleis, Tracey, Sully, and Umfraville.
Arms: — G. 2 bars, and in chief a lion passant, Or.

Tracey, Baron of Barnstaple. — The heiress of Henry Tracey, who died about the latter end of Henry the Third's reign, married Nicholas Martin, Baron of Dartington, and afterwards Sir Jeffery Camville, and had issue by both.

The Traceys of Toddington, in Gloucestershire, of which the late Viscount Tracey was the representative, were of this family; but the early pedigrees are not sufficiently clear to enable us to ascertain the exact relation of this Henry. It is probable that the younger branch remained at Toddington; for it appears that William de Traci, the common ancestor, in the reign of Henry I. possessed both Toddington and the barony of Barnstaple. This William de Traci was a younger son of John de Sudely, Lord of Sudely, in Gloucestershire, by the heiress of Henry de Traci, who possessed the barony of Barnstaple in the reign of Henry I.
Arms: — Or, an escallop in chief, S. between 2 bends, Gules.

Nonant, Baron of Totnes. — The heiress married Beauchamp.
Arms: — Arg. a lion rampant, Gules.

Cantilupe, Baron of Totnes. — The heiress married Eudo le Zouch, in the reign of Henry III.
Arms: — Az. three leopards' faces jessant de lis, Or.

Brewer, or Briwere, Baron Brewer. — Dugdale, who spells the name Briwere, says that the first mention he had seen of the family was in the

26 of Henry II., when William Briwere purchased lands in Devon: but it may be observed that Ralph de Bruera, or Brewer, held three manors under Baldwin the Sheriff at the time of the Domesday survey. William Brewer, a powerful baron in the reign of King John, and a great favourite of that monarch, was founder of Tor and Dunkeswell abbies: his son William died without issue in 1232: Grace, the elder sister, married Braose, or Brus; Isabel married Dover, and afterwards Wake; Margaret, Ferte, or De Feritate; Alice, Mohun; and Joan, Percy.

Arms of Brewer: — Gules, 2 bends undy, Or: a different coat is assigned to Brewer of Teign Bruer.

POMEROY, Baron of Berry. — This ancient family continued to possess the barony of Berry till the attainder of Sir Thomas Pomeroy, in the reign of Edward VI. The heiresses or co-heiresses of Valletort, Merton, Beavill, and Denzell, married into this family.

The elder branch of this family became extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the heiress is said to have married Penkevil: younger branches were of Sandridge and of Ingesdon in this county; a co-heiress of Pomeroy of Sandridge married Gilbert, ancestor of the Rev. Pomeroy Gilbert of Bodmin, about a century ago. About the middle of the seventeenth century the co-heiresses of Pomeroy of Ingesdon married Thomas and Ford. Arthur Pomeroy, Viscount Harberton, of the kingdom of Ireland, is supposed to be descended from a younger son of the Pomeroys of Ingesdon.

Arms of Pomeroy. — Or, a lion rampant, G., a border invecked of the second.

VALLETORT, Baron of Harberton. — Extinct about the year 1304: the co-heiresses married Corbet and Pomeroy.

Arms: — Arg. 3 bends, G., within a border, Sable bezanty.

PAGANEL, or PANNEL, Baron of Bampton. — William Paganel married the grand-daughter and heiress of Walter de Douay, who possessed Bampton by the gift of William the Conqueror; his son Fulke married a co-heiress of Averinches. The male line of Paganel became extinct after four descents, when the inheritance came to Sir John Cogan, whose grandfather had married the sister of the second William Paganel.

Arms: — Or, two lions passant in pale, Azure.

Irish

Irish Peer Extinct.

RIDGWAY, Earl of Londonderry. — John Ridgway, *alias* Pecock, purchased the manor of Tor Mohun, and resided at Torwood. His grandson was, in 1612, created a baronet; in 1616 Baron Ridgway of Galen Ridgway, in the county of Londonderry; and, in 1622, Earl of Londonderry. These titles became extinct by the death of Robert, the fourth Earl, in 1713. His only son, Henry Lord Ridgway, had died in 1708. Co-heiresses of Southcote and Mack-Williams, and the heiress of Weston, had married into this family. The co-heiresses of the last Earl of Londonderry married Arthur, Earl of Donegall, and Thomas Pitt, Esq., who, in 1719, was created Baron Londonderry, and, in 1726, Earl of Londonderry.

The original arms of Ridgway, *alias* Pecock, were, Arg. on a chevron engrailed three trefoils, Or, between three peacocks' heads erased, Az., their necks encircled with crowns, Or. The Ridgways afterwards bore Sable two angels' wings conjoined in fesse, the tips upwards, Argent.

Noblemen's Seats.

	Parishes.	
Berry Pomeroy	- - -	Duke of Somerset.
Bicton	- - -	Lord Rolle.
Bishop's Court	Farringdon -	Lord Graves.
Canon Teign	Christow -	{Occasionally inhabited by Viscount Exmouth.
Castlehill	Filleigh -	Earl Fortescue.
Court	North Molton -	{Occasionally inhabited by the Earl of Morley.
Endsleigh	Milton Abbot -	Duke of Bedford.
Huish	- - -	Lord Clinton.
Mamhead	- - -	Earl of Lisburne (inhabited by a tenant).
Mount Edgecumbe	Maker -	Earl Mount Edgecumbe.
Up-Ottery	- - -	{Occasionally inhabited by Viscount Sidmouth.
Powderham Castle	- - -	Viscount Courtenay (resides abroad).
Saltram	Plympton St. Mary -	Earl of Morley.
Stevenstone	St. Giles -	Lord Rolle.
Ugbrook	Chudleigh -	Lord Clifford.
Werrington	- - -	{Occasionally inhabited by the Duke of Northumberland.

There are few remains of the ancient seats of the extinct nobility; the principal are, Colecombe castle, a seat of the Earls of Devon; Potheridge, the seat of the Duke of Albemarle; and Heanton Sachville, that of the Earl of Orford. There are some remains of Oakhampton Castle, a seat of the Earls of Devon; merely a tower of Hemiock Castle, a seat of the Dinhams; and a gateway only of the old mansion of the Bourchiers, Earls of Bath, near the seat of their representative, Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart.

Baronets.

Prideaux, of Netherton, 1622. — This ancient family was originally of Prideaux castle, in Cornwall. A younger branch settled at Orchardton, in the parish of Modbury, in this county, in the reign of Henry III. The elder line of the Orchardton branch became extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A younger son of this branch settled at Adeston, in Holbeton, and afterwards removed to Theoborough, or Thuborough, in Sutcomb. Before the separation from the Orchardton branch, the heiresses of Treverbin and Clifford, and daughters of Mortimer, Earl of March, and Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, had married into this family. Sir John, second son of Sir Piercy Prideaux, of Orchardton, Knight Banneret, acquired Adeston, by his marriage with the heiress of Adeston: his son married the heiress of Gavestone, his grandson, the heiress of Bromford; his great grandson the heiress of Giffard, of Thuborough. Sir Richard Prideaux, sixth in descent from Sir John above mentioned, had two sons, William of Thuborough [p], and Roger of Soldon, in the parish of Holsworthy. This Roger had two sons, Nicholas [q], and Edmund, an eminent lawyer, who purchased Netherton, and was created a baronet in 1622. The second wife of Sir Edmund Prideaux, the fourth baronet, (who died in 1719,) was a co-heiress of Saunderson of Lincolnshire. Sir Edmund, the fifth baronet, had two daughters co-heiresses, married to Winstanley of Leicestershire, and Basset of Tehidy, in Cornwall. Sir John Prideaux,

[p] The late John Prideaux, Esq. of North Tawton, whose heiress married John. Sillifant, Esq., of Combe, is supposed to have been the representative of this branch.

[q] Ancestor of the Prideauxes of Soldon. The heiress of this family married a younger brother of Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart., who died in 1719.

half-

half-brother of Edmund, was the sixth baronet, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, the present baronet.

A younger branch of Prideaux of Netherton, being descended from a younger son of the first baronet, who married a co-heiress of Franceis of Comb Flory, in Somersetshire, was of Ford Abbey. The heiress of this branch, in 1690, married Gwynn.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron, S., a label of three points.

Crest: — On a cap of dignity, a Saracen's head, couped at the shoulders, looking sideways, Proper.

WREY, of Tawstock, 1628. — The ancestors of this ancient family were originally of Wrey, in the parish of Moreton Hampstead, whence they removed to North Russel[r], and afterwards, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Killigrew, to Trebigh, in Cornwall. Sir William Wrey was described of Trebigh, when created a baronet, in 1628. At an earlier period, the heiresses of Holway and Norris had married into this family. Sir Chichester Wrey, the second baronet, married the Countess Dowager of Middlesex, who was one of the co-heiresses of Edward Bourchier, Earl of Bath.[s] In consequence of this marriage, he became possessed of Tawstock, in Devonshire, the present seat of the family, and other estates in the county. Sir Bourchier Wrey, the third baronet, was a distinguished military officer. His grandson, Sir Bourchier, is the present and sixth baronet.

Arms: — Sable, a fesse between three pole-axes, Argent, helved, Gules.

Crest of Wrey: — An arm embowed, habited, S. the hand, Proper, holding a hatchet, Arg., helved, G.

The present baronet uses the crest of Bourchier, and bears the arms of Plantagenet, Bourchier, and Bohun, quartered with Wrey.[t]

POLE, of Shute, 1628. — Arthur Pole, ancestor of this ancient family who settled in Devonshire in the reign of Richard II., was a younger son of Pole or Poole, of Poole, in the hundred of Wirral, in Cheshire. This Arthur married the heiress of Pole of Honiton.[u] Sir William Pole, fifth in descent from Arthur, was the industrious and learned collector of the

[r] It does not appear where North Russel is.

[s] See p. xcviii.

[t] See how they are entitled to these coats, p. xcviii.

[u] The father of this heiress had married the heiress of Ockbeare, by the heiress of a younger branch of Bonville.

valuable

valuable materials for a history of his native county, which were published by his descendant, the late Sir John William De la Pole, in 1791. He married a co-heiress of Chief Baron Periam. His eldest son, John, was created a baronet in the lifetime of his father, and died in 1635. Periam-Pole, a younger son of Sir William, was ancestor of the Poles of Ireland, of whom the late William Pole, Esq.[x], was the representative. Sir William Templer Pole[y], the present baronet, is the seventh in succession.

Arms:— Azure, semée-de-lis, Or, a lion rampant, Argent.

Crest: — A lion's gamb, G., armed, Or.

Bampfylde, of Poltimore, July 14. 1641. —John Baumfield, ancestor of this family, acquired Poltimore, in the reign of Edward I.; his father married the heiress of Faber, and the pedigree is traced two generations higher. John Baumfield, the fifth in descent from John, who settled at Poltimore, married the heiress of Pederton, and had two sons, the younger of whom was ancestor of the Bampfyldes of Hardington, in Somersetshire, (his mother's inheritance,) extinct about the beginning of the eighteenth century. William, the great grandson of the last-mentioned John, married a co-heiress of St. Maure. John Bampfylde, Esq., the sixth in descent from William, was created a baronet in 1641. He married one of the co-heiresses of the elder branch of Copleston. Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, the late baronet, married the heiress of Codrington, by the heiress of Gorges of Wraxall, in Somersetshire; his son, Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, is the fifth baronet, and the seventeenth in lineal descent from John Baumfield, who first acquired Poltimore.

Arms: — Or, on a bend, G., three mullets, Arg.

Crest: — On a wreath a lion's head, erased, Sab., ducally crowned, G.

Northcote, of Hayne, July 16. 1641. — This family derives its descent from Galfridus de Northcote, who possessed Northcote, in the parish of East Downe, in the twelfth century. After many descents, during which the heiresses or co-heiresses of Hilion, Meols, Hawkworthy, Guamed or Mamhede, and Passmere, married into the family, Walter Northcote acquired Hayne, in the parish of Newton St. Cyres, by marriage with the

[x] He bequeathed his estates to the Honourable William Wellesley, who took the name of Pole.

[y] His father, the late baronet, wrote his name *De la Pole*.

heiress

heiress of Drew. This Walter left a daughter and heiress, married to Yarde. John Northcote, elder son of his brother John, was created a baronet, in 1641; he married the heiress of Haswell; his son, Sir Arthur, the heiress of Welsh. Sir Henry, the fifth baronet, married the heiress of Stafford, of Pynes, in the parish of Upton Pyne, now the seat of the family. His son, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, is the sixth and present baronet.

Arms: — Quarterly, 1. and 4., Arg., a fesse between three crosses molines, Sab. 2. and 3., Arg., three crosses in bend, S.

Crest: — Upon a cap of dignity, a stag trippant, Arg.

CHICHESTER, of Ralegh, August 4. 1641. — This family is said to have taken its name from Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, the residence of its remote ancestors. The first person of the family mentioned by Prince is Waleran de Cirencester, great-grandfather of Sir Thomas de Cirencester [z], who was lord of the manor of St. Mary Church, in the reign of Henry III. Richard, great grandson of Sir Thomas, is said to have been the first of the family who wrote his name Chichester. Sir John Chichester, grandson of Richard, married the heiress of Ralegh, of Ralegh, in the parish of Pilton. John, son of Sir John, married the heiress of Woolton, or Wotton, of Widworthy. Richard, a younger son of this John, was ancestor of the Chichesters of Hall. [a] John, great-grandson of the last-mentioned John, married the heiress of Beaumont, of Youlston: by a second wife, he had two sons, ancestors of the Chichesters of Arlington [b] and Widworthy. Edward, son of the first wife, married a daughter of Bourchier, Earl of Bath. His son, Sir John, was father of Sir John Chichester of Ralegh, who died of the gaol-fever, so fatal at the assizes at Exeter, in 1585; Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland, created Lord Belfast, who died without issue; Sir Edward Chichester of Eggesford, created Viscount

[z] According to Sir William Pole, Sir Thomas de Cirencester bore for his arms, Arg., a chevron, Azure, a label of three points, Gules.

[a] James, son of Richard, married a co-heiress of Gough; John, grandson of James, a co-heiress of Marwood. At a later period, the heiress of Harwood married into this family. The present representative is Charles Chichester, Esq. now of Hall. This branch has resided at Atherington and at Stowford, in Swimbridge.

[b] Arlington, now the seat of John Palmer Chichester, Esq., was settled on a younger branch in the reign of Henry VII. The grandfather of the present Mr. Chichester married the heiress of Palmer of Dorney, Bucks.

Carrick.

Carrickfergus, ancestor of the present Marquis of Donegal; and other children. Sir Robert Chichester, K. B., son of Sir John Chichester of Ralegh, married one of the co-heiresses of Lord Harington of Exeter, by whom he had an only daughter, married to an ancestor of the Earl of Aylesbury. John Chichester, Esq., of Ralegh, his son by a second wife, was created a baronet in 1641. Sir John Chichester, the fifth baronet, who died in 1784, married one of the co-heiresses of Sir George Chudleigh, Bart. Sir Arthur Chichester of Youlston, cousin [c] of the late Sir John Chichester, is the present and seventh baronet.

Arms: — Checky, Or, and G., a chief Vaire.

Crest: — On a wreath, a heron rising with an eel in his beak, Proper.

DAVIE, of Creedy, Sept. 9. 1641. — The original name of this family was De la Way, taken from a place called Way or Wey, in the parish of St. Giles, which was their ancient inheritance, and which the heiress of Walter De la Way brought at a very early period to the Pollards. In process of time, the name of the younger branch, which continued the male line, was altered to Dewey, De Vye, or Davy. [d] Robert de Via, or Davye, in the early part of the fourteenth century married the heiress of Owlacombe. The heiress of Upcot of Upcot, in Beaford, married into this family also at an early period. They flourished for many years at Upcot, and at Ebberleigh and Owlacombe or Oldacombe, both in Roborough.

William Davie, Esq., was member for Barnstaple in 1446; his son Richard had two sons, William the elder, who continued at Ebberleigh [e], and Robert, who settled at Crediton. This Robert married the heiress of

[c] Descended from the Rev. William Chichester, a younger son of Sir John Chichester, (grandfather of the late baronet,) who died in 1740.

[d] There was a John Davy, one of the bailiffs of Exeter in 1314.

[e] John Davie of Ebberleigh, fourth in descent from Roger, married a co-heiress of Blinsam or Blinsham; John, grandson of John, a co-heiress of Doderidge of Doderidge, in Crediton. John, son of the last-mentioned John, was of Ebberleigh, in 1620; he was then the head of the family, and had four sons, of whom Henry was the elder; Thomas, the second son of John Davie, by the co-heiress of Blinsam, had settled at Upcot, in Beaford, where his great grandson Henry was living at the age of 28, in 1620. This is the Henry Davy of Upcot spoken of as an antiquary by Risdon. There were also, in 1620, male descendants of a third son of John Davie, and the co-heiress of Blinsam. Mr. Hugh Davy of Oldacombe, who died in 1763 was the last of this elder branch of the family. It is probable that the Davies, merchants of Bideford, ancestors of the Davies of Orleigh, were descended from one of the younger sons of this branch.

Thomas,

Thomas, by the heiress of Bardolph, and had four sons, John, ancestor of the Davies of Crediton; Gilbert, ancestor of the Davies of Canon Teign[f]; Lawrence, ancestor of the Davies of Medland[g]; and John, ancestor of the Davies of Creedy. This last-mentioned John was mayor of Exeter in 1584, and in that year entertained Don Antonio, King of Portugal: his son of the same name was created a baronet in 1641. The second wife of Sir John Davie, the third baronet, was a co-heiress of Reynell, by a co-heiress of Periam. Sir William Davie, his successor, was the son of a younger son of the first baronet; he also dying without male issue, the title went to John, son of Humphrey, youngest son of the first Baronet. This Sir John was great-great grandfather of Sir John Davie of Creedy, the present and ninth baronet.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron, S., between three mullets pierced, Gules.
Crest: — A holy lamb.

Acland, of Columbjohn, 1644. — This ancient family derived its name from Aclana, or Akeland, (*i. e.* Oakland,) in the parish of Landkey, which had been their property and residence for sixteen descents at the time of the last heralds' visitation, in 1620. Before the year 1500, the heiresses or co-heiresses of Leigh, (of Leigh in Loxbeare,) Hawkridge, Riverton, and Hakworthy, had married into the family. John Acland, who lived about the latter end of the fifteenth, or the beginning of the sixteenth century, had two sons, the younger of whom, Anthony, left posterity settled at Hawkridge, and afterwards at Fremington.[h] John, grandson of the last-mentioned John, (in the elder line,) married a co-heiress of Radcliffe, and had two sons, the younger of whom, Sir John Acland, is recorded by Prince for his extensive charities, and his benefactions to his native county and to the university of Oxford. He built the house at Columbjohn, which was some time the chief seat of the family.

Sir Arthur Acland, son of Hugh, elder brother of Sir John, and heir to his father and uncle, married the heiress of Malet of Wooley. John (son of Sir Arthur) was a zealous royalist, and garrisoned his house at

[f] Edmund Davie, M. D., the last of this branch, died in 1692, and was buried in Exeter cathedral.

[g] In Cheriton Bishop. Andrew Davy, the last of this branch, (so they spell their name,) died in 1722.

[h] John Acland, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1767: his sisters and co-heiresses married Barbor and Fortescue: the latter had no issue.

Columbjohn for the King. He was created a baronet in 1644, but the patent not having been made out, it was confirmed to his younger son Hugh[l], in 1677, with precedency from the date of the former patent. Sir Hugh Acland, the sixth baronet, (being grandson of the last-mentioned Hugh,) married a co-heiress of Sir Thomas Wroth, Bart. A younger son of this Sir Hugh settled at Fairfield in Somersetshire.[k] Sir Thomas Acland, the seventh baronet, married the heiress of Dyke of Somersetshire, and was succeeded by his grandson John, son of the brave Major Acland, distinguished by his gallant services in America, and of the excellent Lady Harriot[l], whose sufferings and resolution, during an anxious attendance upon her husband, throughout the perils of a long campaign, have been related by the pen of General Burgoyne, and will bear comparison with what has been recorded of the most celebrated heroine of antiquity. The present and tenth baronet is son of the late baronet, and nephew of the brave Major Acland and Lady Harriot.

Arms: — Checky A. and S., a fesse, G.

Crest: — On a wreath a man's hand couped at the wrist, with a glove on, and a falcon perched thereon, Proper.

Carew, of Haccombe, 1661. — The first of the ancient baronial family of Carew, or De Carru, who was connected with Devonshire, was Sir John de Carru, who married one of the co-heiresses of Sir William Mohun, of Mohun's Ottery, about the year 1300. The only son of this marriage died without issue. Sir John's second wife was a daughter of Lord Talbot. Sir Nicholas, his great-great-grandson, married the heiress of Courtenay of Haccombe, by the heiress of L'Ercedekne, Archdekne, or Archdeacon. This lady, being in her widowhood possessed of most of the great estates of the family, gave Haccombe to her second son[m] Nicho-

[l] Sir Francis, the elder son of the first baronet, died without issue; Sir John, the younger son, succeeded to the title, and had an only son, Sir Arthur, who died in his minority.

[k] See p. cxx. [l] Daughter of Stephen, Earl of Ilchester.

[m] Sir Thomas Carew, the elder son, inherited Mohun's Ottery, and married a co-heiress of Carminow; his son, Sir Nicholas, who was buried in Westminster Abbey, married one of the co-heiresses of John Lord Dinham; Sir Edmund Carew, his son, had three sons, Sir William, whose two sons, Sir Peter and Sir Gawen, both distinguished military characters, died without issue, and whose only daughter married Kirkham of Blagdon. Thomas, ancestor of the Carews of Bickleigh, one of whose co-heiresses married Sir Thomas Carew, Bart., of Haccombe, and George, father of George Carew, created Earl of Totnes.

las.

las. Thomas Carew, Esq., sixth in descent from Nicholas, was created a baronet in 1661; he married a co-heiress of Carew of Bickleigh, and to his second wife, the heiress of Duck, by whom he had an only daughter. Sir Thomas, the fourth baronet, married one of the co-heiresses of West. His great grandson, Sir Henry, the seventh and present baronet, married the heiress of the late Walter Palk, Esq.

Arms: — See Carew Earl of Totnes.

Crest: — On a wreath, a main-mast, the round top set off with palisadoes, Or, a lion issuing thereout, Sable.

Supporters: — Two antelopes, G., armed and unguled, Arg.

Rogers, of Wisdom, 1698. — John Rogers, Esq., who was created a baronet by King William III., was an eminent merchant and M.P. for Plymouth: he was the immediate descendant of Mr. John Rogers, the first martyr in Queen Mary's reign. Sir John Lemon Rogers is the fourth in descent from the first Sir John, and is the fifth baronet. The seat of the family has been, of late years, at Blachford in Cornwood. Wisdom is now a farm-house.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron, G., between three roebucks current, S., attired and gorged with ducal coronets, Or.

Crest: — On a mount, Vert., a roebuck current, Proper, attired and gorged with a ducal coronet, Or, between two branches of laurel, Proper.

Duntze, of Rockbeare House, 1774. — John Duntze, a merchant in Exeter, and M.P. for Tiverton, was created a baronet in 1774, and was father of Sir John Duntze of Tiverton, the second and present baronet.

Arms: — Arg. a holy lamb passant, Or.

Crest: — A mullet between two eagles' wings.

Baker, of Loventor, in the parish of Berry Pomeroy, 1776. — Sir George Baker, late physician in ordinary to His Majesty, was created a baronet Aug. 24. 1776. His father was rector of West Allington, and his ancestors had for several generations been possessed of property in the county. Sir Frederick, son of Sir George, the second and present baronet, resides at Bath, but possesses property in the county. Loventor is inhabited by his aunt.

Arms: — Arg. on a saltier engrailed, Sable, five escallops of the first; on a chief of the second a lion passant of the field.

Crest: — A dexter arm embowed, vested, Azure, cuffed, Arg., holding in the hand, Proper, an arrow of the last.

PALK, of Haldon House, 1782. — The ancestors of this family were resident in Devonshire, and possessed of Ambrook, in the parish of Ipplepen, about the end of the fifteenth century. Sir Robert Palk was created a baronet in 1782. The present and third baronet, Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, is his grandson, being son of the late Sir Lawrence, by Lady Elizabeth Vaughan, daughter of Wilmot, Earl of Lisburne.

Arms: — S. an eagle displayed, Arg., beaked and legged, Or, a border engrailed of the second.

Crest: — On a semiterrestrial globe of the northern hemisphere, Proper, an eagle rising, as in the arms.

BULLER, of Lupton, 1789. — The late eminent lawyer, Francis Buller, Esq., a younger son of James Buller, Esq., of Shillingford in Cornwall, and of Downe, in Devonshire, and one of the justices of the court of King's Bench, married the heiress of Yarde of Lupton, in the parish of Brixham. He was created a baronet November 28, 1789. His son, Sir Francis, the present baronet, who took the name of Yarde, has not resided in Devonshire since he inherited the title; but the estates and Lupton are still in the family.

Arms: — Quarterly of nine, S. and A., in the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth quarter, an eagle displayed of the first.

Crest: — A Saracen's head, couped, Proper.

KENNAWAY, of Escot, 1791. — John Kennaway, Esq., son of a merchant of Exeter of Scottish origin, distinguished himself in the wars in India against Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan, and in negotiating the alliance between the East India Company and the Nizam, in 1790, and the treaty of peace between the allied powers and Tippoo, in 1792. He was created a baronet for the former services in 1791. Escot House having been burnt down and not rebuilt, Sir John Kennaway resides in a house not far distant.

Arms:

Arms: — Arg. a fesse, Az., between two eagles displayed in chief, and in base an annulet, G., through which a slip of olive and another of palm in saltier.

Crest: — An eagle rising, Proper, from the beak an escocheon pendant, Azure, charged with the sun in splendour, Proper.

HAMLYN WILLIAMS, of Clovelly Court, 1795. — Richard Hammett, Esq., father of Sir James Hamlyn, married the heiress of Risdon of Woolfardisworthy: his son James, who took the name of Hamlyn in 1760, pursuant to the will of his great uncle Zachary Hamlyn, Esq., of Clovelly Court, was created a baronet in 1795, and died in 1811: he married the heiress of Williams of Carmarthenshire. His son, Sir James Hamlyn Williams, the present baronet, took the name of Williams, in addition to Hamlyn, in 1798.

Arms of Hamlyn: — Or, a falcon regardant, the wings elevated, S., belled, G., between three roses.

Arms of Williams: — G. a lion rampant, per fesse wavy, A., and Erm. ducally crowned, Or.

Crest: — A swan with wings endorsed, Arg., collared, G., winged, beaked, and legged, Or, holding in the beak a bolt, Sable.

Crest of Williams: — A demi-swan, A., the wings elevated, S., each charged with a rose of the first, on the breast a birdbolt erect of the second, the head downwards.

MILMAN, of Levaton in Woodland, Nov. 4. 1800. — The late Sir Francis Milman, physician to His Majesty, who was created a baronet in 1800, was son of the Rev. Francis Milman, and grandson of another Francis Milman, both beneficed in Devonshire, and descended from the ancient family of Milman of Yorkshire, and of Chelsea near London. The late Sir Francis married the heiress of Hart of Stapledon, in Gloucestershire: his elder son, Sir Francis, is the present baronet. The grandfather married a co-heiress of Dyer, of Levaton.

Arms: — Azure, a serpent nowed, Proper, between three sinister gauntlets, Arg.

Crest: — A stag lodged, per pale, Erm. and Erminois, attired, Or, the body charged with two hurts.

ELFORD,

ELFORD, of Bickham, Nov. 26. 1800.—This ancient family is said to have been of Cornish extraction. Robert de Elford was sheriff of Devonshire in 1302. Before the year 1400, they settled at Longstone, in the parish of Shipstor, where the elder branch remained till 1748, when it became extinct in the male line. John Elford, of Longstone, in 1517, married the heiress of Scudamore. John, the fourth in descent from the last-mentioned John, married a co-heiress of Copleston, by whom he had four daughters; two of these married into the Fortescue family; and a third married Woollcombe. The Rev. Lancelot Elford, who, on the extinction of the Longstone branch, had become the male representative of the family, was father of Sir William Elford, created a baronet in 1800. A co-heiress of Hals married into this family. Sir William resides at Bickham, which has for a considerable time been the seat of his branch of the family.[n]

Arms:—Quarterly, 1 and 4., per pale, wavy, A. and S., a lion rampant, G., 2 and 3. Arg., three stirrups and leathers, Sab., for Scudamore.

Crest:—A demilion rampant, per pale, wavy, A. and S., ducally crowned, Or.

LETHBRIDGE, of Sandhill Park, 1804.—John Lethbridge, Esq. of Westaway House, in Devonshire, great grandson of John Lethbridge, who married a co-heiress of Bourchier of Westaway, was created a baronet in 1804, and was father of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart., who resides at Sandhill Park, in Somersetshire, but possesses Court in Winkleigh, and other lands in this county.

Arms:—Argent, over water, Proper, a bridge embattled of five arches; on the centre arch a turret, G., in chief an eagle displayed, S., charged on the breast with a bezant.

Crest:—From a bridge embattled of one arch a demi-eagle issuant, S., wings elevated Erminois; on the breast a leopard's face, Or.

LOPES, of Maristow, 1805.—Manasseh Masseh Lopes, Esq., of Maristow House, son of Abraham Lopes, Esq., of the island of Jamaica, was created a baronet in 1805, with remainder to his nephew, Ralph Franco.

[n] Jonathan Elford, of Bickham, was second son of John Elford, (then the representative of the family,) who was 14 years of age in 1620.

Arms:

Arms: — Az. a chevron, Or, charged with five barrulets, G., between three eagles rising of the second; on a chief of the same, five lozenges of the field.

Crest: — A lion seiant Erminois, gorged with a collar gemelle, G., the dexter fore-paw resting on a lozenge, Azure.

Louis, of Cadwell, 1806. — The late Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, of French extraction, was, for his gallant services in the West Indies, created a baronet in 1806, and was succeeded in the title by his son now Sir John Louis, who is a captain in the navy.

Arms: — Az. a lion rampant, Arg. charged on the shoulder, with an eagle displayed, S.; on a chief wavy Erm., an anchor erect of the third; the shank surrounded with a naval coronet; the rim Az., the stern and sails, Proper.

Crest: — A griffin's head erased, between two wings elevated, Or, in the beak a fleur-de-lis, on the breast a trident erect, Or.

Supporters: — On the dexter side a British sailor, habited, Proper, his exterior hand supporting a staff, thereon hoisted a flag, Arg., charged with a cross, G. surmounted by a pair of wings, Or, and inscribed with the words St. Domingo, in base, Sable.

On the sinister an allegorical figure, representing the Nile, the head and the upper part of the face concealed by a veil, Arg., the mantle Vert., inscribed with hieroglyphicks; wreathed about the waste with bulrushes, Proper, and in the exterior hand an ancient rudder, Or.

Perring, of Membland, or Memland, in the parish of Holbeton, 1808. — John Perring, Esq., alderman of London, and of Memland, in Devonshire, (which estate was purchased by his uncle, Peter Perring, Esq.,) was created a baronet in 1808.

Arms: — Argent, on a chevron, Sable, between three leopards' faces of the fields, as many fir-cones, Proper.

Crest: — A fir-cone, Proper.

Duckworth, of Weare, September, 1813. — Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B., then Admiral of the Blue, who had been distinguished by a series of brilliant services, was created a baronet in 1813: he died in 1817, and was succeeded by his son, John Thomas, a minor.

Arms: — Arg., on a chevron, Az., between two ducks in chief, Proper, and

and a naval crown in base of the second, a bomb fired between two etoiles, Or, on a chief of the second, the words St. Domingo encircled by two branches of laurel, Or.

Crest: — A castle fired, Proper, supported on the sinister side by a sea-lion, Azure.

Supporters, granted in 1814: — On the dexter side, a human figure, holding in the exterior hand a sword erect, Proper, pannel and hilt, Or; around the head a halo, composed of seventeen etoiles of the last; across the dexter shoulder a belt, Az. fimbriated, and charged with three etoiles, Or, the waist encircled by a vest, Arg.; pendant from the sinister side a scabbard of the second, and under the feet the hide of an ox, Proper; the same being emblematical of the constellation Orion, the name of his Majesty's ship commanded by Sir J. T. Duckworth, on the 1st of June, 1794.

On the sinister side, a British sailor habited, Proper, the exterior hand supporting a flag-staff; thereon hoisted the flag of a Rear Admiral of the White Squadron, Proper, with the word Minorca inscribed on the cross in letters of gold; to commemorate his services at Minorca.

PALMER ACLAND, of Newhouse, Devon, and of Fairfield, Somersetshire, 1818. — John Palmer Acland, Esq., who was created a baronet in October, 1818, is the grandson of Sir Hugh Acland, Bart., being the eldest surviving son of Arthur Acland, Esq., by the heiress of Oxenham, who married the heiress of Long of Newhouse. Sir John Acland took the name of Palmer, of Fairfield, in Somersetshire, in addition to that of Acland, in 1818. Sir John Palmer Acland bears the arms of Acland and Palmer, quarterly, and the crests of both families.

Arms of Palmer: — Or, two bars, G., each charged with three cinquefoils; in chief a greyhound current, Sable.

Crest: — A demi-panther, A., semée of hurts, bezants, torteauxes, and pommes; in the paws a branch of palm-tree fructed, Proper.

DRAKE, of Nutwell, 1821. — Francis Drake, who was created a baronet in 1622, was nephew of the great Sir Francis Drake, and son of John Drake, some time vicar of Upnor, in Dorsetshire; but it does not appear that he was of the same family as the Drakes of the eastern part of Devonshire. The title became extinct, in 1794, by the death of Sir Francis Henry Drake,

Drake, Bart., who bequeathed Buckland, and other family estates in Devonshire, to the late Lord Heathfield, son of his sister and heir[o], who had married the gallant defender of Gibraltar. The late Lord Heathfield dying without issue, his estates devolved on Thomas Trayton Fuller, Esq., second surviving son of John Trayton Fuller, Esq., of Brightling, in Sussex, who had married his sister and heir. Mr. T. T. Fuller, in 1813, took the additional names of Elliot and Drake, and in July, 1821, was created a baronet.

Francis Samuel, a younger son of Sir Francis Henry, the fourth baronet, (who died in 1740,) was an admiral in the navy, and was, in 1782, created a baronet, for his share in Sir George Rodney's glorious action. The title became extinct at his death, in 1789.

Arms: — Sable, a fesse wavy, between two pole stars, Arg.; borne quarterly[p] with Elliot and Fuller.[q]

Crest: —On a helmet, a ship under ruff, drawn round the globe with a cable rope, by a hand out of the clouds. Over it this motto: *Auxilio divino*, and underneath it, *Sic parvis magna.*

These arms, with the crest, were granted to Sir Francis Drake, the circumnavigator.

Sir Walter Roberts, who resides at Courtland, near Exmouth, is son of Sir Thomas Roberts, of Glassenbury, in Kent, and of Brightfield town, in the county of Cork. Sir Thomas was created a baronet in 1809.

Arms: — Az. on a chevron, Arg., double cottised, Or, three mullets pierced, Sable.

Crest: — On a mount vert an eagle displayed, Erm., wings, Arg., gorged with a wreath of shamrocks.

It would be improper, whilst treating of the Devonshire baronets, to omit the name of Bastard, of Kitley, although the gentleman on whom the title was so handsomely conferred declined the honour. The patent had passed the privy seal, and was gazetted before it was notified to the party thus deservedly honoured. It is in the recollection of many yet living, that William Bastard, Esq., of Kitley, made a most prompt tender of his services upon the appearance of the combined fleet off Plymouth, in 1779; on the 16th of August, he offered the governor to raise 500 men, as a

[o] The other co-heiress married the Rev. John Pugh.

[p] See p. civ.

[q] Arg. 3 bars and a canton, Gules.

corps of fencibles; setting the first example of raising men for the public service at that important juncture. On the 18th, he had to select from 1500 young men, contending who should have the honour of serving under him in defence of their country. On the 19th, his regiment being complete, and officered by the principal gentlemen of the neighbourhood, he was appointed to the service of guarding the French prisoners on their march to Exeter. On the 23d, they set out from the prison at Plymouth, and on the 25th he delivered them, being about 1300 in number, to the commanding officer at that city. With a due sense of the merit of these prompt services, the late king signed the warrant for a baronetcy, which was gazetted on the 1st of September, and notified to Mr. Bastard, in a letter from Earl Paulett, on the 4th. The title thus handsomely conferred was modestly declined, with a due sense of the intended honour.

The ancient family of Bastard derives its origin from Robert Bastard, who held several manors in this county, in the reign of William the Conqueror. An an early period, Efford, in the parish of Egg Buckland, was for several generations the seat of this family. Sir William Pole reckons Bastard among the old families whose estates had been sold, but whose descendants remained in the county; and he mentions William Bastard, Esq., "learned in the laws," as living, in his time, at Wolston, in West Allington. Garston, or Gerson, in that parish, was the chief residence of the immediate ancestors of the late William Bastard, Esq., already mentioned. Kitley was acquired in marriage with the heiress of Pollexfen, about the beginning of the last century. The heiresses of Atley and Killiowe, had previously married into this family. The present representative of the family is Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., one of the members of the county, grandson of William Bastard, Esq., created a baronet as above mentioned, and nephew of the late John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., who was one of the representatives of the county in several parliaments. His younger brother, John Bastard, Esq. M.P. for Dartmouth, resides at Sharpham, which was the inheritance of his mother, the heiress of Pownall.

Arms of Bastard:—Or, a chevron, Azure.

Crest:—Out of a wreath, a dexter arm embowed in plate armour, Proper; garnished, Or, the elbow towards the sinister; the hand in a gauntlet grasping a sword, also Proper, pomel and hilt, Or, in bend sinister, the point downwards.

Extinct

Extinct Baronets, and such as are no longer connected with the County.

RIDGWAY, of Torwood, 1612.— See p. cvii.

CHUDLEIGH, of Ashton, 1622.— This ancient family was originally of Chudleigh. They acquired Broad Clist by purchase, and settled there in the reign of Edward III. Some time afterwards they removed to Ashton, which came into the family with the heiress of Prous, in the reign of Edward II. John Chudleigh, the third in descent in the pedigree, entered at the Heralds' visitation, in 1620, married the heiress of Martin; his grandson, a co-heiress of Novant. Christopher, the ninth in descent, married the heiress of Stretchley, of Stretchley: his son John died in the Streights of Magellan, being on a voyage of discovery, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. George Chudleigh, Esq., his grandson, was created a baronet in 1622. Sir George Chudleigh, who married one of the co-heiresses of Sir William Davie, Bart., of Creedy, died in 1738, leaving three daughters co-heiresses, married to Oxendon, Chichester, and Prideaux. The title and the male line of this ancient family became extinct by the death of Sir James Chudleigh, the sixth baronet, who was killed at the siege of Ostend, in 1745. The celebrated Duchess of Kingston was daughter and heiress of Colonel Thomas Chudleigh, yonnger brother of Sir George Chudleigh, above mentioned.

Arms: — Ermine, three lioncels rampant, Gules.

Crest: — On a wreath, a savage, Proper, a garland about his head, a bugle-horn hanging on a string from his shoulder, on his left side; his left arm bent, and in his right hand a Hercules club, Proper.

Supporters: — Two savages, or wild men, Proper.

DRAKE, of Buckland Monachorum, 1622. — See p. cxx.

HELE, of Fleet, 1627. — Sir William Pole describes two ancient families of this name, one descended from Hele, of Hele, in the parish of Bradninch; the other of Hele, in the parish of Cornwood; but the pedigree, in the Heralds' Visitation of 1620, makes all the Heles to descend from the former, the heiress of the elder branch of which married Francis, in the

reign of Richard II. [p] About this time Roger, a younger brother of the family, is said to have settled in Cornwood. John, the third in descent, of that place, married the heiress of Broking, and appears to have died without issue. Hugh, a younger brother, who succeeded to the Cornwood estate, was ancestor of the Heles of Cornwood and Diptford. Jacob Bickford Hele, Esq., now of Stert in Diptford, is the representative of this branch, and of the ancient family of Hele.

Nicholas, a younger brother of Hugh, was of South Hele, and had by two wives several sons. The elder died without issue. John, the second, was ancestor of the Heles of Gnaton and Holwell [q]; Thomas, ancestor of the Heles of Fleet; Hugh, ancestor of those of Newton Ferrers [r]; Walter, ancestor of the Heles of Brixton [s]; and Sir John Hele, Sergeant-at-law, ancestor of the Heles of Wembury. [t]

Thomas Hele, Esq., of Fleet, above mentioned, was created a baronet in 1627: his son Samuel, and the two sons of Samuel, (Samuel and Henry,) successively enjoyed the title, which became extinct on the death of Sir Henry Hele, the fourth baronet, in 1677. Under the will of the first Sir Samuel, the Fleet estate passed to his cousin Richard, on the death of whose great grandson, James Modyford Hele, in 1716, the Fleet branch of the Heles became extinct. Mr. Bulteel is the representative of this branch.

Arms: — Gules, a bend lozengy, Ermine.

Crest: — On a chapeau, a falcon, the wings elevated, Arg.

POLLARD, of Kings Nympton, 1627. — This ancient family was of Way,

[p] Nicholas, the last of the elder branch, (whose heiress married Francis,) had himself married the heiress of Percehay.

[q] The Holwell branch became extinct in the early part of the last century, by the death of Roger Hele, Esq., who left two daughters; Juliana, married to the Duke of Leeds, by whom she had no issue, and afterwards to the Earl of Portmore, ancestor of the present Earl; and Charity, married to the Right Hon. George Treby, whose representatives are Paul Treby Treby, Esq., Treby Hele Hayes, Esq., and Arthur Kelly, jun., Esq.

[r] The Heles of Newton Ferrers were descended, according to Prince, from Hugh, second son of Nicholas Hele, by his second wife. This branch is supposed to have been long ago extinct.

[s] The Heles of Brixton were descended from Walter, whom Prince calls the third son of Nicholas, by his second wife, but whom other accounts make the second. He was father of Elizeus Hele, who died in 1635, and bequeathed his estates to charitable uses; and another son, whose posterity failed after two generations.

[t] Sergeant Hele, by a co-heiress of Warwick, had Sir Warwick Hele, Sir Francis, and other sons; but the male issue of this branch became extinct by the death of John, son of Sir Francis. The heiress of this branch married Sir Edward Hungerford, K. B.

near

near Torrington, in the reign of Henry III. John Pollard, in the reign of Edward II., married the heiress of Doddescomb; his son Walter, the heiress of Cornu of Horwood, which became the chief seat of the family. The elder branch of the Pollards of Way and Horwood continued in the male line till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There was remaining in Sir William Pole's time (about 1620) an ancient branch of this family, then residing at Langley, in High Bickington, descended from Roger, second son of the heiress of Doddescomb, which Roger married a co-heiress of Harford, and the fourth in descent from him, the heiress of Britton, of Langley. This branch is extinct.

Sir Lewis Pollard, made one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in 1515, was son of Robert, second son of John Pollard (which John was son of the heiress of Cornu). Sir Lewis purchased Kings Nympton, and built the family seat there. Lewis Pollard, Esq., his immediate descendant, was created a baronet in 1627. Sir Hugh, the second baronet, was a zealous royalist, and was governor of Dartmouth, at the time of its capture by Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646: he was afterwards comptroller of the household to King Charles II. At his death, in 1667, the title became extinct. Robert, fourth son of the Judge, settled at Knoweston Beaupell, and his posterity remained there in 1630.

Arms: — Arg., a chevron, Sab., between three escallops, G.

Crest: — A stag, trippant, Arg., attired, Or.

Lawday, of Exeter, 1642. — Sir Richard Lawday, who was created a baronet in 1642, lost his life in the King's service during the civil war. Mr. William Lawday, some time of the city of Bath, and one of the sheriff's officers for Somersetshire, claims to be the immediate male representative of Sir Richard. The title, nevertheless, has lain dormant ever since his death, and Le Neve says that he died without issue.

Arms: — Party per Saltier, G. and Sab., a griffin segreant, Or.

Crest: — A talbot's head issuing out of a mural crown.

Drake, of Ash, 1660. — John Drake, ancestor of this family, settled at Ash, in the parish of Musbury, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Billett. Gilbert, third son of John Drake, the fourth in descent, was of Axmouth, and had three sons[u]; George Drake, the elder, who was

[u] It is probable that one of these was ancestor of the Drakes of Bystock, near Exmouth, of whom George Drake, Esq., of Ipplepen, is the present representative: his ancestor married one

was of Spratshayes, in the parish of Littleham, left an only daughter, married to Forde.

Sir Bernard Drake, grandson of the last-mentioned John, was an eminent naval commander in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: he died of the gaol-fever (caught at the assizes at Exeter) in 1585. Robert, an uncle of Sir Bernard, was of Wiscomb, in the parish of South Leigh.[x] Richard, a younger brother of Robert, was ancestor of the Drakes of Shardeloes, in Buckinghamshire. Sir John Drake, Knt., grandson of Sir Bernard, had a younger brother, William, ancestor of the Drakes of Yardbury.[y] Sir John Drake, eldest son of Sir John above mentioned, by a co-heiress of Lord Botefer of Bramfield, was created a baronet in 1660. The title became extinct on the death of Sir William Drake, the fifth baronet, in 1733.

Arms: — Arg., a wyvern with wings displayed, Gules.
Crest:[z] — On a wreath a spread eagle, Gules.

Colleton, of Exmouth, or London, 1660. — John Colleton, created a baronet in 1660, was, or had been, a merchant in Exeter, and was descended from an ancient family, which took its name from the village of Collaton: he was one of the lords proprietors of South Carolina. This family had some time a residence at or near Exmouth. On the death of Sir John Snell Colleton, in 1801, the title went to his cousin, Sir John Nassau Colleton, grandson of Sir John Colleton, who died in 1778. The present and seventh baronet is Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Roupell Colleton.

Arms: — Or, three stags' heads couped, Proper.
Crest: — A stag's head.

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one of the co-heiresses of Sir Henry Ford, in the reign of Charles II. A younger branch of the Drake family settled in and near Barnstaple, are descended from Henry Drake, Esq., mayor of Barnstaple in 1679: Henry Drake, Esq., of this branch, is now town-clerk of that borough.

[x] The Drakes of Wiscomb left posterity. The elder son of the family, and a younger brother, who married the heiress of Crukerne of Dorsetshire, had both male issue in 1620.

[y] Yardbury was acquired by marriage with the heiress of Westofer. The representative of this branch is Francis Horatio Nelson Drake, Esq., of Wells, son of the late Francis Drake, Esq., who had resided, in the capacity of minister, at several foreign courts: his great grandfather married a co-heiress of Pennington.

[z] The old crest of the family was an arm issuing from a wreath, Proper, holding a battle-axe, Sable, helved, Arg.

MORICE, of Werrington, April 20. 1661. — William, elder son of Sir William Morice, principal Secretary of State to King Charles II., who was a native of the city of Exeter, and of Welch origin, was created a baronet in 1661. The title became extinct on the death of Sir William, the third baronet, in 1749. His sisters and co-heiresses married Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., and Sir John Molesworth, Bart.

The Right Honourable Humphrey Morice, M.P. for Launceston, and some time Lord Warden of the Stannaries, who died in 1785, without issue, was descended from a younger brother of the first baronet.

Arms: — G., a lion rampant regardant, Or.

Crest: — On a wreath, a falcon standing on a perch, Or.

FOWELL, of Fowells Combe, April 30. 1661. — This family is traced for nine descents in the Heralds' Visitation of 1620. Thomas, the first mentioned in the pedigree, married the heiress of Trevaige of Cornwall; his son Richard, the heiress of Hayes. Sir Edmund Fowell was created a baronet in 1661. The title became extinct by the death of his grandson, Sir John Fowell, the third baronet, in 1692. The co-heiresses married Parker and Champernowne.

A younger branch of the Fowells was settled at Blackhall in North Huish, of which the Rev. John Digby Fowell is the representative. The heiress of Newton of Crabaton, and a co-heiress of Knowling, have married into this branch.

Arms: — Arg., a chevron, S., on a chief, G., three mullets of the first.

Crest: — An heraldic tiger issuing out of a mural crown.

YONGE, of Colyton, September 26. 1661. — Walter Yonge, a younger son of the Yonges of Berkshire, whose ancestor had represented Bristol in parliament in the fourteenth century, settled in Devonshire in the reign of Henry VII. John Yonge, grandson of Walter, married the heiress of Colliton. Walter, grandson of John, married a co-heiress of Peryam, and was father of John Yonge, Esq., created a baronet in 1661. Sir Walter Yonge, the third baronet, married to his second wife a co-heiress of Williams; Sir William Yonge, the fourth baronet, a co-heiress of Lord Howard of Effingham; Sir George Yonge, the last baronet, the heiress of Cleve. It is remarkable that Sir William and Sir George Yonge, the two last baronets, were both members of the Privy Council, and Knights

of

of the Bath, and both held the office of Secretary of War. Sir William had also been successively one of the lords commissioners of the Treasury and the Admiralty. Sir George was governor of the Cape of Good Hope: the title became extinct at his death in 1812.

Arms: — Erm., on a bend between two cottises, S., three griffins' heads erased, Or.

Crest: — On a wreath, A. and S., a boar's head erased, bristled, Or, mantled, G., doubled, Argent.

SLANNING, of Maristow, 1662. — The ancestor of this family having married the heiress of Nicholas At-Ley, settled at Ley, in the parish of Shaugh. They were afterwards of Bickleigh and Maristow. Sir Nicholas Slanning, a distinguished officer in the royal army, who was killed at the siege of Bristol, left a son of the same name, who was one of the Knights of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II., and was created a baronet in 1662. The title became extinct by the death of his son, Sir Andrew, who was run through the body in a duel at the Golden Key in Fleet Street, in 1695.

Arms: — Arg., two pales engrailed, G., over all on a bend, Az., three griffins' heads erased, Or.

Crest: — A demi-lion salient, Az., collared, Or, thereon three torteauxes.

FORTESCUE, of Fallopit, 1664. — The Fortescues of Fallopit, in East Allington, were descended from Sir Henry Fortescue [a], Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, by his second wife, the heiress of Fallopit. The heiress of this branch married Lewis Fortescue, a younger son of the Fortescues of Spridleston, in Brixton, who was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Edmund, the fifth in descent from this Lewis, was a zealous royalist during the civil war; he was knighted by King Charles I., and in 1664 was created a baronet. The title became extinct on the death of his son, Sir Sandys Fortescue in 1683. Edmund Wells, whose maternal grandfather, Thomas Bury, married one of the cousins and co-heiresses of Sir Sandys Fortescue, took

[a] Sir Henry Fortescue was the elder son of Sir John Fortescue, Captain of Meaux, who distinguished himself in the wars of France in the reign of Henry V.; which Sir John was a younger son of William Fortescue, Esq., who lived in the reign of Richard II., and married a co-heiress of Beauchamp of Ryme.

the

the name of Fortescue in 1768, and was father of Edmund Nathaniel William Fortescue, Esq., the present possessor of Fallopit.

Fortescue of Wood, in Brixton, 1666. — The Fortescues of Wood were descended from Sir Henry Fortescue, before mentioned, by his first wife, a daughter of Bosum or Boson, of Boson's Hele, by the heiress of Wood. The heiress of this branch married Lewis Fortescue of Preston, representative of another younger branch of Fortescue of Wimpston. Peter Fortescue, Esq., the immediate descendant of this Lewis, was created a baronet Jan. 29. 1666–7. The title became extinct at his death without male issue: one of his daughters married John Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh.

Arms of Fortescue of Fallopit, and Fortescue of Wood, the same as those of Earl Fortescue, with due difference.

Putt, of Combe, 1666. — Nicholas Putt, Esq., purchased Combe and Gittisham in 1615. Thomas Putt, Esq., his grandson, was created a baronet in 1666: he married a co-heiress of Cholmondeley of Yorkshire, one of the maids of honour to Queen Catherine. Sir Thomas Putt, the second baronet, dying without issue in 1721, the title became extinct. The sisters of Sir Thomas married Robert Dillon, Earl of Roscommon; Charles Gorsuch, Esq.; and Sir John Doyley, Bart. The present male representative of the family, and the possessor of Combe, is the Rev. Thomas Putt, descended from a younger brother of the first baronet.

Arms: — Arg. in a mascle, S., a lion rampant of the first.

Harris, of Stowford, 1673. — Sir Arthur Harris of Hayne, in the parish of Stowford, who was created a baronet in 1673, dying without issue in 1686, the title became extinct. The Hayne branch of the Harris family was descended from John, a younger brother of the Harris's of Radford, who married the heiress of Stone; William, son of John, married the heiress of Hayne, and was father of John Harris, sergeant-at-law to King Henry VIII., who rebuilt the house at Hayne. Arthur Harris, his grandson, married the heiress of Davailes or Davels, of Totely, near Torrington; his elder son was (by his second wife, a daughter of Lord Mohun,) father of Sir Arthur Harris, Bart. The late Christopher Harris, Esq., of Hayne, descended from a younger son of Arthur

Harris, above mentioned, by the heiress of Davels, died in 1775, without male issue, leaving two daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom married Isaac Donnithorne, Esq. Mr. Donnithorne took the name of Harris in 1799, and resides at Hayne.

Arms of Harris of Hayne. — Sable, three crescents and a border, Arg.

Crest: — On a wreath the trunk of a tree fesse-wise, Vert; thereon a falcon with wings expanded, Erm., beaked, membered, and belled, Or.

Lear, of Lindridge, 1683. — Peter Lear, Esq., a West India merchant, was created a baronet in 1683, with remainder to the sons of his brothers, John and William. The title became extint by the death of Sir John Lear, the third baronet, in 1736. His heiress married Sir Thomas Tipping, Bart., of Oxfordshire, and after his death Thomas Comyns, Esq., grandfather of the Rev. John Comyns, now of Wood, in Bishops Teignton.

Arms: — Arg. a fesse counter-embattled between three unicorns' heads erased, Or.

Crest: — A demi-unicorn supporting a ragged staff, Or.

There has been a family of Lear for four descents in the parish of Halberton, of which William Lear, a minor, is the representative. The estate was purchased of the Risdons.

Elwill, of Exeter, 1709. — Sir John Elwill, Knt., whose mother was heiress of Pole of Exeter, was created a baronet in 1709; his son, Sir John, the second baronet, married the heiress of Style of Langley, in the parish of Beckenham, Kent, and settled at that place. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Edmund. The title became extinct on the death of Sir John Elwill, the fourth baronet, in 1778. The sole heiress married Felton Harvey, Esq., and after his death, William Freemantle, Esq.

Arms: — Erm. on a chevron engrailed between three eagles displayed, G., as many annulets, Or.

Crest: — On a wreath an arm erect, habited, V., cuffed, Arg., and holding a fleece, Or.

Laforey, of Whitley, 1789. — The late Admiral John Laforey, descended from a family of that name in Poictou, was created a baronet

Nov.

Nov. 3. 1789: his son, Sir Francis Laforey, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Knight Commander of the Bath, is the second and present baronet.

Arms: — Quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg., on a chevron, Az., 3 mullets, Or, in chief two fleur-de-lis of the second, in base an anchor erect, S., 2 and 3, Arg., a cross engrailed, S., in each quarter a torteaux.

Crest: — A lion rampant regardant, in his right paw a fire-brand, all Proper.

TROWBRIDGE, of Asher, 1799. — The gallant Sir Thomas Trowbridge, described as of Asher, in Devonshire, then a captain in the royal navy, afterwards Rear-Admiral of the White, was created a baronet Nov. 23. 1799. He was lost at sea, on his return from the East India station in the Blenheim, in 1807. His son of the same name is the second and present baronet.

The father of the first Sir Thomas Trowbridge resided in London. When he was created a baronet, although it might be presumed from the singularity of the name, that he was descended from the ancient family of Trowbridge of Trowbridge, in Devonshire, the connection could not be made out, and the following arms, nearly the same as those of the Devonshire family, were granted by the Heralds' College.

Arms: — Or, on a bridge of three arches in fesse embattled, a tower, Proper, thereon a broad pendant flying, Azure, charged with a cross potent of the first, and two keys in saltier, their wards upwards.

Crest: — A dexter arm embowed, habited, Az., the cuff, Arg., holding a flagstaff, thereon a broad pendant as in the arms.

Baronets' Seats.

Bickford	Buckland Monachorum	Sir William Elford.
Blachford	Cornwood	Sir J. L. Rogers.
Brendon	- - -	A hunting box of Sir Arthur Chichester's.
Cadwell	St. Mary Church	Sir John Louis.
Courtland	Withecomb Ralegh	Sir Walter Roberts.
Creedy	Sandford	Sir John Davie.
Haccombe	- - -	Sir Henry Carew.
Haldon-house	Kenne	Sir L. V. Palk.
Killerton	Broad Clist	Sir T. D. Acland.
Lupton	Brixham	Sir F. Buller Yard (lately fitted up for his son).
Maristow	Tamerton Foliot	Sir M. M. Lopes.
Membland	Holbeton	Sir John Perring.

Netherton	Farway	Sir J. W. Prideaux.
Pynes	Upton Pyne	Sir Stafford Northcote.
Poltimore		Sir C. W. Bampfylde (at present unoccupied).
Shute		Sir W. T. Pole.
Tawstock		Sir Bourchier Wrey.
Tetcott		Sir A. O. Molesworth.
Tiverton Castle		Inhabited by Dowager Lady Carew.
Weare	Topsham	Inhabited by Lady Duckworth, mother of Sir J. T. Duckworth, Bart.
Yoldford	Thorverton	Sir Henry Carew (unoccupied).
Yolston	Sherwill	Sir Arthur Chichester.

The principal dilapidated mansions of baronets are: Ash, some time a seat of the Drakes; Bickleigh, of the Carews; Court-house, in North Molton, of the Bampfyldes; Hayne, of the Northcotes; and Place, in Ashton, of the Chudleighs. Wisdom, formerly a seat of the Rogers' family, is a farm-house.

Gentry.

Acland, of Little Bray. — See Acland, baronet.

Adams, of Bowden, in Ashprington. Bowden is now inhabited by the widow of William Adams, Esq., M.P. for Totnes, by whom it was purchased. Mr. Adams died in 1811. His eldest son, Major-General George Pownal Adams, resides at Ashprington-house.

Arms: — Or, semeé of cross-crosslets fitcheé, Sable; a lion rampant, G., a border engrailed of the second.

Crest: — An arm embowed in armour, Proper, garnished, Or, the elbow charged with a torteaux, the gauntlet also Proper, grasping a cross-crosslet fitcheé, Sable.

Barbor, of Fremington. — This family came from Upcot, in Somersetshire. William Barbor, who settled at Barnstaple, as a physician, in the seventeenth century, married the heiress of Pointz, of Northcote, in Bittadon; his grandson, of the same name, married a co-heiress of Acland, of Fremington. The present representative of this family is George Acland Barbor, Esq.

Arms,

Arms, as in Fremington church: — Arg., two chevrons between three fleurs-de-lis, Gules.

BARTLETT, of Hole, now of Weston, in Branscombe. — The Bartletts became possessed of Hole, in this parish, by purchase, in the early part of the sixteenth century. The present representative is Barnaby John Stuckey Bartlett, Esq., who took the additional name of Stuckey, with the arms of that family, pursuant to the will of his relation John Stuckey [b], Esq., of Weston, who died in 1810.

Arms: —Quarterly 1 and 4., Arg., 2 bars between 3 cinquefoils, S.; for Bartlett: 2 and 3 per bend dovetail, sinister, Or, and Az., a lion rampant double queueé, Erm., a canton, gules for Stuckey.

Crest of Stuckey: — A demi-lion rampant issuant, double queueé, Ermine.

Crest of Bartlett: — A demi-griffin, Sable, collard, gemelle, Arg., holding a cinquefoil of the second.

BASSET, formerly of Heanton Court, and of Umberleigh, now of Watermouth. — Sir Alan Basset, great grandson of Osmund Basset, who was of Stoke Basset, in Oxfordshire, in the reign of Henry I., settled in Devonshire, in consequence of his marriage with Lucy Peverell, and was ancestor of the late Francis Basset, Esq., of Heanton, the last heir male of the elder branch, who died in 1802, and of Sir Francis Basset, Bart., of Tehidy, in Cornwall, who was created Baron De Dunstanville, in 1796. Heiresses of Balun, Walleis, Helligan, Beaumont, Acland [c], and Hooper, and co-heiresses of Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle; Periam, Leigh, and Bluett, married into this family. The sisters and co-heirs of Francis Basset, Esq., of Heanton, before mentioned, married Cambell and Davie. Joseph Davie, Esq., son of the latter, took the name of Basset, in addition to his own family-name, pursuant to his uncle's will, in 1802; and resides at Watermouth, near Ilfracombe. The Davies, of Orleigh, ancestors of Mr. Davie Basset, are not known to have been of the same family as those of Owlacombe, Upcot, &c., though it is very probable that they were descended from some of the numerous younger sons of those elder branches of the family who resided in the neighbourhood of Torrington. They became

[b] Robert, the father of this John Stuckey, Esq., married the heiress of William Bartlett, Esq.
[c] There was no issue from this marriage.

possessed

possessed of Orleigh about the year 1700, and had before been settled as merchants at Bideford. Mr. Davie Basset bears the arms of Basset and Davie quarterly, and the crests of both families.

Arms of Basset: — Barry wavy of six, Or, and G.

Arms of Davie, of Bideford and Orleigh: — Az. a ship with two masts, Or, the sails trussed up and hoisted to the yards, A., adorned with flags, charged with the cross of England; on a chief of the second, three cinquefoils, pierced, Gules.

Crest of Basset: — An unicorn's head, couped, Arg., mane, beard, and horn, Or, on the neck two bars indented, G.

Crest of Davie: — On a wreath, A. and Az., a mount, Vert; on it a lamb, passant, A.; in the mouth a sprig of cinquefoil, G., slipped, Vert.

Bellew, of Court, in Stockley English. This family appears to have come into Devonshire, in consequence of a marriage with one of the co-heiresses of Fleming, of Bratton Fleming, in the reign of Edward IV. The ancestors of John Bellew, Esq., of Stockley English, lately deceased, have resided at that place about 200 years: his son, William Bellew, a lieutenant in the navy, is now the representative of the family.

Arms: — Sable, fretty, Or.

Crest: — An arm embowed, habited, V., the hand, Proper, grasping a bell, Or, round the wrist a ruff, Arg.

Bere, or Beare, of Court, in Morebath, formerly of Huntsham. — This family was settled at Huntsham as early as the reign of Edward II. The elder branch became extinct by the death of Thomas Bere, Esq., in 1744. Richard, a younger son, settled at Court in the latter part of the seventeenth century: his grandson left a son, Davy Bere, Esq., who died unmarried, in 1774; and two daughters, co-heirs, married to Musgrave and Baker. Montague Bere Baker, Esq., son of the latter, took the name of Bere in 1776, and was father of Montague Baker Bere, Esq., the present proprietor of Morebath. The present male representative is John Bere, Esq., of Milverton, in Somersetshire, grandson of John, next brother of Davy Bere, Esq., above mentioned. The heiresses of Clavell, Faber, Ballard, and Chalvedon, and a co-heiress of Sayer, married into this family.

Arms: — Arg., three bears' heads couped, Sable, muzzled, Or.

Crest: — A bear's head muzzled, issuant.

Bluett,

Bluett, of Holcombe Rogus. — John Bluett, descended from the Blüetts, lords of Ragland, acquired Holcombe Rogus in the fifteenth century, by marriage with a co-heiress of Chiselden. His ancestors had married heiresses or co-heiresses of Ragland, Greenham, and Beaupeny. Richard Bluett, great grandson of John, had two sons, Sir Roger Bluett, who died in 1566, and Francis, ancestor of the Bluetts of Cornwall. Arthur, great grandson of Sir Roger, married the heiress of Lancaster. The elder branch of the direct line became extinct in 1636, by the death of his son, John Bluett, Esq., whose daughters and co-heirs married Jones, Wallop, Lenthall, and Basset. John, the son of Francis, (a younger son of Arthur,) who was killed at the siege of Lyme, in 1644, dying without issue in 1700, the elder line was supposed to be extinct [d], and he bequeathed his estates to Robert Bluett, Esq., then the representative of the Bluetts of Colan, in Cornwall, descended from the younger brother of Sir Roger. Buckland Nutcombe Bluett, Esq., (son of Robert,) who died in 1786, made a long but fruitless search to ascertain the existence of any male descendants of his family; on the presumption, however, that he might be descended from one of the sons of Francis Bluett, half-brother of Colan Bluett, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century, he bequeathed his estate to Peter Bluett, Esq., then of Falmouth, now of Holcombe Court.

Arms of Bluett: — A chevron Vaire between three spread eagles of the second.

Crest: — A fox seiant, Or, in his paw an acorn, V., fructed, Or.

Bragge, of Sadborough, in Thorncombe. — The ancestors of John Bragge, Esq., now of Sadborough, have resided at that place ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Arms: — Arg., a chevron, V., between three bulls passant, G.

Crest: — A lion's head erased, Arg., collared, Vaire, Or, and Az.

Buck, of Daddon, in Bideford. — An Irish family, settled in Devonshire towards the latter end of the seventeenth century. The father of Hartwell Buck, who was of Bideford, and died in 1691, married the heiress of Hartwell of Ireland. George Buck, Esq., who died in 1743, married

[d] Roger Bluett, a grandson of Sir Roger, being the son of his younger son Nicholas, had five sons living at the time of the visitation, in 1620; Roger the elder of them being then 14 years of age: but no trace could be found of this branch of the family.

the

the heiress of Stucley of Daddon and Afton Castle. The present representative is Lewis William Buck, Esq.

Arms: — Per fesse embattled, Arg. and Sable.

Buller, of Downes. — The grandfather of James Buller, Esq., some time M.P. for Exeter, became possessed of Downes, the present seat of the family, by marrying the heiress of Gould. Mr. Buller is the representative of an ancient family, originally of Somersetshire, who had married the heiress of Beauchamp of Lillersdon, and the heiress of Chedington. Their immediate ancestors settled in Cornwall, in consequence of a marriage with a co-heiress of Trethurfe, one of the representatives of Courtenay, Earl of Devon. The elder line became extinct by the death of James Buller, Esq., of Shillingham, M.P. for Cornwall, in 1710. John Buller, Esq., of Morvall, whose ancestor had married the heiress of Coode, then became the head of the family. It has since spread into numerous branches, of which Mr. Buller, of Downes, is the head.

Arms: — Sable, on a cross, Arg., pierced of the field, four eagles displayed.

Crest: — A Moor's head full faced, couped, Proper, wreathed about the temples, Arg. and Az.

Bulteel, of Fleet, in Holbeton. — James Bulteel, Esq., the ancestor of John Bulteel, Esq., now of Fleet, became possessed of that place in 1716, by bequest: he married a co-heiress of Crocker of Lyneham.

Arms: — Arg. a bend between 14 billets, Gules.

Crest: — Out of a ducal crown, G., a pair of wings, A., billetty of the first.

Burdon, of Burdon, in Bradford. — John Dennis Burdon, Esq., now of Burdon, is the representative of this ancient family, which has been settled at Burdon from nearly the time of the Conquest. The co-heiresses of a younger branch married Lanyon and Trehawke.

Arms: — Az. three candlesticks, and as many cross-crosslets fitchée, Or.

There was a family of the same name settled at King's Teignton from the reign of Richard I. to that of Henry IV., when the heiress married Thorp. This family, a branch probably of the Burdons of Burdon, bore for their arms, Arg. three pilgrims' staves in pale, G.

Calmady,

Calmady, of Langdon in Wembury. — Richard Calmady, M.P. for Plympton in 1555, was father probably of Richard[e] and Vincent Calmady. The latter, who was of the profession of the law, purchased several estates in Devonshire in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and settled at Brixton: his son Josias married the heiress of a younger branch of Courtenay of Powderham, by whom he was father of Sir Shilston Calmady; their descendants some time afterwards settled at Langdon, now the property and residence of Mrs. Calmady, daughter of Francis Vincent Calmady, Esq., and sister and co-heiress of Francis John Calmady, Esq. Having been first married to her cousin, Warwick Calmady, Esq., who died without issue, she married to her second husband, Charles Holmes Everitt, Esq., a captain in the navy[f], who, in 1788, took the name and arms of Calmady, and was father of Charles Biggs Calmady, Esq., now of Holne Chace.

Arms of Calmady. — Az. a chevron between three pears slipped, Or.

Crest: — A pegasus rising, S., wings elevated, the hoofs, main, and tail, Arg., gorged with a collar invected, Or.

Bury, of Doniton in Swimbridge. — Bury in Lapford was the original residence of the ancient family of Bury, the elder branch of which remained there in 1630, but it is probable that they possessed also Coleton in Chulmleigh, which came by the heiress of Cole in the reign of Richard II. and is described as their seat in the Heralds' visitation of 1620. Doniton subsequently belonged to them. The heiress of Giffard, of Yeo, married into this family. Thomas Bury, Esq., the last heir-male, died in 1804; he married a co-heiress of Molineux, but left no issue. His widow bequeathed the estates of Bury and Coleton to Richard Incledon, Esq., now Vice-Admiral of the White, who has taken the name of Bury, and resides at Doniton, but is not the representative of the family.

Arms: — Erm. on a bend, Az., three fleur-de-lis, Or.

Sir Thomas Bury of Exeter is supposed to have been of this family; his elder son left a daughter, married to Wells, the ancestor of Edmund Wells Fortescue, Esq. A younger son of Sir Thomas Bury settled in London and left male issue.

[e] Richard purchased Muxbear of Sir William Kelloway, and left it to his nephew Josias. Sir William Pole 198.

[f] At the time of his death, in 1807, he was Admiral of the Blue.

Cary, of Tor Abbey. — The origin of this ancient family seems enveloped in much obscurity: it has been supposed by some, but I think without any good reason, that they came from Castle Cary in Somersetshire; others suppose, with more probability, that they derive their name from Cary[g], in the parish of St. Giles in the Heath. It is stated in Collins's peerage that the widow of William Cary, who died 31 Edw. I., held Panston and Cary under the honour of Tavistock. It is most probable that Cary, which adjoins to Panston, and is still held with it, was the original place of their residence. In the succeeding century they had acquired such consequence in the county, that Sir John Cary, and Sir William, his brother, were elected knights of the shire in 1363, and again in 1368: Sir William, who married the heiress of Bozom or Boson of Clovelly[i], is said to have died without issue.[k] Sir John Cary has been supposed by Collins, Prince, and others, to have been the same person who was afterwards one of the Barons of the Exchequer; but it appears evident from records that John Cary, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was not knighted till 1387, and it is most probable that he was son of Sir John, the knight of the shire. The Chief Baron was implicated with Sir Robert Tresilian and other of the judges in having given an opinion hostile to the views of the Duke of Gloucester and his party, and was in consequence, by the preponderance of their interest in parliament, sentenced to death: his estates were forfeited, but his sentence was changed to banishment, and he was sent to Waterford, in Ireland, with an allowance of 20*l.* per annum. He died in 1404, and his estates were restored to his son.

The Chief Baron had two sons, by one of the co-heiresses of Sir Guy de Brien[l], Sir Robert, and John Cary, Bishop of Exeter. Philip, son of Sir Robert, married a co-heiress of Orchard of Somersetshire. Sir William Cary, of Cockington, (son of Philip) was one of the knights beheaded by order of King Edward IV. after the battle of Tewksbury.

[g] The name is said to have been originally spelt with a K., so was the manor of Cary, as appears by the record of Domesday.

[h] Edit. 1741, on the authority of Sir William Pole's Collection: it is not to be found, however, in the printed work.

[i] Pedigree at Tor Abbey. [k] Collins.

[l] The pedigree at the Heralds' College states her to have been daughter of Sir Guy de Brien, and heiress to her mother, who was heiress of Holway, of Holway. The pedigree at Tor Abbey introduces here another descent, and makes John Cary, son of Sir John, to marry the heiress of Holway.

The

The immediate representative of Sir William Cary, (descended from the elder son of his first wife,) was of Launceston, in Cornwall, in 1620. This branch became extinct after a few descents. Thomas, second son of the first wife, was father of Sir George Cary, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who died in 1615, without surviving issue. On his death, Sir Edward Cary, of Stantor, in the parish of Marldon, became the representative of the family. Sir George Cary, son of Sir Edward, purchased Tor Abbey, and was the immediate ancestor of George Cary, Esq., the present proprietor of that place.

The Clovelly branch of the Cary family, which became extinct by the death of Robert Cary, Esq., in 1724, was descended from Robert (son of Sir William) Cary, by his third wife, the heiress of Foulkery, or Foukeray, of Dartmouth. Sir William Cary had by his second wife, (Alice Fulford,) a son, Thomas, who by a co-heiress of Sir Robert Spencer, of Spencer's Combe in Devon, (who had married a co-heiress of Beaufort, Duke of Somerset,) had two sons, Sir John and William. Sir John was ancestor of the Carys, Lords Falkland; William, who married the only sister of Queen Anne Boleyn, was ancestor of the Barons Hunsdon and the Earls of Monmouth, of that name; the latter of which titles became extinct in 1661, and the former in 1765.

Arms: — Argent, on a bend, Sable, three roses of the field.

Crest: — A swan, Argent, wings endorsed.

CHAMPERNOWNE, of Dartington. — The name of this ancient family was originally De Campo Arnulphi, and it appears from Leland, that in the reign of Henry VIII., they were called Campernulph. The name in records of the best authority, is sometimes spelt Champernon, and sometimes Champernowne. We first find them as early as the reign of Henry II., at Clist St. George, called occasionally in records Clist Champernon. The heiress of the elder branch, which was of Clist and of Ilfracombe, after about six descents, married Polglass. Sir Richard, a younger son of Sir Henry Champernowne, of Clist, married the heiress of Sir Alexander de Okeston, by his wife Joan, relict of Richard de Valletort; which Joan, is supposed to have been a concubine of Richard, King of the Romans. His son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, calls the daughter of De Okeston, in a deed, sister. Sir Richard Champernowne, the son, had a grant of Modbury, where he settled: Sir Richard, son of the last mentioned Sir Richard,

married a co-heiress of Valletort, of North Tawton; his son, Sir Thomas, the heiress of Rohant. Sir Richard, son of Sir Thomas, had by his first wife, Alexander Champernowne, who married the heiress of Ferrers, and settled at Beer Ferrers. The heiress of his son, who was then representative of the family, married Lord Willoughby de Broke. By his second wife, Sir Richard had two sons, Richard Champernowne, of Modbury, and John Champernowne, ancestor of the Champernownes of Inswerke, in Cornwall, the co-heiresses of which branch, married Trevelyan, Fortescue of Wood, and Monk. Hugh Champernowne, of Modbury, son of Richard, married the heiress of Boys; his son William, the heiress of Chiderlegh. Sir Philip, grandson of William, had two sons, John, and Sir Arthur, ancestor of the Champernownes of Dartington.[l] Henry, son of John, had two sons; Sir Richard, who died without issue, and Sir Arthur, who was knighted by the Earl of Essex in Ireland, in 1599: he married the heiress of Crukerne; Philip, one of his descendants, married a co-heiress of Hillersdon, of Membland, who died without issue; and afterwards a daughter of Wise, heiress to her maternal grandfather, (Full). Arthur Champernowne, Esq., the representative of the Modbury branch, and the possessor of Modbury Castle, died in 1697, or 1698, without issue.[m] Rawlin Champernowne, Esq., the last heir male of the Dartington, and only remaining branch of this ancient family, died without issue, in 1774. The heiress of Arthur Champernowne, Esq., who died in 1766, married a younger son of Sir John Harrington, Bart., whose only son, Arthur, took the name and arms of Champernowne, in 1774, and died in 1820: his elder son, Arthur, a minor, is the present representative of the family.

Arms:—Gules, a saltier Vaire between, 12 billets, Or.

Crest:—A swan sitting, Proper, in the beak, a horse-shoe, Or.

The manors of Umberleigh and North Tawton, came into the possession of younger sons of the Champernowne family, by the marriage of heiresses, at an early period. Jordan Champernowne, married the heiress of Soleny, of Umberleigh, and left a daughter and heiress married to Sir Ralph Willington, of Gloucestershire, in the reign of Edward III. Oliver Champernowne married a co-heiress of Valletort[n], of North Tawton, and his

[m] The last entry in the Modbury register of the burial of a Champernowne, is that of Mr. Henry Champernowne, in 1730; he might have been of a younger, or an illegitimate branch.

[n] One of the younger sisters married Sir Richard Champernowne, of Modbury, as before mentioned.

daughter,

daughter, according to Risdon, or, according to Prince, his grand-daughter, brought North Tawton, to the Atwoods.

CHOLWICH, of Farringdon. — This family was originally of Cholwich, in Holbeton, afterwards of Oldstone, in Blackawton, by marriage with the heiress of Rich. The co-heiresses of Thomas Cholwich, Esq., of Oldstone, married Lear, Fowell, and Cholwich, of a younger branch. The father of John Burridge Cholwich, Esq., of Farringdon House, the present representative of the family, married the heiress of Burridge.

Arms: — Per pale, Or, and A., three chevrons, Sab.; over all, a file of as many lambeaux, G.

Crest: — A lion's paw supporting a shield, per pale Or, and Arg., mantled G., doubled Arg.

CLARK, of Bridwell, in Halberton. — This family appears to have been settled above two hundred years at Bridwell, late the seat of Richard Hall Clark, Esq., who died in 1821, leaving a son, John Were Clarke, Esq., then of Burrington, near Plymouth. The heiress of Were, or Weare, has married into this family.

Arms, as on a monument in Halberton Church: — Arg., on a bend G., between three pellets, as many swans, Proper.

COFFIN, of Portledge. — The Coffins possessed the manor of Alwington, in which parish Portledge is situated, as early as the reign of William the Conqueror: different branches of the family were of Combe-Coffin, and Coffin's Well. The heiress of Hathey, and a co-heiress of Hingeston, married into this family. A younger branch, which eventually became the head of the house, was of Goldworthy. Upon the death of Richard Coffin, Esq., the last heir-male, in 1766, Richard Bennet, Esq., his sister's son, took the name of Coffin, and died without issue, in 1796. The representation of this ancient family then became vested in the Rev. John Pine, his great-grandmother having been the elder daughter of Richard Coffin, Esq., who died in 1699; her younger sister married Yeo. Mr. Pine, took the name of Coffin, in addition to that of his own family, by sign-manual, in 1797. He is now resident at Bath: his eldest son, Richard Pine Coffin, Esq., resides at the old family-seat at Portledge.

Arms: — Az., semée of cross crosslets, Or, and three bezants.

Crest: — A martlet charged with three bezants.

COHAM,

COHAM, of Coham and Upcot. — The co-heiresses of Holland of Upcot, married Coham, of Coham; and Coham of Bovacot, in the reign of Charles II. The Rev. William Holland Coham, of Coham, the representative of these families, married a co-heiress of Bickford, of Dunsford. Mr. Coham bears the arms of Holland.

COLLINS, of Ham, near Plymouth. — George Collins, Esq., the present owner of this place, is of an ancient Kentish family: he married the heiress of Trelawney, of Ham.

Arms: — Vert., a griffin segreant, Or.

Crest: — A camel's head.

COMYNS, of Wood in Bishop's Teignton. — The grandfather of the Rev. John Comyns, now of Wood, married the heiress of Sir John Lear, Bart., being then the widow of Sir Thomas Tipping, Bart.

Arms: — G., three wheat-sheaves, Proper, eared, Or.

CUTCLIFFE, of Damage in Ilfracombe, now of Wibbery in Alverdiscott. — The heiresses of Grenowne [o], Chichester [p], and Newell, and a co-heiress of Mervin, have married into this ancient family; of which John Mervin Cutcliffe, Esq., is the representative.

Arms: —G., 3 pruning-hooks [q], Arg.

DEANE or DENE, of Newton Petrock, and of Horwood. — The heiresses of Leigh of Ashwater, and of Futts of Horwood, married into this family, of which the Rev. John Dene of Horwood, is now the representative. The Deanes appear to have settled at Newton Petrock in the sixteenth century.

Arms: — Arg., a lion rampant, Purpure.

Crest: — A lion's head erased, Argent.

DOIDGE, of Comb, in Milton Abbot, — The ancestors of this family are said to have been tenants to the Abbot of Tavistock, as early as the thirteenth century. Morris Doidge, Esq., is the present representative.

Arms: —A woman's breast distilling drops of milk.

[o] Grenowne married the heiress of Stodden, and Stodden the heiress of Franklin.

[p] There was no issue of this marriage.

[q] I. XXV. in the Herald's College, f. 141. On the monument at Ilfracombe, they are hedge bills.

DREWE,

Drewe, of Grange, in Broad-hembury. — Prince supposes, that the Drewes, of Grange, were descended from a younger son of a family of that name, which was of Drewe's Cliff, and of Hayne in the parish of Newton St. Cyres. The heiresses of Worsford, and of Farr, married into this family; and its heiress married, first Northcote, and afterwards, Giles of of Bowden. There was also a family of Drewe, of Modbury. William Drewe, the immediate ancestor of Edward Drewe, Esq., Serjeant-at-law, who died in 1622, married an heiress or co-heiress of Prideaux, of Sharpham, and one of his ancestors the heiress of Huckmore. Sergeant Drewe, settled at Killerton, now the seat of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., and built the old house there. His son, Sir Thomas, built the Grange, which has ever since been the seat of the family. William Drewe, Esq., is the present representative: his father married the heiress of Rose, of Dorsetshire. There was a younger branch of the Drewes of Sharpham, settled at Kenne, one of whom married a co-heiress of Cruwys. This branch is extinct.

Arms: — Ermine, a lion passant, gules.

Crest: — On a mount, Vert, a buck salient, Or.

The Kenne branch bore an antelope's head; in the mouth, a bunch of wheat-ears. Sergeant Drewe, bore a bull's head, S., armed Or, holding three barley reeds of the second.

Edgcumbe. — See Earl Mount Edgcumbe.

Fellowes, of Eggesford. — The family of Fellowes purchased this place in 1718. The Honourable Newton Fellowes, now of Eggesford, is younger son of the last Earl of Portsmouth, by the heiress of Coulson Fellowes[r], Esq. He took the name and arms of Fellowes in 1794.

Arms of Fellowes: — Az. a fesse indented, Erm., between three lions' heads erased, Or. murally crowned, Arg.

Crest: — A lion's head erased, Or, crowned as in the arms, and gorged with a collar indented, Ermine.

Fortescue, of Buckland Filleigh. — William Fortescue, second son of Martin Fortescue, by the heiress of Denzell, or Densell[s], and grandson

[r] This is a Huntingdonshire family: the present representative, William Henry Fellowes, Esq.; is now member for that county.

[s] She afterwards married Sir R. Pomeroy.

of

of Sir John Fortescue, the Lord Chancellor, married the heiress of Atkins, of Milton Abbot, and was of Buckland Filleigh, which had been settled upon him by his mother, as the inheritance of her ancestors, the Filleighs. William, the eighth in descent of this branch, was Master of the Rolls: he married one of the co-heiresses of Fortescue of Fallopit, and left an only daughter, married to John Spooner, Esq., by whom she had no surviving issue. John Fortescue, a first cousin of the Master of the Rolls, whose father, George, had married the heiress of Fortescue of Spridleston, became the representative of this branch, and possessed Buckland Filleigh: he died without issue. His sister Rebecca married Caleb Inglett, Esq.[t], whose son Richard took the name of Fortescue in 1777, and was father of John Inglett Fortescue, Esq.[u], the present representative of this, and of the Spridleston branch.

Sir Faithful Fortescue, elder son of John Fortescue, of Buckland Filleigh, by his second wife, Susanna Chichester, settled in Ireland in the reign of James I., and was ancestor of the Earl of Clermont.

Younger branches of the Fortescues of Buckland Filleigh settled at Shebbear, Hatherleigh, Milton Abbot, Northam, Parkham, and High Bickington. There are male descendants from some of these branches. John Fortescue, Esq., is representative of the Shebbear branch.

Arms: — The same as those of Earl Fortescue, with due difference. The arms of Inglett were, S., a bend, Arg., between 6 escallops, Or.

Fortescue, of Fallopit. — See Fortescue of Fallopit among the extinct baronets.

Fowell, of Blackhall. — See Fowell amongst the extinct baronets.

Fownes, of Nethway in Brixham, purchased in 1696. — Henry Fownes, Esq., in 1750, married the heiress of Luttrell of Dunston. The family, of which John Fownes Luttrell, Esq., is the representative, still possess Nethway, but do not at present reside there.

Arms — Az. 2 eagles displayed in chief, and a mullet in base, Arg.

Fulford, of Fulford, in the parish of Dunsford. — This ancient family

[t] The father of Caleb Inglett married the heiress of Cruwys of Ashburton.

[u] By his first wife Mr. Fortescue has one son, John Dicker Fortescue, Esq.; his second wife, lately deceased, was one of the co-heiresses of Marwood, and relict of Henry Stevens, Esq., of Cross.

is

is traced with certainty to the reign of Richard I., and it is probable that they have resided at Fulford, at least from the time of the Conquest. [x] It is now the seat of their representative, Baldwin Fulford, Esq. The heiresses, or co-heiresses, of Fitz Urse, Belston, Moreton, Brien, Bosum, Bonville, Samways, and Tuckfield, have married into this family.

Arms — Gules, a chevron, Argent.

Crest: — A bear's head erased, Arg., muzzled, Sable.

Fursdon, of Fursdon in Cadbury. — This ancient family, of which George Sydenham Fursdon, Esq., is now the representative, is traced by Sir William Pole up to the reign of Henry III. The heiresses of Hayes, Cullen, and Elsworth; and the co-heiresses of Dunsmore and Cheyney [y], have married into this family.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron, Az., between three fire-balls, Proper.

Crest: — Five feathers issuing out of a ducal coronet. [z]

Furse, of Furse, in the parish of Spreyton, afterwards of Halsdon in Dolton. — The ancestors of this ancient family are known to have been of Furse in the reign of Richard I.: in consequence of a marriage with a co-heiress of Bellew, they removed to Halsdon, now the property and occasional residence of the Rev. Peter Wellington Furse, whose father married one of the co-heiresses of Wellington, of Way, in the parish of St. Giles.

Arms: — Gules, a chevron embattled, counter-embattled, between six halberds, in pairs, saltier-wise, Or.

Gilbert, of Greenway and Compton, now of Holwell. — The ancestor of this ancient family, who was of Greenway in the reign of Edward II., had a son who married a co-heiress of Compton: the heiress of Reynward, and co-heiresses of Champernowne, Ager, and Pomeroy, have married also into this family. The representative of the elder branch is the Rev. Pomeroy Gilbert, of Bodmin, in Cornwall. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the celebrated navigator, was of this family. Younger branches of it were settled at Holwell in South Milton, and at Comb Royal. A co-heiress of Osborne married into the Holwell branch, of which the Rev. Henry Abraham Gilbert, now of Holwell, is the representative. The

[x] See more particulars of this family, p. 171, 172.

[y] The only issue of this marriage, was a daughter, married to Lyons.

[z] Borne by Mr. Fursdon, as representative of the Elsworths.

heiress of Webber married into another branch (now extinct), which sometimes bore the name of Webber. A branch of this family, which had settled at East Bourne in Sussex, having married the heiress of Eversfield about the year 1600, is now represented by Davies Gilbert, Esq., (formerly Giddy *) M. P., V. P. R. S.

Arms: — Erm. on a chevron, S., 3 roses, Argent.

Crest: — A squirrel, Gules.

Gould, of Lew Trenchard. — The elder branch of this family who, as citizens of Exeter, are traced to the reign of Edward III., was of Combe in Staverton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; afterwards of Hayes, near Exeter, and of Downes. It became extinct by the death of William Gould, Esq., in 1726; the co-heiresses married Buller and Tuckfield. Edward Gould, Esq., the last heir male of a younger branch, settled at Lew Trenchard; died in 1788: his sister and heir married Charles Baring, Esq., father of William Baring Gould, Esq., now of Lew Trenchard, who took the name and arms of Gould in 1795. Some descendants of a younger branch are supposed to be still living at Dorchester.

Arms: — Gyronny of four, Az. and Or, a lion rampant counterchanged.

Crest: — A demi-lion rampant, bezanty.

Gwynn, of Ford Abbey. — Francis Gwynn, Esq., in 1690, married the heiress of Prideaux of Ford Abbey, who had married a co-heiress of Franceis of Comb Flory, in Somersetshire, and taken that name. Upon the death of Francis Gwynn, Esq., son of Francis above mentioned, John Franceis, of Combe Flory, added the name of Gwynn to that of Franceis in 1780, and was father of John Franceis Gwynn, Esq., now of Ford Abbey.

Arms: — Quarterly 1 and 4 per pale, Az. and G., three lions rampant, Argent, Gwynn; 2, Prideaux; 3, Argent, a chevron between three mullets pierced, Gules for Franceis of Comb Flory.

Hallet, of Stedcombe in Axmouth. — The family of Hallet, who came from Barbadoes, have resided at this place about a hundred years. Richard Hallet, Esq., who purchased Stedcombe in 1691, married the heiress of Southcote of Dulcis.

* Mr. Davies Giddy married the niece and heiress of Charles Gilbert, Esq., who died in 1816, and in that year took the name of Gilbert.

Arms:

Arms: — Or, a chief engrailed, Sable, on a bend engrailed, G., three bezants.

Crest: — A demi-lion, holding in its paw a bezant.

HAMLYN, of Paschoe in Colebrook, now of Leawood in Bridestowe. — The ancestors of this family, who had resided in Exeter as early as the middle of the fifteenth century, settled at Paschoe in 1611. The heiress of an elder branch married Harris. The father of Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq., now of Leawood, married a co-heiress of Calmady.

Arms: — Sable, two swords in saltier, the points upwards, hilted and pommelled, Or.

Crest: — A griffin gardant.

HARDING, of Upcot in Ashford. — The ancestors of Robert Harding, Esq., now of Upcot, resided for many generations at Buzzacot, in Combe Martin.

Arms, as in Fremington Church: — Or on a bend, Sable, three martlets of the field.

HARRIS, of Radford. — This ancient family settled at Radford in Plymstock in the reign of Henry V. The sixth in descent married the heiress of Esse *alias* Trecarrell, of Trecarrell in Cornwall: the elder branch became extinct by the death of Sir Christopher Harris, Knt., in 1624. His sister and heir brought Radford to John Harris, Esq., of Llanreast in Cornwall, whose mother was heiress of Hart. John Harris, Esq., now of Radford, is his immediate descendant.

Arms: — Sable, three crescents, Argent.

HARRIS, of Castle Park, in Lifton. — The grandfather of William Arundell Harris, Esq., took the name of Harris in 1776. William Arundell, Esq., of Trengwainton, father of the last-mentioned William, married a daughter of Christopher Harris, Esq., of Hayne, who died in 1726. Christopher Harris, Esq., of Hayne, the last of the Hayne family, died in 1775. [b]

HARWARD, of Hayne in Plymtree. — This family has been settled at Hayne more than 300 years: it is probable that they may have been de-

[b] See Harris, Baronet.

scended from a younger son of the ancient family of Hereward, one of whom married an heiress of Cornu. The late Charles Harward, Dean of Chichester, married a co-heiress of Dr. Ball, Dean of Chichester, by a co-heiress of Mills, who married the sister and heiress of the last of the Sussex branch of Monk. The Rev. Charles Blake, who married his daughter and heir, took the name of Harward in 1816.

Arms: — Gules, on a cross crosslet, A., between four guttes d'eau five annulets, Azure.

Crest: — A leopard statant, Erm., collared, Or, surmounting a cross crosslet fitcheé, Sab., from the collar a chain, Or, reflexed and attached to the cross.

Hawkins, now of Norton, in the parish of Churchstow. — Sir John Hawkins, grandson of William Hawkins, Esq., of Tavistock, and his son, Sir Richard Hawkins, were both celebrated navigators and naval commanders in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The immediate descendant and representative of these gallant officers, is John Hawkins, Esq., of Norton. His brother, Abraham Hawkins, Esq., is of Alston in Marlborough.

Arms, granted in 1565 to Sir John Hawkins: — Sab. on a base wavy, Arg. and Az., a lion passant, Or, in chief three bezants: on a canton, Or, an escallop between two palmers' staves of the field.

Crest: — A demi-moor, Proper, bound and captive with annulets on his arms and ears, Or, mantled, G., doubled, Argent.

Hays, of Dallamore. — Benjamin Hays, Esq., father of Treby Hele Hays, Esq., now of this place, married one of the co-heiresses of the Honourable George Treby, who had married a co-heiress of Hele.

Arms borne by Hays: — Gules, a fesse, Or, between three bezants; quartering Treby, and Hele borne quarterly.

Crest: — A swan's head issuing from a wreath.

Hele. — See Hele, Baronet.

Hoare, of Luscombe in Dawlish. — There was an ancient family of the name of Hore, in later times occasionally spelt Hoare, settled at Risford, or Rushford, in the parish of Chagford, in the reign of Richard II., having married the heiress of Risford, of that place. This family became extinct in its principal branch by the death of Charles Hoare, Esq., in 1726. Charles Hoare, Esq., now of Luscombe, (half brother of Sir Richard

Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.,) is supposed to have been descended from one of this family, who had removed into Buckinghamshire. On this supposition he bears the arms of Hoare of Rushford, with a trifling difference, as confirmed by the Heralds' College.

Arms: — Sab., an eagle displayed with two heads, Arg., charged on the breast with an Ermine spot; a border engrailed of the second.

Crest: — An eagle's head erased, Argent, charged with an ermine spot.

Holdsworth, of Widecombe. — This family came from Halifax in Yorkshire, about the year 1620. The son of the Rev. Mr. Holdsworth, who was then of Modbury, settled at Dartmouth, and was ancestor of Arthur Holdsworth, Esq., late M.P. for that town.

Arms: — Arg. a trunk of a tree erased and raguly in bend sinister, Proper.

Huyshe, of Sand near Sidmouth. — Rowland Huyshe, Esq., of Doniford in Somersetshire, (descended probably from a younger branch of the ancient family of Hiwis, or Huish, of Huish in this county,) purchased Sand about the year 1560. His immediate descendant, and the present owner of Sand, (now a farm-house) is the Rev. Francis Huyshe, rector of Clist Hydon. One of the co-heiresses of Reynell, by an heiress of Peryam, married into this family.

Arms; — Arg. on a bend, S., three fish (luces) naiant of the first.

Crest: — An elephant's head, issuing, Argent, crowned, Or.

Ilbert, formerly of Rill, in Buckfastleigh, now of Bowringsleigh. — William Ilbert, Esq., purchased Rill in the reign of William III. The heiress of Roope married into this family, the representative of which is the Rev. Roope Ilbert, now of Bowrings Leigh, in South Allington.

Arms: — Or, two chevrons engrailed, Vert., between three roses, G.

Crest: — A cock-pheasant, Arg., combed and wattled, G.

Incledon, now of Yeotown in Goodleigh. — The Incledons were of Incledon in Braunton, where they are traced by records as early as the reign of Edward III. Family pedigrees carry them up to the reign of King John. The heiress of the elder branch married the late P. R. Webber, Esq. The representative of a younger branch, and the heir male of the family, is Robert Newton Incledon, Esq., now of Yeotown. The heiresses of Wolf and Newton married into this family.

Arms:

Arms: — G. three tons, Argent, hooped, Or, flames of fire issuing from the bung-holes.

KEKEWICH, of Peamore. — Samuel Kekewich, Esq., who purchased Peamore about 20 years ago, is of a Lancashire family, settled in Cornwall about the middle of the sixteenth century, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Talcarne. The heiresses of Bradfield and Essex married also into this family, and Mr. Kekewich is representative also of the Trehawkes of Liskeard.

Arms: — Argent, two lions passant in bend, S., between two cottises, Gules.

KELLY, of Kelly. — This ancient family, into which one of the co-heiresses of Talbot married, has resided at Kelly ever since the reign of Henry II. Arthur Kelly Esq., is the present representative.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron between three billets, Gules.

Crest: — An ostrich's head, Argent, issuing out of a ducal coronet, G., in the mouth a horse-shoe.

LEE, of Ebford, in Woodbury. — Now Thomas Huckell Lee, Esq. Ebford was in possession of the Lees before 1759.

Arms: — G. two bars, Or, over all a bend engrailed, Vaire; in chief an eagle displayed of the second.

Crest: — A bear seiant, Proper, muzzled and chained, Or.

LEY, now of Lee House, in Marwood. — The ancestors of George Ley, Esq., of this place, were of Combe Martin for nearly two centuries. Lee House was acquired by a marriage with the heiress of Thorne; the heiress of Downe also married into this family.

Arms: — The same as Ley Earl of Marlborough.

Henry Ley, Esq., of Trehill, is the representative of a family who have been settled for several descents in the parish of Kenne.

LUSCOMBE, of Luscombe, afterwards of Comb Royal, in West Allington. — The Luscombes were of Luscombe, in the parish of Rattery, in the reign of Henry IV. The sister and heir of John Luscombe, Esq., who died in 1776, married Creed, whose heiress married Manning. In 1813 John Luscombe Manning, the son, took the name of Luscombe. Mr. Luscombe, who

who died in 1776, had a cousin of the same name, who was of Woolcombe in Woodleigh, and had several sons.

There is no record of any arms belonging to this family.

LUXMOORE, of South Week, in German's Week. — The representative of this family, into which a co-heiress of Coryndon had married, is the Rev. C. T. Coryndon Luxmoore, to whom South Week now belongs.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron between three moorhens.

MALET, of Ash in Iddesleigh. — Sir Baldwin Malet, of Enemer in the reign of Henry III., married one of the co-heiresses of Deaudon, of Deaudon, in the parish of Withecombe in the Moor, which estate was sold by Sir John Malet, K.B. A younger branch of this family was of Wolley, in the parish of Beaford. The heiress of this branch married Acland. A younger brother of Malet of Wolley married the heiress of Vyel of Ash, probably about the year 1500. This branch is represented by Hugh Malet, Esq., now of Ash. The heiresses of Holcombe and Veale married also into this family. A younger son of Sir John Malet, K.B., married the heiress of Monford, and settled in Devon, where his posterity continued for four descents. The heiress married Fulford.

Arms of Malet: — Azure, three escallops, Or. A hind's head, a tiger's head, and an antelope's head, have been borne as crests by different branches of this family.

MALLOCK, of Cockington. — This place was purchased in 1654 by Roger Mallock, Esq., ancestor of the Rev. Roger Mallock, now of Cockington. The family had been before settled at Rouse-Downe.

Arms: — Per chevron engrailed, Or, and S., in chief two pellets, each charged with a fleur-de-lis of the first, in base a bezant, charged with a fleur-de-lis of the second.

Crest: — A cubit arm erect, vested, Or, thereon two bends wavy, S., in the hand, Proper, a mallet of the first.

NORTHMORE, of Cleve, near Exeter. — The ancestors of Thomas Northmore, Esq., now of Cleve, being of an ancient Somersetshire family, settled in Devonshire in the early part of the seventeenth century. They were of South Tawton and of Wonford in Throwley, before the purchase

of

of Cleve, in the reign of Charles II. The heiresses of Risdon, and Sydenham, and a co-heiress of Knapman, married into this family.

Arms: — G. a lion rampant, Or.

Crest: — A lion's head erased, charged with a cinquefoil and crowned with a radiant crown, Argent.

Osmond, of Stagmill in Uplowman, Herne in Halberton, and Pool-Anthony, in Tiverton. — Four descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. The present representative is the Rev. Charles Osmond Osmond, of Tiverton. Two co-heiresses of an elder son of this family, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, married Foxwell.

Arms: — Sable, a fesse dancetteé, Ermine; in chief an eagle displayed, Argent.

Pengelly, of Sortridge in Whitchurch. — This family, of which the Rev. Henry Pengelly is the representative, have been settled here more than a hundred years.

Arms: — Gules, a lion rampant, within an orle of trefoils, Argent.

Pyne or Pine, of East Downe. — Oliver Pyne, of Ham, in Cornwall, married the heiress of Downe, of East Downe, in the reign of Edward III. The representative of this ancient family is the Rev. John Pine Coffin, of Bath. The Rev. Charles Pine Coffin, one of his younger sons, resides at East Downe. Besides the heiress of Downe, the heiresses or co-heiresses of Ilcombe, Salle, Brit, Appleton, and Penfowne, have married into this family.

Arms: — Gules, a chevron, Ermine, between 3 pine-cones, Or.

Pitman, of Dunchidiock. — This family, of which James Pitman, Esq., is the representative, have been settled at Dunchidiock for several generations.

Mr. Pitman bears the following arms: — Quarterly, A. and Or, an eagle displayed, with two heads, G.

Crest: — A martlet upon a shell.

Pode, of Slade. — John Spurrell Pode, Esq., possessed this place by inheritance from the Spurrells.

Arms of Pode: — Az. on a chevron, Or, between two eagles displayed in

in chief, Argent, and a lion's head erased of the second; in base, three etoiles, Gules.

Crest: — From clouds Proper, a demi-eagle issuant, Az., collared, Or, wings elevated, Argent, on the breast and on each wing an etoile counterchanged.

QUICKE, of Newton St. Cyres. — This family, which has been for about two centuries at Newton St. Cyres, came out of Somersetshire. The heiresses of Sharland and Nutcombe have married into it. The present representative is John Quicke, Esq.

Arms: — S., a chevron Vaire, Or, and S., between three griffins' heads, erased, of the second.

Crest: — A demi-antelope, A., armed, attired, tufted, and maned, G., collared, S., lined, Or.

RADCLIFFE, of Hockworthy, now of Warleigh. — This family, which came out of Lancashire, was of Kingset in Devon, in 1560, and of Hockworthy, in 1693. Warleigh, the seat of the Rev. Walter Radcliffe, the present representative, was purchased by Jasper Radcliffe, Esq., who was sheriff in 1689.

Arms: — Argent, a bend engrailed, S., a canton of the first, charged with a horse's head couped, of the second.

Crest: — Within a mural crown, Argent, a bull's head, S., armed and crined, Or.

SALTREN, of Petticombe. — A younger branch of the Saltrens, of Treludick, in Cornwall, settled at Petticombe before the middle of the seventeenth century. The present representative is Augustus Saltren Willett [b], Esq.; Petticombe is in the possession of Miss Saltren, the representative of a younger branch.

Arms: — Az., a lion rampant within an orle of mullets, Argent.

SAMPSON, of Colyton. — This family, of which Samuel Sampson, Esq., now of Colyton, is the representative, have been settled here more than two centuries. They are supposed to have come from Somersetshire: Mr. Sampson has estates in that county, which have been long in the family. The grandfather of Mr. Sampson married the heiress of Braddich.

Arms: — Argent, a cross moline, Azure.

[b] See p. clix.

SAVERY, of South Efford, in the parish of Aveton Gifford. — This family was originally settled at Halberton and Totnes, afterwards, at Shilston in Modbury, still their property. Co-heiresses of Servington, of Gilbert *alias* Webber, and Dyer, have married into this family, of which John Savery, Esq., of Bristol, is the present representative; but the family estate is now the property and residence of his younger brother, Christopher Savery, Esq.

Arms: — G., a fesse Vaire, between three unicorns' heads, couped, Or.

Crest: — An eagle's head erased, Argent, between two wings expanded, Sable, in the beak an olive sprig, Vert.

SEALE, of Mount Boon, near Dartmouth. — This family, which came from Northumberland, have been settled here more than a hundred years. The present representative is John Seale, Esq.

Arms: — Or, a fesse, Az., between 3 wolves' heads erased, Sable.

Crest: —Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a wolf's head, Argent, embrued at the nose and mouth.

SHORT, now of Bickham, in Kenne. — Four descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620, as of Newton St. Cyres and of Exeter. John Short of Newton married the heiress of Shirland. The representative of this family is Francis Baring Short, Esq.

Arms: — G., a griffin segreant, Or, a chief, Ermine.

SILLIFANT, of Combe, in Colebrooke. — This family, who formerly wrote their name Sullivan or Syllivan, came from Beare, in Ireland, in 1641. Combe was acquired by marriage with Snell, in 1677. John Sillifant, Esq., now of Combe, married the heiress of Prideaux, of North Tawton.

Arms: — Per pale, S. and A., on a fesse between two boars passant, the one in chief towards the dexter, the other in base towards the sinister, 2 cross-crosslets, all counterchanged.

Crest: — At the foot of a cross of Calvary, Or, a lizard, Proper.

SOUTHMEAD, of Wrey, in Chagford. — This family is traced for six descents, in the visitation of 1620. Thomas, the first mentioned in the pedigree, married the heiress of Corsett, whose ancestor had married the heiress of Delaford, by the heiress of Wrey. John Rowe Southmead, Esq., of Holy Street, in Chagford, is the present representative of this family: his father married the heiress of Rowe, of Holy Street.

Arms: — Party per fesse, wavy, G., and Ermine; an eagle displayed in chief, Or.

SPURWAY,

SPURWAY, of Spurway and Oakford. — This ancient family, originally Grede, had assumed the name of Spurway as early as the reign of Henry III. Co-heiresses of Stringer and Liston, and the heiress of Ley of Dartmouth, have married into this family; the representative of which is the Rev. John Spurway, of Pilton, near Barnstaple, who possesses the manor of Spurway.

Arms: — Argent, on the bend Az., a spur-rowel, Or, between two garbs of the first.

Crest: — A garb, Or.

STAWELL, formerly of Merton, by marriage with a co-heiress of Merton, now of West Anstey. — The descendant of the elder branch of this family, into which co-heiresses of Farway and St. Maur had also married, was created Baron Stawell: the male line of this branch became extinct by the death of Edward Lord Stawell, in 1755: the heiress married Legge, who was created Lord Stawell. Willoughby Bryant Stawell, Esq., of West Anstey, in Devonshire, is the representative of a younger branch of this ancient family: his great-great-grandfather married a co-heiress of Holbrooke.

Arms: — G., a cross lozengy, Argent.

STEVENS, of Vielstone, in Buckland Brewer and Cross, in 1672. — Henry Stevens, Esq., the last heir male of this family, died in 1802. Thomas More, Esq., his sister's son, took the name and arms of Stevens, in 1817, and is now of Cross and Winscot.

Arms: — Per chevron, Argent, and G., in chief, 2 falcons rising, Proper, belled, Or.

Crest: — A falcon rising, Or, wings, Az., each charged with an etoile of the first, gorged with a collar gemelle of the second.

The heiress of a younger branch of this family, which was of Frithelstock and Winscot, married Awse, and afterwards Clevland. By the bequest of the late John Clevland, Esq., Winscot is now the property of Thomas Stevens, Esq.

STRODE, of Newnham. — This ancient family was originally of Strode, in the parish of Ermington, where they are traced as early as the reign of Henry III. John, the seventh in descent, married a co-heiress of Newnham, in the reign of Henry IV. The heiresses of Peniles of Plympton, and Courtenay of Loughtor[c], married into this family, of which George Strode, Esq., is the present representative.

[c] A younger branch of Courtenay of Molland.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron between 3 conies, current, Sable.
Crest: — On a mount, a tree Vert, fructed gules.

Swete, formerly of Trayne, in Modbury, now of Oxton. — The last heir male of this family, which had acquired Trayne by a marriage with the heiress of Trayne, of that place, in the reign of Edward VI., died in 1755. The Rev. John Tripe, of Ashburton, whose family had been long settled at Dawlish, took the name of Swete, by act of parliament, in 1781: he died in 1821, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Beaumont Swete, Esq., who is representative also of the ancient family of Martyn.

Arms of Swete: — G., two chevrons between two mullets, in chief, and a rose in base, Argent, the rose seeded, Or.
Crest: — A mullet, Or, pierced, Az., between three gillyflowers, Proper.

Symons, of Chaddlewood. — William Hales Symons, Esq., of this place, is descended from a younger branch of a Suffolk family of that name, which settled in Cornwall in the seventeenth century. William Symons, Esq., the first who settled in Devonshire, married the heiress of the Rev. Christopher Jelinger, a learned and pious divine, who fled his native place, Worms, in the palatinate of the Rhine, on account of religious persecution, and was some time vicar of South Brent. Having been dispossessed at the Restoration, he retired to the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge, being possessed of an estate there, now the property of his descendant, the Rev. H. J. Symons, LL.D. Dr. Symons's father, the late Rev. Jelinger Symons, was rector of Whitburn, in the county of Durham, to which benefice he was most honourably presented by the bishop of that diocese, for his useful publications in defence of the church of England.

Arms of Symons: — Per fesse, Sab. and Argent, a pale counterchanged; 3 trefoils, Vert.
Crest: — On a mount, Vert, an Ermine, Proper, in its mouth a trefoil, as in the arms.

Taylor, of Denbury and West Ogwell. — Joseph Taylor[d], Esq., ancestor of Pierce Joseph Taylor, Esq., now of Ogwell House, married the heiress of Whitrow, by one of the co-heiresses of Reynell, of West Ogwell, in the early part of the last century: his father married the heiress of Pierce.

Arms: — Sable, a lion passant, Argent.

[d] Son of Captain Joseph Taylor, of the R.N., whose immediate ancestors were of Lyme, in Dorsetshire.

Templer,

TEMPLER, of Stover Lodge, in Teigngrace, purchased by the grandfather of George Templer, Esq., now of that place.

Arms: — Quarterly, Az. and G., the perspective of an antique temple, Arg.; on the pinnacle and exterior battlement a cross, Or; in the first quarter, an eagle displayed; in the second, a stag trippant regardant, of the last.

Crest: — On a wreath, a mount Vert; thereon a holy lamb, Argent, in the dexter foot a pennon of the second charged with a cross of St. George; the streamers wavy, Az. and G., the staff, Or, under an oak-tree, Proper, fructed, Or.

TREBY, of Goodamoor, in Plympton. — Paul Treby Treby, Esq., of this place, is son of Paul Ourry, Esq., by Charity, sister and heiress of George Treby, Esq., who was son of the Honourable George Treby, and grandson of Sir George Treby, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. Mr. Treby took that name by sign manual, in 1785. The Honourable George Treby married a co-heiress of Hele, of Halwell.

Arms: — Sable, a lion rampant, Argent, collared, Vaire, (Az., and Erminois); in chief, three bezants.

Crest: — A demi-lion, rampant, collared as in the arms.

TREMAYNE, of Sydenham, in Maristow. — The ancient family of Tremayne, originally of Cornwall, settled in Devonshire in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Trenchard, of Collacombe. Edmund Tremayne, the representative of this family in Prince's time, married the heiress of Wise of Sydenham, since which time Sydenham has been the chief seat of the Tremaynes. Arthur Tremayne, Esq., who died in 1808, was the last of the elder branch. On his death, the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, of Heligan, in Cornwall, succeeded to the estates, and became the male representative of this ancient family. Co-heiresses of Clotworthy and Hearle married into the Heligan branch.

Arms: — G. 3 dexter arms conjoined at the shoulders, and flexed in triangle, Or, with fists clenched, Argent.

Crest: — Two arms embowed, Vested, Or, holding between their hands a head Proper, thereon a hat, Sable.

TROYTE, of Huntsham. — The ancestor of the Rev. Edward Berkley Troyte, D.D., now of Huntsham, settled here about the middle of the last century

Arms:

Arms: — Or, an eagle displayed, with two heads, Proper, a border invected, Ermine.

Crest: — An eagle's wing, Sable, charged with five etoiles, Or, and environed with a snake, Proper.

TUCKER, of Coryton. — The ancestors of William Tucker, Esq., now of Coryton, were settled at Axminster more than 200 years ago, and were before of Exeter. Coryton was purchased in 1697.

Arms: — Az., on a chevron embattled between 3 sea-horses, Argent; as many hearts, Gules.

Crest: — A demi sea-horse regardant, Argent, holding between his paws a heart, G.

TUCKFIELD, of Fulford Park. — Crediton was the original residence of this family, who were opulent manufacturers, soon after the first extension of the clothing trade, in the reign of Henry VIII. Their first country residence was at Great Raddon, in Thorverton. Henry Tuckfield, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1797. Richard Hippisley, son of the Rev. John Hippisley, of Stow, in Gloucestershire, took the name and arms of Tuckfield, in 1808, and resides at Fulford Park.

Arms: — Argent, three lozenges in fesse, Sab., for distinction, a canton, Gules.

Crest: — An eagle, Proper, beaked and legged, Or, the dexter claw supporting an arrow erect, G., barbed and flighted, A.; and for distinction, on the breast of the eagle a rose, Gules.

WALROND, of Bradfield, in Uffculm. — This ancient family, of which William Henry Walrond, Esq., is the representative, was settled at Bradfield as early as the reign of Henry III. The heiresses of Stowford, Ufflete, and Whitinge, have married into this family. A younger branch was settled for several descents at Bovey: the heiress of this branch married Lord Rolle, and is lately deceased.

Arms: — Or, 3 bulls' heads caboshed, Sable.

Crest: — A tiger seiant, charged with plates.

WEBBER. — The late Philip Rogers Webber, Esq., of Buckland, in Braunton, married one of the co-heiresses of the elder branch of the Incledon family. Buckland is now the seat of his son, Henry Webber, Esq., a General in the East India Company's service.

Arms,

Arms, as in Braunton Church: — G., on a chevron engrailed, Or, between 3 plates, as many annulets, Azure.

Crest: — A wolf's head.

WILLETT, of Combe in Abbotsham, Porthill in Northam, and Tapeley in Westleigh. — John Willett, Esq., who died in 1736, was the last heir male of this family, who had been settled for a few descents at Combe: he bequeathed his estates to William Saltren, second son of Thomas Saltren, Esq., of Stone, in Parkham; his elder son, Augustus, who took the name of Willett in addition to that of Saltren, was of Porthill in Northam, and died in 1803, leaving a son, Augustus Saltren Willett, Esq., who inherits Tapeley, in the parish of Westleigh, under the will of the late John Clevland, Esq.

Arms of Willett: — Argent, 3 bars gemelles, S., in chief, three lions rampant, of the second.

WOOLLCOMBE, of Hemerdon and Ashbury. — There can be little doubt that the Woollcombes are descended from the same common ancestor as the ancient family of Wollacombe. Two hundred years ago the name was spelt Wolcomb, and in the visitation of 1620 the arms of Wollacombe are assigned to this family, with a mullet for difference. The first of the Woollcombes, or Wolcombes, of whom we find mention, is William Wolcombe, of Holland in Plympton, who married the heiress of Bawden in the reign of Henry VII.: his two sons married the co-heiresses of Pitts of Pitton in Yealmton. Thomas Woollcombe, Esq., now of Plymouth, is the representative, and the seventh in lineal descent from the elder. His son, George Woollcombe, Esq., possesses and resides at Hemerdon. The heiresses of Winston, Stokes, and Avent, and a co-heiress of Bedford, have married into this branch.

The younger branch resided for some generations at Pitton: in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Walter, they removed to Ashbury. The heiress of Morth, and a co-heiress of Pascoe, married into this branch, of which John Morth Woollcombe, Esq., of Ashbury, is the representative.

Arms: — The same as Wollacombe [d], with a mullet for difference.

Crest: — A falcon, Proper, with wings expanded and inverted, charged with three bars, G., beaked, belled, and legged, Or.

WORTH, of Worth, in Washfield. — This ancient family, into which the heiresses of Furlong and Furse have married, was of Worth in the reign of Henry III. The present representative is John Worth, Esq., now of Worth.

[d] See p. clxxxiii.

Arms:

Arms: — Erm. an eagle displayed with two necks, S.

Crest: — An arm erect, vested and gloved, Ermines, holding an eagle's leg, couped at the thigh, Or.

YARDE, originally of Yarde, in Malborough, now of Trowbridge, which was acquired by purchase in 1759. — The heiresses of Bussell and Ferrers married into this family: the elder branch, in consequence of the last-mentioned marriage, settled at Churston Ferrers, and became extinct in 1773, by the death of John Yarde, Esq. His brother, Francis Yarde, Esq., of Ottery St. Mary, who had married a co-heiress of Northleigh, left an only daughter, heiress to the family, who married the late Sir Francis Buller, Bart. Gilbert Yarde, a younger son of this family, settled at Bradley, and was ancestor of John Yarde, Esq., now of Trowbridge. There was another branch of Treasurer's Bere, in Clist Honiton, the representative of which took the name of Sainthill. [e]

Arms: — G. a chevron between three measuring yards, Or.

After the marriage with Bussell, this family generally bore the arms of Bussell.

YONGE, of Puslinch. — This family, which came from Sturminster Newton, in Dorsetshire, had resided for several generations at Landsend, in the parish of Colebrooke: they removed to Puslinch in consequence of a marriage with a co-heiress of Upton, in the beginning of the last century. The Rev. John Yonge, of Puslinch, is the present representative. The late Sir William Young, G. C. B., was of this family: he had a younger brother, Admiral James Young, now of Barton-end, in Gloucestershire.

The following arms were granted, in 1725, to James and William Yonge, brothers, of this family. — Or, six ogresses in fesse, between three lions saliant, Gules.

Crest: — On a wreath, Or, and G., a buck's head couped between two fern branches, Vert. In this grant of arms the name is spelt both Yonge and Young. At this time the parties to whom the grant was made had failed in proving their right to arms; but it appears clearly from documents in the Heralds' College, that the ancestor of the Yonges, then of Landsend, in Colebrooke, and of Sturminster Newton, in Dorsetshire, had a grant from the celebrated Camden, when Clarencieux King of Arms, of the following coat: Per fesse, S. and Argent, three lions passant gardant counterchanged.

Crest: — A demi-unicorn, Argent, armed, Or.

[e] See the account of that family.

Ancient

Ancient Families extinct or removed before 1620.

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Affeton, of Affeton	Six descents after Edw. I.	Stuckley	Arg. a chevron between 3 fleur-de-lis, Sable.
Aller, or Awre, of North Aller	About the latter end of the 14th century.	Hach	Arg. 3 parrots, Vert, beaked and membered, Or.
Anke, of Anke	About the beginning of Hen. III.	Dagville	G. 2 bars and 3 annulets in chief, Arg.
Archdeacon[e], or Ercedekne	Five descents after Hen. III. 27	One of the co-heiresses married Courtenay	A. 3 chevrons, Sable.
Arundell, of Hempston Arundell	Temp. Hen. III.	Crispin	A. 6 swallows, Sable.
——, of Yewton Arundell[f]	Removed into Cornwall at an early period	-	Sable, 6 swallows, A.
Ashlegh, of Ashlegh	Temp. Edw. III.	Tirrell	——, a pheon.
Avenell, of Loxbeare	Temp. Hen. VI.	Trowbridge and Richards	A. 5 fusils in fesse.
Avenell, who married the heiress of Fitz Reginald, of Sheepwash	Temp. Hen. III.	-	3 spread eagles.
Bagworthy, of Bagworthy	Removed temp. Hen. IV.		
Balister, or Alabaster	In the 14th century	Copleston, of Eggesford	A. 3 cross-bows bent, Or.
Barnhouse, of Kingston	Seven descents below Edw. I.	Rowe	G. 2 wings conjoined in lure, Arg.
Baron, of Buckland Baron	Temp. Edw. III.	Pollard	A. a chevron between 3 men's hearts, Sable.
Bathon, of Colebrooke	-	Metsted	Erm. a bend, Gules.
Batten[g], of Dunsland	About 1500	Arscot	Arg. 3 battle-axes, Az.
Bauceyn[h], of Washborne Bauceyn	Temp. Edw. I.	Hiwis	Arg. 2 bars wavy G., and a quarter, Sable.
Bawcomb, of Bawcomb	Temp. Hen. V.	-	Arg. 3 bats displayed, S.
Beaumont, of Gittesham	1599	Muttlebury	Barry of 6 Vaire and G.
Beauple, or Beaple, of Landkey	Temp. Edw. III.	Sir Nigel Loringe, K.G.	G. a bend Vaire, between 6 escallops; Arg.
Belston, of Belston	Temp. Hen. III.	Speccot and Fulford	Or, on a bend, G., 3 crosses formée, Arg.

[e] The heiress of Haccomb married into this family.
[f] Ancestor of the Arundells of Lanherne.
[g] The heiress of Dabernon married into this family.
[h] The heiress of Shilston married into this family.

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Bernville, of Hockworthy	Five descents from 27 Hen. III.	-	Arg. three pellets, each charged with a bend of the field.
Bickleigh, of Bickleigh	Uncertain	De Belfago	Arg. a bend engrailed, S. between 3 crows.
Bigbury[i], of Bigbury	Three descents below 8 Edw. III.	Champernowne and Durnford	Az. an eagle displayed, Or.
Bolhay, of Blackborough Bolhay	Continued four descents at an early period	Cobham	A. on a chevron, S., 3 bezants between 3 torteauxes.
Boterford, of Boterford	Temp. Hen. IV.	Mey	Or, on a bend, Az., 3 butterflies, Argent.
Bottreaux, of Molland Bottreaux	About temp. Hen. VI.	-	Arg. a griffin segreant, G., beak and legs, Az.
Bowring, of Bowringslegh	Temp. Edw. IV.	Pike	G. a chevron between 3 lioncels rampant, Or.
Boys, of Halberton	Temp. Edw. III.	Burton	A. a chevron, G., between 2 oak-trees, Proper.
Boys, of Woode	1 Edw. II.	Boys, of Boys Hele	A. a chevron, S., between 3 acorns, erect, Or, cupped, Vert.
Boys, of Boys Hele	Seven descents below 1 Edw. II.	Speccot	A. a chevron, G., between 3 cockatrices, Sable.
Bozon, of Bozon's Hele and Churston	The elder line temp. Edw. I. A younger branch temp. Hen. VI.	Ferrers and Chiverston; Fulford	Az. 3 bird-bolts, Arg.
——, of Clovelly	Temp. Edw. III.	Cary.	
Brightley[k], of Brightley, originally Fitzwarren	11 descents below H. II.	Coblegh, and afterwards Fortescue	G. a chief indented, Argent.
Britt, of Stottescombe	8 descents from temp. Hen. III.	Wise	A. a fesse between 3 escallops, Sable.
Brixton[l], of Brixton	7 descents below 27 Hen. III.	Wivill, Carswell, and Barnhouse	Arg. 3 boars' heads, Gules.
Bruer, of Teign Graas or Teign Bruer	Temp. Hen. III.	Graas and Downe	A. four bars gemelles, Az. over all a chevron engrailed, Gules.
Bulkworthy, of Bulkworthy	Temp. Edw. I.	The heiress seems to have married Stockhey	Sable, a bend Vaire.
Burdon, of King's Teignton	Temp. Hen. IV.	Thorp	A. 3 pilgrims' staves in pale, G.
Burnell, of Cocktree	Temp. Edw. III.	Wike	A. a chevron, Ermines, between 3 barnacles, Sab.
——, of Croke Burnell	Temp. Edw. III.	Colles	The same arms (the chevron, Sable).
Bussell, of Bradley	5 descents below 46 Hen. III.	Yarde	A. a chevron, G., between 3 water-bougets, Sable.

[i] Co-heiresses of Doddescombe and of Champernowne of North Tawton married into this family.
[k] The heiress of Stowford, and a co-heiress of Merton, married into this family.
[l] A co-heiress of Dymmock married into this family.

Cadbury,

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Cadbury, of Cadbury	Before 1600	Molford	No arms known.
Cadiho, of Dunsland	Temp. Hen. IV.	Dabernon	A. 3 piles in point wavy, Sable.
Carminow, of Ashwater	Temp. Hen. VI.	Carew	Az., a bend, Or, a label of 3, G.
Carslake, of Harston	About 1500	Wood	Arg., a mullet, S., between 3 trefoils, Vert.
Carswell [m], of Hach Arundell	Settled at Hach in the reign of Hen. IV., extinct in the 16th century	Langworthy	Sable, a bend, Arg., a label of 5.
Chagford, of Chagford	Temp. Edw. I.	-	Sab., crusuly fitchée, 3 lions rampant, Argent.
Challons, of Legh [n] Challons	Uncertain (continued 12 descents)	St. Aubyn and Ferrers	G., 2 bars and an orle of martlets, Arg.
Chanceaux, or De Cancellis	Removed temp. Edw. I.	-	Arg., a chevron, Az., between 3 mullets, Sable.
Cheney, of Up-Ottery	Temp. Edw. IV.	One of the co-heiresses married Willoughby, Lord Brooke	G., 4 fusils in fesse, Arg., each charged with an escallop, Sable.
——, of Pinho, (a younger branch)	In the 16th century	Walgrave.	
Chiseldon, of Holcomb Rogus	-	Wadham and Bluett	Or, on a chevron, G., 3 martlets of the field.
Chiverston [o], of Chiverston	5 descents below 52 Hen. III.	Halgewell, or Halwell	Or, on a bend, G., 3 goats passant, A.
Clavell, or Claville [p], of Lomen, (came over with William the Conqueror)	Temp. Ric. II.	Bere, of Huntsham	Or, 3 keys, Gules.
Clist, of Clist and Hennock	Temp. Hen. III.	Tremenet	A. 3 piles in point wavy, Azure.
Cobham [q], of Blackborough Bolhay	Uncertain	Charlton	G. on a chevron, Or, 3 eaglets displayed, S.
Coblegh [r], of Brightley	In the 16th century	Giffard	Gyronny of 6, G. and S., on a bend engrailed, A., 3 hurts between 2 swans, Proper.
Cockington, of Cockington (originally Fitz-Martin)	Temp. Edw. III.	-	A., a chevron, Az., between 3 cocks, G.

[m] The heiress of Prall and a co-heiress of Brixton married into this family.

[n] The heiress of Legh, and co-heiresses of Cantilupe, Mauduit, Beauchamp, and Waterton, married into this family.

[o] A co-heiress of Boson, of Ithelton, married into this family.

[p] A younger branch of this family married the heiress of Wyot, of Smedmore, and settled in Dorsetshire. This branch became extinct by the death of George Clavell, Esq., of Bath, in 1774; his father was the first of his branch who wrote the name Clavell. A nephew (William Richards) took the name of Clavell, and was sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1797.

[q] The heiress of Bolhay married into this family.

[r] The heiress of Brightley married into this family.

Cock-

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Cockworthy, of Yarnscombe	Uncertain	Trevelyan	Arg., a chevron between 3 cocks, Gules.
Cogan [s], of Bampton	Temp. Ric. II.	Fitzwarren	G., 3 mulberry leaves, Vert.
Compton, of Compton Castle	Temp. Edw. III.	Gilbert and Chiderlegh	S., a chevron, Erm., between 3 shovelers, Arg.
Cornu, of Horwood	About temp. Hen. IV.	Pollard and Wilford	Arg., a chevron between 3 hunting-horns, Sable.
——, of Thornbury	About temp. Hen. VII.	Speccot	
Coryton, of Coryton	Removed into Cornwall	-	Arg., a saltier, Sable.
Crispin, of Woolston	Temp. Edw. II.	Bradstone	G., 10 lozenges, 4, 3, 2, 1 Ermine.
Curtoys, of Goldworthy	About 1400	Gay	Arg., 3 fleur-de-lis, Sable.
Dabernon, of Bradford	Temp. Edw. I.	Dennis	Az., a chevron, Or.
——, of Dunsland	Temp. Hen. VI.	Arscot	Az., a chevron, and in chief 3 escallops, Or.
Damarell [t], of Milton Damarell	Removed temp. Edw. II.	-	Az., on a chief, G., 3 crescents, A.
——, of North Huish	Temp. Edw. III.	Trenchard.	
——, of Woodbury	Temp. Edw. III.	Bonville and Maltravers	Per fesse, G., and Az., 3 crescents, Arg.
——, of Gidley	In the 14th century	Code, of Cornwall	The same coat with the crescent, Or.
——, of Aveton Giffard	Temp. Edw. III.	Dernford and Berry.	
Deaudon, of Deaudon	Temp. Hen. III.	Claville and Malet.	
De la Ford, of Ford	At an early period (uncertain)	Bonville	S., a poppy with roots and fruit, Or.
Dernford, of Stonehouse	3 descents below Edw. III.	Dinham and afterwards Edgecumbe	Sab. a ram's head caboshed, Arg., attired, G.
Dirwyn, of Fulford	4 descents below Edw. II.	Hach	G., a pale engrailed, Erm. debrused with a fesse Erminois.
Doddescomb, of Doddescomb Legh	Temp. Edw. III.	Bigbury, Newenham, Prall, and Branscomb	A., 3 eaglets displayed, Gules.
Donne, or Doune [u], of Doune Raph and Bridgrule	5 descents below 27 Hen. III.	Ledred and Holcomb	Paly of 6, Arg. and Az., on a fesse G., 3 mullets, Or.
Edmerston, of Edmerston	Continued five descents: time of extinction uncertain	Rouse.	
English, of English Hayes	Temp. Hen. IV.	Gredy	Az. 3 garbs and a chief, Arg.
Englishville, of Bradley	Temp. Hen. III.	Bussell	G. on a bend, Argent, 3 bendlets, Sable.

[s] Descended from Sir Milo Cogan, who undertook the conquest of Ireland: his five immediate successors were all knights.

[t] A younger branch of this family, which had been of Stone in Ugborough, was in existence in Sir William Pole's time, in a reduced condition, and the name is still to be found among the yeomanry in the south-west part of the county.

[u] The heiress of De Mora, and a co-heiress of Bruer, married into this family.

Esse,

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Esse, of Esse Ralph[x]	Temp. Edw. II.	Giffard	A. 2 chevrons, Sable.
Eston, of Eston	In the 16th century	Winslade	Per chevron G. and Or, 3 sea-dragons, counterchanged in pale, and crowned.
Fallowpit, or Fallopit, of Fallowpit	Before 1450	Fortescue.	
Faringdon, of Little Faringdon	Eleven descents below 4 Edw. I.	Cooper	Sab. 3 unicorns current in pale, Arg.
Ferrers, of Bere Ferrers	In the 14th century	Champernowne, Poynings, and Fleming	Or, on a bend, S. 3 horse-shoes, Arg.
——, of Churston	Temp. Hen. VI.	Ashford and Yarde	The same arms, with a mullet for difference.
Filleigh, of Filleigh	Temp. Hen. IV.	Trewen	G. a fesse Vaire, between 6 crosses formée, Or.
Fishacre, of Comb Fishacre[y]	Temp. Henry IV.	Ufflete and Holway	Arg. on a chevron, Az. 3 fishes haurient, Or.
Fitz, of Fitzford	In the early part of the 17th century	The heiress was married to 4 husbands; Percy, Darcy, Howard, and Grenville	Arg. a cross engrailed between 12 *guttes de Sang.*
Fitz Bernard, of Holcomb Burnell	Temp. Edw. I.	Kaull	Vaire on a chief, G. 2 mullets, Or.
Fitz Payne, of Cheriton Fitzpayne		Austill	A. 2 wings conjoined, Gules.
Fitz Stephen, of Norton	Temp. Edw. III.		G. an eagle displayed with 2 heads, Or.
Fleming, of Stoke Fleming	Temp. Hen. III.		
——, of Bratton Fleming	Temp. Hen. VI.	Bellew and Dillon	Vaire, a chief checky, Or, and G.
Folkeray, of Buckland Baron[z]	Three descents below Richard II.	Huckmore	Checky, A. and S. a fesse Vaire, A. and G.
Frank Cheney, of Clist Gerald	Temp. Hen. VIII.	Strode	Erm. on a chief, G. 3 lions rampant, A.
Gambon, of Morston	Temp. Edw. IV.	Gay and Sydenham	A. a fesse between 3 men's legs, couped, Sable.
Gibbes, of Fenton	Temp. Elizabeth	Drewe and Wotton	A. 3 battle-axes, Sable.
Giffard, of Wear Giffard	Temp. Hen. III.	Widworthy	Sab. 3 fusils in fesse, Erm.
Gorges, of Tamerton Foliot	Four descents below 27 Hen. III.	Bonville	Az. 3 gorges, or whirlpools, one within another, Arg.
Graas, of Teign Graas	Before 1500	Copleston	Erm. a fesse between 3 cinquefoils, G.
Haccomb, of Haccomb	3 descents after 27 Hen. III.	Ercedekne	A. 3 bends, Sable.

[x] The Ash's, of Middlesex, an extinct baronet's family, were descended from a younger branch of Esse, of Esse Ralph.

[y] The heiress of Speke married into this family.

[z] The heiress of a younger son of the Folkeray family married Hearle, and afterwards Cary, of Cockington, by both of whom she had issue.

Halghwell,

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Halghwell, or Halwell, of Halwell [a]	About 1500	Six co-heiresses married — 1. Bray; 2. Brooke Lord Cobham; 3. Verney, and afterwards Catesby; 4. Pecham; 5. Bruges; 6. Lifield	A. on a chevron, G., 3 annulets, Or.
Hall, of Hall	Uncertain	Chichester	Az. a chevron, Erm., between 3 chaplets of roses, A.
Halton, of Ditisham	Temp. Edw. I.	Ingpen.	
Hankford [b], of Annery	About 1500	Butler, Earl of Ormond	G. a chevron barry wavy, A. and S.
Hayne, of Hayne,	About the middle of the 16th century	Harris	A chevron, G., between 3 martlets, Sable.
Heanton [c], of Old Port	Uncertain	Somaster	Vert, a bend, Or.
Helion, of Asseriston	Temp. Edw. I.	-	A. on a bend, Sab., 3 martlets, Or.
Hereward, of Dodescot	Temp. Edw. III.	Berkeley (ob. s. p.). The aunts of the heiress married Denband, Moulton, Prudhome and Sore.	
Hidon, of Hemiock	Temp. Edw. I.	Dinham	G. 3 bezants; a label of three, A.
——, of Clist Hidon	Temp. Ric. II.	St. Clere	The same arms, with a label of five.
Hill, of Hill's Court, near Exeter	-	Malet	G. a saltier Vaire, between 4 mullets, A.
Hiwis, of Stowford	Temp. Edw. III.	Hawley	G. fretty, and a canton, Arg.
Holbeam, of Holbeam and Coffinswell	Before 1600	Marwood	Arg. a chevron, enarched, Sable.
Holcomb, of Hole, in Branscomb	Removed about 1600	-	Az. a chevron, Arg., between three men's heads wreathed, Or.

[a] The heiress of Piperell, Norbury, and Chiverston married into this family, and the arms of Chiverston were sometimes borne by them instead of their own. A younger branch of this family, as they were supposed to have been, who wrote their name Holwell, was of Thorne Hopping. Andrew Holwell, of that place, who died in 1624, appears by the pedigree to have been grandson of Sir John Halwell: his descendant, William Holwell, M. D., resided at Exeter, and was great-grandfather of the Rev. William Holwell, some time of Exeter College, who married Lady Charlotte Carr, daughter of the Earl of Errol, and has assumed the name of Carr.

[b] The heiress of Stapledon married into this family.

[c] A co-heiress of De la Port, and the heiress of Sainthill, married into this family.

Hull,

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Hull, of Larkbeare	Appears to have been extinct before the visitation of 1620	-	Sab. a chevron between 3 talbots' heads, erased, Arg.[d]
Hurst, of Whiteway	Soon after 1600	Bodley	Or, a sun, Gules.
Huxham, of Huxham	Temp. Edw. III.	Bampfylde	A. a lion rampant, S.
Ingpen[e]	4 descents below 27 Hen. III.	Fitchet	G. 2 bars gemelles, Or, a chief engrailed, Erm.
Le Jewe, of Cotlegh	4 descents below Edw. II.	Yeo	Vert. a lion rampant gardant, Erm., a fesse, G.
Jule, or Jewell[f], of Bowden	Before 1600	-	Or, on a chevron, Az., between 3 July flowers, a demi-maiden, G. crined, Or, on a chief, S. a lure between 2 falcons, A., legs and bells, Or.
Kaleway, of Mokisbeare	Temp. Eliz.	-	Arg. 2 glaziers' irons in saltier, S., between four pears pendant, Or.
———, of Cullompton	Before 1600	Lighte	The same arms, within a border engrailed.
Kaull[g], of Holcomb Burnell	Four descents below Hen. III.	-	Quarterly embattled, A. and S.
Keynes[h], of Winkley Keynes	Removed into Somersetshire about 1600, after remaining at Winkley for 15 generations, from the time of Henry II. The heiress of the elder branch had previously married	Speke	Az. a bend wavy, cottised, Arg.
Knovill, of Battishorne	About 1400	Achard, Dun, and Ercedekne	A., 3 mullets, G.
Lamprey, of Church Horwood	Temp. Edw. II.	Passelew	S., a chevron between 3 lampreys, A.
Lancelles, of Combe Lancelles	Temp. Edw. III.	-	A., a chief, S., 3 lances in pale counterchanged.
Langford, of Langford	7 descents below Hen. III.	-	Paly of 6, A. and G., a chief, Azure.
Larder[i], of Upton Pyne	In the early part of the 17th century	Copleston	A. on 3 piles in chief, Sab., as many bezants.

[d] Perhaps the arms of Talbot: the heiress of Talbot, of Exeter, married into this family.
[e] The heiress of Halton married into this family.
[f] Bishop Jewell was of this family.
[g] The heiress of Fitz Bernard married into this family.
[h] Co-heiresses of Wake and Wampford married into this family.
[i] The heiress of Pyne, of Upton Pyne, married into this family. A younger branch, which was of Loders, in Dorsetshire, married the heiresses of Coudrey and Owgan, and became extinct by the death of George Larder, Esq., in 1766. The co-heiresses (aunts of the last male heir) married Brown, Walrond of Bovey, and Bragge of Sadborough.

Lomen,

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Lomen, or de Lumine	Temp. Hen. III. or Edw. I.	-	Sab., a sun, Or.
Malherbe, of Fenyton	Temp. Hen. VII.	Ferrers	Or, a chevron, G., between 3 nettle-leaves erect, V.
Marshall, of Radway	Removed about 1600.		
Merton, of Merton [k]	Temp. Edw. III.	Stowell	Az., 3 bends, Arg.
Metsted	-	Walleis	Quarterly, Or and G., 4 escallops counterchanged.
Mewy, of Mewy	10 Ric. II., after 7 descents	-	G., 3 sea-mews, A., beaks and legs, Or.
Molton, of Pinho	Temp. Edw. III.	Streche	Checky, Or and S.
Norris, of Norris	About 1400	Fortescue	Quarterly G. and A., the first and fourth quarters fretty, Or.
Orwey, of Orwey	5 descents below 27 Hen. III.	Hampton	Arg., on a chief indented, S., 3 cross-crosslets fitchée, Or.
Paganell, of Baunton	Before Edw. I.	Cogan	Or, 2 lions passant in pale, Az.
Passelew, of Church Horwood	Removed before 1600	-	Bore the arms of Lamprey, whose heiress their ancestor married.
Penniles, of Lupton	About Hen. VII.	Upton	Arg., on a chevron, Az., 3 fishes, Or.
Pery, of West Waters	Temp. Eliz.	-	Quarterly, G. and Or, on a bend of the first 3 lions passant, Azure.
Peverell, of Ermington	Temp. Edw. I.	Carew	Or, a spread eagle, Az.
———, of Sampford Peverell	Temp. Edw. I.	Cottle, Wrokeshall, and Rivers	Az., 3 garbs, Arg.; a chief, Or.
———, of Wolmerston	Temp. Hen. IV.	Lord Hungerford.	
Peytevin, (Pictavensis) of Credy Peytevin	Temp. Edw. I.: a younger branch continued till Edw. III.	Wiger.	
Pillond, of Pillond	Temp. Hen. VII.	Brett	S. an eagle displayed, Arg.
Pipard, of Larkbear	Temp. Edw. III.	De Lisle	Arg., 3 bars gemelles, Az.
Poer or Power, of Poers Hayes	6 descents below Hen. II.	Duke	Per pale wavy, Or and Az.
Poltimore, of Poltimore	-	Jewe	Az., a griffin segreant, Or.
Potesford, or Putford, of Church Putford	Temp. Edw. II. or III.	Stockhey and Pollard	Arg., a plain cross fitchée in base, Gules.
Powlet, or Pawlet [l], of Legh Powlet	Removed about 1600	-	Sab. 3 swords in pile, A., the hilts, Or.
Prescot, of Prescot	Temp. Hen. IV.	The heiress seems to have married Almescombe, who took the name	Erm., a chevron, S., on a chief, Or, 2 leopards' faces, Gules.

[k] One of the co-heiresses of the Baron de Torrington married into this family.
[l] Ancestors of Earl Pawlet.

Prodhome,

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Prodhome, of Upton Prodhome	Temp. Edw. III.	Whiting	Az., 3 lions' heads erased, Or.
Pruteston, of Prutes-ton, now Preston	Temp. Ric. II.	Fortescue, of Wimpston	Or, on a bend, Az., 3 crosses formée fitchée, Arg.
Punchardon, of Pun-chardon in Kentis-bear, and of Hean-ton Punchardon	Temp. Hen. III. or Edw. I.	Beaumont, Ralegh, and Beauple	A. a cross sarcelé voided, G.
Pym[m], of Sidford	Removed about 1600	-	A., an annulet, S.
Rake, of Rake	Soon after 44 Edw. III.	-	S., 3 rakes in pale, Arg.
Ralegh, of Ralegh	After 8 descents (time uncertain)	Chichester	Checky; Or and G., a chief Vaire
———, of Collaton-Ralegh[n], and Fard-ell	Removed temp. Jac. I.	-	G., 5 fusils in bend, A.
———, of Warklegh	Continued from Hen. II. to Hen. IV.	-	G., 3 fusils in bend, Arg.
———, of Street-Ra-legh	4 descents below Hen. III.	St. Aubyn	G., a bend Vaire between 6 cross-crosslets, Or.
Rashleigh[o], of Rashleigh	Temp. Hen. VII.	Clotworthy	A., a cross, S., in chief 2 text T's of the second.
Reigny, of Eggesford[p]	9 descents below Hen. III.	Copleston	G., 2 wings conjoined in fesse, Erm.
———, of Brixton Reigny	4 Edw. I.	4 co-heiresses married — 1. Crubb; 2. Prous; 3. Luscombe; 4. Horey and Wanton	G., 3 paring knives, Arg. hafts, Or.
Revell, of Revelstoke	After 5 descents (time uncertain	Hurst.	
Rogus, of Holcombe Rogus (originally Fitz-Rogon)	Temp. Edw. III.	Chiseldon	Az., a chevron, A., between 3 chess-rooks, Or.
Rohant, of Dodbrook	Temp. Edw. III.	Champernowne	Or, 2 chevrons, Gules: a canton of the second charged with a mullet of the field.
Rous[q], of Modbury	Removed into Cornwall	-	Or, an eagle displayed biting its wing, Azure.
St. Aubyn[r], of Comb Ralegh	-	Dennis and Trethurfe	Erm., on a cross, G., 5 bezants.

[m] The heiress of Trivet, of Sidford, married into this family.

[n] A younger branch of Ralegh, of Nettlecombe Ralegh, in Somersetshire; but it is probable that they were all originally descended from the Raleghs, of Ralegh. Sir Walter Ralegh, who was the representative of this family, sold most of his estates in Devonshire.

[o] A younger branch settled at Menabilly in Cornwall. — See the history of that county.

[p] The heiresses of Page and Weele married into this family.

[q] The Rev. Richard Rous, one of the male descendants of this family, died rector of Clist St. George in Devonshire, in the year 1810.

[r] The heiress of Ralegh married into this family.

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
St. Clere, of Tidwell	Temp. Eliz.	Arscot	Per pale, Or, and Az., a sun counterchanged.
St. Leger[s], of Annery and Dartington	Removed before 1600	-	Az., fretty and a chief, Arg.
St. Mary Church[t], of St. Mary Church	Temp. Hen. III.	De Rotomago.	
St. Maur[u], of North Molton	Uncertain	Drury	A. 2 chevrons, G. a label of 3 Vert.
Sachville, of Clist Sachville	Removed Temp. Edw. I.	-	S. a chevron, Erm. between 3 bundles of arrows, A.
Santon, of Santon	Temp. Hen. III., or Edw. I.	Stockhey	Arg. a chief, Azure.
Scobahull[x], of Scobbahull	Temp. Hen. IV.	Holbeam, Chedder, Kirkham, and Speccot. The heiress of a younger branch married Cole	Arg. 3 fleur-de-lis, G.
Servington	Temp. Eliz.	Croker and Savery	Erm., on a chevron, Az., 3 stags' heads cabosh'd. Or.
Seward, of Comb in Teignhead	Before 1600	Chase and Furlong	G. on a fesse, Az. between 2 chevrons, Erm. 3 lions' faces, Or.
Shillingford, of Shillingford	Uncertain, (continued 9 descents)	-	A. a bend, G. a label of five, Azure.
Shilston, of Shilston	Temp. Hen. III.	Bauceyne, and afterwards Ashleigh	Erm. a saltier, Azure, between 4 cross-crosslets, fitchée, Sable.
Another Shilston, who had married a coheiress of Upcott	Temp. Eliz.	Whiddon.	
Snape	-	Baghill	A. a lion rampant, Erm.
Soleigny, of Umberleigh	About 1200	Champernowne	Quarterly, A. and G.
Speke[y], of Bramford Speke	Removed before 1600	-	A. 2 bars, Az. over all an eagle displayed, Or.
Stanton of Clovelly	Temp. Edw. III.	Crewkern	S. a chevron, between 3 lions' heads erased, A.
Stapledon, of Stapledon	In the early part of the 15th century	Hankford	A. 2 bends wavy, S.
Stockhey[z], of Santon	5 descents below Edw. I.	Beaumont	S. a chevron, Erm. between 2 chevronels engrailed, Or.

[s] A co-heiress of Butler, Earl of Ormond, married into this family.
[t] A younger son of Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, is said by Dugdale to have taken his name.
[u] The heiress of Zouch married into this family.
[x] There is a younger branch of this family in Cornwall.
[y] The heiresses of Gervais, Keynes, Beauchamp, and Winard, married into this family.
[z] A co-heiress of Potesford, and the heiress of Crawthorne, married into this family.

Stone,

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Stone, of Stone	Temp. Hen. VI.	Harris	Or, on a fesse 3 plates.
Stone, or De la Stane	6 descents from Henry II. (removed)	-	The same arms.
Stoner, of Ermington	Removed before 1600	-	Az. 2 bars dauncettée and a chief, Or.
Stowford, of Stowford, in Colyton	Temp. Edw. I.	Walrond	Or, a chevron between 3 bulls' faces, Sable.
Streche [z], of Wolston	4 descents after Edw. II.	Cheyney and Beauchamp	A. a lion rampant, G.
Strechleigh [a], of Strechleigh, in Ermington	1583	Chudleigh	Per pale A. and S., six crescents counterchanged.
Sully [b], of Iddesleigh	About Edw. III.	-	A. 2 chevrons, G.
Talbot, of Spreyton and Sourton	Temp. Hen. VI.	Kelly	A. a chevron between 3 talbots, passant, Sab.
Thorne, of Thorne	(Uncertain)	Cooke	A. a fesse, G. between 3 lions, rampant, Sab.
Thorpe, of King's Teignton	1509	Clifford	Az. a fesse dauncettée, Erm.
Till, of Tilhouse	7 descents below Hen. III.	Hext and Wadham	A. a fesse, per fesse indented, Or, and G., in chief, 3 trefoils, S.
Tidwell, or Todwell, of Todwell	After 6 descents (time uncertain)	St. Clere	A. a fesse between 3 annulets, S. within a border engrailed, G.
Tracey, of Wollacomb Tracey	Temp. Edw. II. or III.	One of the co-heiresses married successively Mawris, Roges, and Boteler; the other Fitz Stephen, and Mauger	Or, 2 bends, G., a label of three, Az.
Trelosk, of Dunterton	Temp. Edw. I.	-	Per pale A. and G., on the second a fret, Or.
Tremail, of Sand	In the 16th century	Ashley	A. a fesse G. between 2 tremails.
Tremenet, of Hennock	Temp. Edw. III.	Dymock and Turnour	S. a chevron between 3 mullets of 6 points, Or.
Trenchard, of Collacomb	Temp. Edw. III.	Tremayne	Or, a chevron between 3 escallops, Az.
Trewin, or Trewen, of Weare Giffard, and Whitchurch	Temp. Hen. IV.	Densell	A. on a bend V., between 6 cross-crosslets fitchée, 3 crosier staves, Or.
Trivet, of Stone	3 descents after Edw. III.	Pym and Tremail	A. a trivet, Sable.

[z] The heiresses of Bradstone and Molton married into this family.
[a] A co-heiress of Goold married into this family.
[b] One of the co-heiresses of the Barons de Torrington married into this family.

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Tudenham, of Stanton Tudenham	Removed, after 6 descents.		
Ufflete, of Comb	Temp. Hen. VI.	Walrond	A. on a fesse, Sab., 3 cross-crosslets, Or, in chief, 3 martlets of the second, two and one.
Umfraville[e], of Lapford	-	Furneaux and St. John	G. crusuly and a rose, Or.
Upcott, of Upcott	(Uncertain)	One of the co-heiresses married Shilston	A. on a chevron between 3 boars, passant, S., as many roses, Arg.
Valletort, of North Tawton	About 1300	5 co-heiresses: 1. and 2. married Champernowne; 3. Lyff; 4. Lucy, and afterwards Francis; 5. Bradney	V. on a bend, A., 3 mullets, G.
———, of Clist St. Lawrence	Temp. Hen. VIII.	Pollard	A. a fesse, and in chief 2 mullets, Sab.
Wadeton, of Wadeton	Temp. Hen. III.	Fishacre, or Fissacre.	
Wadham, of Edge	By the death of Nicholas Wadham, founder of Wadham College, in or about 1609	Strangwayes, Martyn, and Wyndham	G. a chevron between 3 roses, Arg.
Wampford, of Wampford	After 7 descents (time uncertain)	Keynes	A. a fesse between 3 mullets, Sab.
Whiteway, of Whiteway	In the 14th century	Hurst and Horwell.	
Whitfield of Whitfield	Before 1500	Hensleigh and Garland	G. a fesse between 6 cross-crosslets fitchée, Arg.
Wibbery, of Wibbery	(Uncertain)	Lippincot	A. a fesse embattled, counter-embattled, Sab., between 3 quatrefoils, G.
Widworthy, of Widworthy	Temp. Edw. I.	Dinham.	
Willington, of Gittisham	About the latter end of the 14th century	Wroth and Beaumont	G. a saltier, Vaire.
Winscot, of Winscot	Temp. Edw. III.	Barry.	
Wolfe, (anciently Lupus,) of Kentisbury	1493	Randall	A. a chevron between 3 wolves, passant, Az.
Wolrington, of Hache	Temp. Edw. II. or III.	Atwater	G. 2 demi-leopards, passant, Or.
———, of West Wolrington, or Worlington	Temp. Edw. II.	-	Sab. 3 eagles' heads erased, and an orle of martlets, Or.
Woodland, of Woodland and Cockington	Temp. Edw. III.	Wybury, Solers, and Burell	A. on a bend, S., 3 harts' heads caboshed, Or.
Yartye, of Yartye	Temp. Hen. IV.	Frye	Sab. a fesse engrailed between 3 mullets, Arg.

[e] One of the co-heiresses of the Barons de Torrington married into this family.

Ancient

Ancient Families, of which the principal Branch is extinct, or removed, since 1620, yet some of the Descendants remain in the County.

Sir William Pole has a list of this description, which he entitles, "Such auncient Gentlemen which are yeat remainynge in the County of Devon, but have departed with their auncient Lands, and dwell in other Places." In the following list will be found some families which remain only in a reduced state, and others who, although in the rank of gentry, have perhaps no landed property or residence in the county, but such as is connected with their profession.

Beavis, of Clist. — This family is traced in Devonshire to the reign of Henry IV. The present male representative of the elder branch is Mr. James Beavis, of Bradford, in Wiltshire. Colonel Henry Beavis, the representative of a younger branch, resides at Barnstaple. The heiresses of Forward and Coade married into this family.

Arms: — Az., 3 close helmets, Argent, garnished, Or.

Crest: — A pheon, Argent.

Berry, of Berry Narbor, East Leigh, Lobb, Winscot, &c. &c. — It is probable from the similarity of arms, that these families are from the same common origin. Ralph de Bury possessed Bury Narbor in the reign of Henry III. The name of the family and of the place was soon afterwards spelt Berry, and at a later period Berrie. The heiress of the elder branch, which continued at Berry Narbor till the death of Thomas Berrie in 1708, married Francis Kirkham, Esq., who died in 1737. Co-heiresses of Penrise and Giffard, and the heiress of Bowden, married into this family.

The Berrys of East Leigh were descended from the second son of Berry of Berry Narbor, by the co-heiress of Giffard. On the death of the last of the elder line of this branch [a], which, by Sir William Pole, is called Barry. East Leigh devolved to Thomas Berry, Esq., (younger brother of George Berry of Lobb,) which Thomas died in 1802: his sister and heiress

[a] A co-heiress of Salle and the heiress of Lane married into this branch.

married

married Boatfield, whose only child married Tuplin, and the co-heiresses of Tuplin the Rev. John Torr and Francis Southerton, M.D.

A younger branch of Berry, descended from the third son of the co-heiress of Giffard, settled at Chittlehampton, and seems to have become extinct soon after the visitation of 1620.

A younger branch of Berry, of East Leigh, settled at Lobb, in Braunton. The younger brother of George Berry, of Lobb, Gent., who died in 1723, without issue, became possessed of East Leigh, and removed thither.

Daniel Berry, a younger son of Berry, of Berry Narbor, was vicar of Molland, as was his grandson of the same name. Sir John Berry, the eminent naval officer in the reign of William III., whose monument is at Stepney, in Middlesex, was son of the latter. Thomas Berry, Esq., of Crediton, attorney-at-law, is descended from this branch.

John Berry, another younger son of the Berry-Narbor family, died rector of Georgeham in 1649. His descendant, Mr. John Berry of Clovelly, died in 1788. Sir Thomas Berry, Knt., of Northam, who died in 1698, without issue, was of a younger branch of this family. I have not been able to learn that there are any male descendants now in the county, except Mr. Berry of Crediton, above mentioned.

Arms: — G., 3 bars, Or.

Carwithen, of Paunston, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Heath. — An ancient and respectable, but now reduced family, into which the heiress of Paunston and Bawdon, and a co-heiress of Meo, or Mee, had married. The present representative is Mr. William Carwithen, of Fairtown, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum.

Arms: — Argent, a fleur-de-lis, G., a border engrailed of the second.

Copleston, or as the name is written in some pedigrees and other records, Coplestone. — This ancient family, which had the rank of White Spur [b], was originally of Copleston, in the parish of Colebrook. I believe it does not exist in the county in the rank of gentry, except in the person of the Rev. J. B. Copleston, rector of St. Thomas, (father of the provost of Oriel College,) descended from a younger branch which had settled in

[b] The esquires of the White Spur were so called in the west of England: when so created by the King, they were vested with a silver spur: it was hereditary to the elder son. See Spelman and Weever.

Dorsetshire. The family is traced in the pedigrees to the reign of Edward II. John, the third in descent, married a co-heiress of Graas, of Teign Graas; his son, of the same name, married the rich heiress of Hawley, who had married the heiress of Tresilian, by the heiress of Hiwis. The last-mentioned John had three sons, Philip, ancestor of the Coplestons of Copleston and Warleigh; John, ancestor of those of Exeter [c]; and Walter, ancestor of those of Bowden [d], in Yealmton.

Philip Copleston, the head of the family in the reign of Edward IV., married the heiress of Bonville of Shute, by the heiress of Wibbery. The elder line of Copleston failed in three or four descents after the last-mentioned marriage: the co-heiresses married Elford of Sheepstor and Bampfylde [e]: the elder of these left four daughters co-heiresses, one of whom died unmarried, and the other three were married into the Fortescue family: from one of these Hugh, Earl Fortescue, is the fourth in descent.

Edward, younger son of Philip Copleston, by the heiress of Bonville, settled at Bow, *alias* Nymet Tracey, and was ancestor of the Coplestons of Instow, and those of Wyke in Little Torrington. The Instow branch ended in females after two descents. Anthony Copleston, of Wyke or Week, married the heiress of Larder, of Upton Pynes, and removed thither. This branch appears to have removed to London, and most probably is extinct. Sir John Copleston, of Westminster, Knt., had a son and heir, Disborough: they were both living in 1675.

Ralph Copleston, of Warlegh and Copleston, son of Philip above mentioned, had two younger sons; one of whom, Nicholas, was ancestor of the Coplestons of Dorsetshire, before mentioned; and the other of the Cornish Coplestons, of Otterham and Morwinstow, long since extinct. A younger son of John Copleston, Esq., of Copleston, (son of Ralph,) was ancestor of the Coplestons of Woodland in Little Torrington, long since extinct.

Besides those already mentioned, there was a branch of the Coplestons settled at Knighteston in Ottery [f], and another at Fullingcote, not extinct in 1630.

[c] In the church of St. Mary Arches is a monument for Thomas Copleston, Esq., alderman of Exeter, who died in 1754.

[d] The ancestor of this branch, which continued for many generations, married Stone of Bowden. Thomas Copleston, Esq., the last of this branch, sold Bowden in 1753.

[e] Ancestor of Sir Copleston Warwick Bampfylde, Bart.

[f] They married the heiress of Sherman of Knighteston; the last of this branch, John Copleston, Esq., died in 1759; the heiress married Hawtrey.

Arms:

Arms: — Arg., a chevron engrailed between 3 leopards' faces, Azure.
Crest: — A fox passant, Azure.

CORY, of Cory. — John, the first mentioned in the visitation of 1620, married a co-heiress of Sheviock of Cornwall. The representative of this family is Mr. Samuel Cory of Holsworthy.

Arms: — Argent a saltier, S., on a chief, Az., 3 cinquefoils, Or.

DENNIS, formerly of Orleigh and Holcombe Burnell. — This ancient family derives its descent from Jellanus Dacus, the Dane, or Le Deneis, who was lord of Pancras Week in the reign of Henry II. Sir Robert le Deneis, the fifth in descent from Jellanus, died without male issue; his sisters and co-heirs married Ferrers and Kirkham. William, a younger son of Ralph Dacus, or Le Deneis, was common ancestor of the Dennis's of Orleigh, in the parish of Buckland Brewer, Bradford, Holcombe Burnell, Bicton, &c.

Sir Alan Dennis, of Holdsworthy, descended probably from a younger son or brother of the above-mentioned William, appears to have married the heiress of Manworthy, and was ancestor of the Dennis's of Manworthy and Gidecot, whose heiress, after a few descents, married Butterford.[g]

The Dennis's of Orleigh married heiresses or co-heiresses of Bolhay, *alias* Boway, Esse, Thorn, and Giffard[h] of Theoborough. This branch became extinct about the year 1700; the co-heiresses married Sir Thomas Hamson, Bart., and Glynn, of Glynn. John Dennis, a younger son of the Orleigh branch, in the reign of Edward I., married the heiress of Dabernon, of Bradford Dabernon, and was ancestor of the Dennis's of Bradford and of Holcombe Burnell. The heiress of the Bradford branch, after seven descents, married Giffard of Yeo. This branch had married the heiresses of Bokerell[i], and Christenstow, of Wycroft.

The Dennis's of Holcombe Burnell were descended from Thomas Dennis, Esq., of Bradford, by a second wife. After a continuance of five descents at Holcombe, the co-heiresses of Sir Thomas Dennis, who married a daughter of the Marquis of Winchester, married Sir Henry

[g] The heiress of Butterford married Mey; and the heiress of Mey married Gibbes: hence the family of Gibbes bear the Danish battle-axes in their arms.

[h] Giffard married the heiress of Uggesworthy, by the heiress of Esse of Theoborough.

[i] By the heiress of Hockway, who married the heiress of Goldesly, by the heiress of Chidersley.

Rolle

Rolle and Sir Arthur Mainwaring. Sir Thomas Dennis, grandfather of the last Sir Thomas Dennis of Holcombe, was sheriff of the county seven, or, according to Sir William Pole, nine times. The heiress of Don, or Dune, and a co-heiress of Godolphin, married into this branch. A younger branch of the Dennis's of Holcombe, was some time of Creed and Menheniot in Cornwall: another branch was settled, for several generations, at Whimple; the Rev. Jonas Dennis, one of the prebendaries of Exeter castle, is representative of the latter.

The editor of "Prince's Worthies" mentions a branch of the Dennis family (descended from a younger son of the Orleigh branch) settled at Windey Cross, near Torrington, of which was Abraham Dennis, contemporary with the last of the Orleigh line: his great grandson, Abraham, married the heiress of Northleigh; and the grandson of that marriage, Abraham Freeman Dennis, of Tavistock, is said to have been the last of the branch.[1] This may probably have been the same branch as Dennis of Malcot, descended from Henry, the fifth son of John Dennis of Orleigh, by the heiress of Giffard: this Henry married the heiress of Viell of Malcot; his son Henry, who was of Malcot, a co-heiress of Merifield. William, the fourth in descent from Henry, was of Malcot, in 1620, and had male issue. Mr. Nicholas Dennis, now of Teignmouth, is descended from a branch of this family, long settled at Barnstaple.

Arms of Dennis of Orleigh: — Az. 3 Danish battle-axes, erect, Or. Dennis of Holcombe bore, Erm., 3 battle-axes, Gules.

Crest: — A tiger's head erased, Ermine.

GAY, of Goldworthy. — The heiress of Curtoys of Goldworthy, and a co-heiress of Gamond, or Gambon, married into this ancient family, which came from Hampton Gay in Oxfordshire, and appears to have settled here about 1420. John Gay, the poet, was of this family; the heir male of which appears to be Mr. Lawrence Gay, now of South Molton.

Arms: — Or, on a fesse, Sab., between 3 escallops, Az., 6 lozenges conjoined, Argent.

GIDLEY, of GIDLEY. — Bartholomew Gidley, of this family, was an

[1] Mr. Dennis, an apothecary, of Tavistock, claims descent from this family.

officer in the service of King Charles II.[k]; the present representative is Courtenay Gidley, Esq., of Honiton.

Arms, as exemplified by Edward Byshe, Clarencieux in 1671: — Or, a castle, Sable, a border of the second bezanty.

Crest: — An eagle issuing, Or, the wings, S., bezanty.

Hill, formerly of Shilston, descended from Sir Robert Hill[l], one of the justices of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VI. The Rev. Charles Hill, rector of Instow, recently deceased, was the representative of this family. One of his ancestors married a co-heiress of Budockside, or Butshed: his father married the heiress of Kingswell.

Arms: — Arg., a chevron between 3 water-bougets, Sable.

Honeychurch, of Honeychurch and Aveton Giffard. — This family was settled at Honeychurch as early as the reign of Henry III. Mr. John Honeychurch, yeoman, who, jointly with his brother Samuel, possesses some lands in North Lew, is the present representative of this family.

There was a younger branch settled at Aveton Giffard: Henry Honeychurch, Esq., of this branch, died in 1662.

Arms: — Argent, a dragon's head erased, between 2 mullets in bend, sinister, G.

Isaac, or Izacke, of Buriatt in Atherington. — This ancient family was settled at Buriatt as early as the reign of Henry III. The estate has been long ago alienated, but the family, I am informed, still exists, the representative living at Newton Tracey, and a younger branch at Newport, near Barnstaple. There was a branch of this family settled for several

[k] By an expression in the inscription, on a large silver medallion, (nearly three inches in diameter) now in the possession of his descendant, it seems that he was in arms for the King previously to the Restoration. "M. S. Mnemosynon et vel ære perennius Bartholomæi Gidley, Armigeri, Comitatus Devoniæ, quem non avita magis illustrant insignia quam se sua virtus illustrior insignivit; quem Regi suo constantem agnovere res Anglorum versatiles, et extrema fidelitatis tentamina, pax et bellum. Pro exule Carolo in bello Præfectum, pro reduce ad Pacem Justitiarum utroque munere fidelissimum, annos agit 72 Salutis anno 1683, non ætate non munere gravatus, nec adhuc dici voluit emeritus." On the reverse are the arms of Gidley.

[l] Sir Robert Hill is supposed by Prince to have been descended from the Hills of Hill in Kilmington.

generations

generations at Exeter and Heavitree, one of whom wrote a history of Exeter. Colonel Sebastian Isaac, who died in 1688, and Sebastian Isaac, M. D., who died in 1693, were of this branch.

Arms: — Sable, a bend, Or; on a canton, A., a leopard's face, Gules.

Loveis, of Hennock, now a reduced family, into which the heiress of Upcott had married. Six descents are described in the visitation of 1620. The representative of this family is said to be Mr. Joseph Loveis, yeoman, of Bowden in Christow.

Arms: — Or, a chevron engrailed, G., between 3 ducks, Proper.

Crest: — A bear seiant, S., chained and muzzled, Or.

Milford, of Wickington, in South Tawton. — This family had been settled there some generations before the Visitation in 1620. Risdon observes that they were said to have been descended from a judge of that name: but this seems to have been a mistake; there is no record of a judge of the name of Milford. No arms are assigned to this family in the Visitation; but Risdon says, they bore Argent, 3 oak-leaves in pale, Proper. Samuel Frederick Milford, Esq., is supposed to be the representative of this family, afterwards settled some time at Thorverton. Mr. Milford bears G., an inescutcheon, Az., within a border, Argent.

Crest: — A griffin seiant, the wings elevated.

Newcombe, of Stanton Drew, afterwards of Exeter. — Three descents of this family are given in the Visitation of 1620. John Newcombe, Esq., of Star Cross, is the representative of this family.

Arms: — Arg., a fesse embattled on the upper side between 2 escallops, Sable.

Crest: — On a mural crown, Or, a falcon rising, Proper.

Parminter, of Watermouth. — This ancient family had been settled at Tockington in Gloucestershire, as early as the reign of Henry III. They removed to Watermouth in the reign of Hen. VII., in consequence of a marriage with one of the co-heiresses of Reed.[m] Branches of this family continued for several descents at Watermouth. Mr. John Parminter, who, if living, is the representative of the family, is supposed to be leading a

[m] The other co-heiresses married Adams and Snow.

wandering life on the continent. Mrs. Mary Parminter, a cousin, is the female representative of the family; an aunt married Mr. Hurlock, an apothecary, in London, who left male issue. There was another branch, of Whitfield in Marwood, supposed also to be extinct. William Parminter, Esq., of this branch, died in South America, in 1737; his brother settled in London. It is not known that there is any male descendant of this branch. The sister married George Ley, Esq., of Prixford, in Marwood, ancestor of George Ley, Esq., now of Ley. There are several male descendants of younger branches, but not in the rank of gentry.

Arms: — A. a saltier between 4 mascles, G., on a chief Vert, a demi-eagle displayed, with two heads, Or.

PASSMERE, of Passmere Hayes and of Exeter. — Six descents are described in the Visitation of 1620, when there was male issue. William Passmere, the then representative, had a son and grandson. A younger branch married the heiress of Seyman, of Swetton in Halberton, settled there, and was afterwards of Exeter, where there were male descendants in 1620.

Arms: — Or, a fesse G., between 3 escutcheons of the second, each charged with a bend Vaire, between 2 cinquefoils of the field; all within a border, Azure, bezanty.

Crest: — A demi-leopard, Azure.

PEARD, a mercantile family. — Oliver Peard, mayor of Barnstaple in 1565, was afterwards a merchant at Tiverton, where the family continued for several descents. The heiress married Dickinson.

Arms: — Or, 2 wolves passant, Sable, their mouths bloody, Proper.

Crest: — A tiger's head, Or, pierced through the neck with a demi-lance rompu, the point, Argent.

PRUST, originally of Gorven. — Fifteen descents of this ancient family are traced in the Visitation of 1620. John Prust, the eighth in descent, married the heiress of Holman, of Gorven; his great-grandson, of the same name, a co-heiress of Drue; and Hugh, grandson of the last-mentioned John, a co-heiress of Anderdon, of Cornwall. The elder branch removed to Notticott in Hartland, and became extinct more than a century ago. There are still some male descendants of this family at Hartland, but not of the rank of gentry. A co-heiress of Davie married into

into a younger branch of this family, which was settled at Woolfardisworthy, near Hartland. Captain Bartholomew Prust, the last heir male of this branch, died in 1752. The Rev. Joseph Prust-Prust, son and heir of Joseph Prust Prust, formerly Prust Hamlyn, had a grant from the Heralds' College, in 1808, to bear the name and arms of Prust.

Arms: — G., on a chief, A., 2 etoiles, Sable.

Rowe, of Lamerton. — Three generations of this family are described in the Visitation of 1620. The first mentioned in the pedigree married the heiress of Hill; the second, a co-heiress of Fitz, of Tavistock. The elder branch became extinct by the death of the only son of Nicholas Rowe, the poet. The heiress married Lock, and afterwards Pyle, by both of whom she had issue. The Rev. John Rowe, rector of Alverdiscott, is supposed to be descended from a younger branch, settled at Tavistock; the son of his elder brother resides in Jamaica.

Arms: — Gules, 3 holy lambs with standards, Argent. In the new edition of Prince's Worthies, these arms are erroneously appropriated to Rowe of Kingston.

Southcote, or Southcott, originally of Southcote in Winkleigh. — This ancient family was of Southcote in the reign of Henry III. The elder branch, into which the heiresses of Keynes and Pury, and a co-heiress of Bosum, had married, became extinct in the sixteenth century. The heiress married Callard. John Southcote, appointed one of the justices of the King's Bench in 1562, was son of a younger brother of the last Southcote of this place.[n] The Southcotes of Indiho, in Bovey Tracey, and of Mohun's Ottery[o], were descended from a second son. Mohun's Ottery was sold by Thomas Southcote, then the representative of this branch, in 1678. At Collumpton is a monument without date, said to

[n] The Southcotes of Bliborough, in Lincolnshire, were descended from Sir George Southcote, Knt., who died in 1639, which Sir George was son, or grandson, of the Judge. Sir George Southcote, grandson of Sir George above mentioned, was created a baronet in 1661; the title became extinct in 1689, on the death of his only son, Sir George, who was born after his father's death. Sir George, the son, left two infant daughters, afterwards married to Smith and Fitzherbert.

[o] Mohun's Ottery was acquired by a marriage with a daughter of Carew, who eventually became heiress of that family.

be

be for the last heir male of the Southcote family; the last probably of this branch.

Sir George Southcote, of Shillingford, eldest son of Thomas Southcote, of Indiho, by his third wife, married a co-heiress of Cole, of Buckland Touissaints, and was ancestor of the late John Henry Southcote, Esq., who sold Buckland, and died in 1820.

Another branch of this family, descended from a younger son of Southcote of Indiho, was of Calverleigh, which was sold before 1700 to Sir Henry Fane: a co-heiress of Robins married into this branch. A younger branch of the Southcotes of Calverleigh settled at Dulcis, in Kilmington, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Frye. The heiress of the elder son of this branch brought Dulcis to the Hallets: a younger son settled at Colwell, in Offwell, having married the heiress of Collins. The late Michael Southcote, of this line, married the heiress of Popkin, of Wales: his elder son, erroneously supposing himself descended from the Southcotes of Bliborough, in Lincolnshire, assumed the title of baronet; he died without issue, and his younger brothers, Henry and Philip, are supposed to be the only male descendants of the family.

Arms: — Arg., a chevron, G., between 3 coots, Proper.

Wise, of Sydenham. — Five descents are described in the Visitation of 1620: the heiress, as before mentioned, married Tremayne. Younger branches still remain in the male line. Ayshford Wise, Esq., now residing at Ford near Newton Abbot, is the representative of a branch which has been settled for many generations at Totnes.

Arms: — S. 3 chevrons, Erm.

Crest: — A demi-lion rampant, G., guttee, Argent, holding in his dexter paw a mace, Or.

Woolston, of Tor Newton. — John Woolston, Esq., the representative of this family, which has been settled here for many generations, resides abroad.

Arms: — S. a bend between 6 pouches, Argent.

Wollacombe, originally of Wollacombe, in Roborough, or Wollacombe, in Morthoe[o], from nearly the time of the Conquest. — The last heir male

[o] See the account of Roborough, p. 427.

of

of this family (into which the heiresses of Barry, *alias* Atcomb, and Michaelstow, and a co-heiress of Elford, had married) died in 1707. The heiress married Stafford [p], whose two sons successively took the name of Wollacombe. Roger left a daughter, married to Langford, whose heiress married Hammet. Thomas was father of Thomas Wollacombe, Esq., who married a co-heiress of Hierne, and was father of the Rev. John Wollacombe, rector of Stowford, the present representative of the family.

Arms: — Argent, 3 bars, Gules.

Crest: — A spur, Or, the rowels, G.

Families known, or supposed, to be extinct since 1620, *or removed out of the County.*

ABBOT, of Hartland. — The ancestor of this family was grantee of the abbey, in 1545. William Abbot, Esq., the last heir male, who married a co-heiress of Milliton, died in 1609. One of the co-heiresses married Luttrell.

Arms: — S. a cross voided between four eagles displayed, Or.

ADDINGTON, of High Bickington. — The last of this family, which came from London in the reign of Henry VIII., was Thomas Addington, Esq., who died in 1668. His sisters and co-heiresses married Incledon, Docton, and Williams, of Cornwall. The heiress of Cliffe married into this family.

Arms: — Per pale Ermine and Ermines; between 3 fleur-de-lis, a chevron charged with 4 lozenges, all counter-changed.

Crest: — A leopard seiant, Argent, pelletee.

ARSCOTT, of Tetcott. — The Arscotts were originally of Holsworthy. In the reign of Henry VI., they settled at Dunsland, in Bradford, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Batten. This elder branch became

[p] The Staffords, originally Stowfords, are descended from a branch of the ancient family of Kaleway, which settling at Stowford (in the parish of Dolton) took the name of De Stowford. The heiress of Menwenick, of Cornwall, married into this family; and the heiress of its elder branch married Sir Thomas Wise, K. B. Younger branches were remaining in 1620 at Dowland and Ottery St. Mary, and had male issue. The Staffords, or Stowfords, bore the arms of Kaleway. See p. clxvii.

extinct

extinct in 1664: the heiress married Bickford. A younger branch settled at Tetcott by purchase, in the reign of Henry VIII. John Arscott, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1788: Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart., is its representative, in consequence of a marriage of his great-grandfather, Sir John Molesworth, Bart., who died in 1724. Another younger branch of Arscott settled at Tidwell, in East Budleigh, having married the heiress of St. Clere. The estate was sold, and the family removed about 1730.

Arms: — Per chevron, Az. and Erm., 2 stags' heads, caboshed, Or.

Ash, of Sowton. — This family was settled here as early as the reign of Edward III., most probably a branch of Esse, or Ash, of Ralph Ash. Henry Ash, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1763. Miss Salter was adjudged by the House of Lords, to be heir-at-law, in 1775.

Arms: — the same as Esse.[q]

Crest: — A cockatrice, Or, legged and beaked, G.

Ashford, or Ayshford, of Ashford, in Burlescomb. — The heiress of Wadham, and a co-heiress of Whiting, of Wood, married into this family. John Ayshford, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1688: the heiress married Sandford, ancestor of William Ayshford Sandford, Esq., of Ninehead, in Somersetshire. A branch of this family settled at Wonwell, in Kingston, in consequence of a marriage with a co-heiress of Hingeston. John Ayshford, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1732: the heiress married Wise, now represented by Ayshford Wise, Esq.

Arms: — Argent, 3 Ash-crops, Vert, between 2 chevronels, S.

Crest: — Issuing out of a wreath of leaves, Proper, a man's head side-faced.

Atwell, from an early period at Exeter. — Dr. Atwell, some time rector of Exeter College, in Oxford, was of this family.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron, S., a pile in point, counter-changed.

Atwood, or Wood, of Ashridge, in North Tawton. — This family was not extinct in Sir William Pole's time, when they were called Wood: they had possessed Ashridge from the reign of Edward III. A daughter of Christopher Wood, Esq., who probably was the last of the family, married Gregory, and died in 1719.

Arms: — S. semee of acorns, Or, a lion rampant, Argent.

[q] See p. clxv.

Balle,

BALLE, of Mamhead, originally of Balle-Hayes, in Axminster, married the heiress of Torriton and Bridges: extinct, 1749.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron between 3 fire-balls, G.

Crest: — An arm holding a fire-ball, Proper.

BARKLEIGH, of Kingsbridge and Oakenbury. — Four descents are described in the visitation of 1620: not extinct in 1675.

Arms: — S. a fesse Erm., between 3 cinquefoils, Argent.

BARNEFIELD, of Mambury, in East Putford, married the heiress of Mambury: extinct in 1759: the heiress married Philips.

BARRY, of Winscot. — The ancestor of this family married the heiress of Winscot, in the reign of Richard II., and from the arms it appears likely that he was of the Berry Narbor family. Michael Barry, the last heir male of the elder branch, died in the reign of Charles I.: the heiress married Tripcony, who died without issue. A younger brother of this family married a co-heiress of Wike, of Bindon: his grandson was of Buckfastleigh, in 1620, and had male issue.

Arms: — Barry of six, A. and G. A crescent on a crescent for difference.

Crest: — A wolf's head, Sable.

BATISHALL, of East Week, in South Tawton, seven generations before 1620: not extinct in 1675. The heiress of Wood, of Bridestowe, married into this family.

Arms: — Az., a cross-crosslet saltier-ways, between 4 owls, Argent.

BICKFORD, of Dunsland. — The Bickfords were, at an early period, of Bickford, in Plympton St. Mary. William Bickford, Esq., who died in 1659, married the heiress of Arscott, of Dunsland. Arscott Bickford, Esq., the last heir male of this ancient family, died in 1817. One of his sisters and co-heiresses married Philip Furse, Esq., by whom she had no issue; the other, the Rev. William Holland Coham.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron engrailed between 3 martlets.

BIDGOOD, of Rockbeare. — Chapple says, that the name of this family appears in deeds of 1453. Dr. John Bidgood, as appears by Prince's Worthies, made his fortune as a physician, and died in 1690: his descend-

ant, the late Charles Bidgood, Esq., who died in 1813, was the last of the the family: his widow now possesses the estate. His sister married Drewe.

Arms: — Argent, on a chief engrailed, Az., a tortoise, Proper.

BIDLAKE, of Bidlake, in Bridestowe. — This family had been settled here as early as the year 1454. William Bidlake, the representative of the family, died an infant in 1718; two of his sisters and co-heirs married Herring and Hiern: Phillippa, the third, died unmarried in 1792. It is probable, that the late Dr. Bidlake, of Plymouth, was of a younger branch of this family.

Arms: — Gules, a fesse between 3 pigeons, Argent.

BLAGDON, of Blagdon, in Clawton, married the heiress of Downe, or Downing, and a co-heiress of Browne. There was male issue at the time of the visitation, in 1620. In 1685, John Blagdon, Esq., who married the heiress of Crossing, (being probably of the same family,) was of Northcote, in Honiton. The namesake and representative of the last-mentioned Blagdon resides in Gloucestershire. There are no arms assigned to Blagdon in the visitation of 1620. Edmondson gives the arms of Blagdon, of Devonshire, thus, Az., 3 trefoils slipped, Argent, on a chief indented, Or, 2 annulets, Gules.

BODLEY, of Dunscombe, in Crediton, six generations before 1620. — The place was sold and the family removed before 1700. The heiresses of Tremell, or Trenvill, and Hurst, married Bodley. Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, was of a younger branch of this family.

Arms: — Argent, 5 martlets in saltier, S. on a chief, Az., 3 crowns, Or.

BREMRIDGE, or BREMEBRIG, in Sandford, in the time of King John. — John Bremridge, the representative of this ancient family, died without issue: his sister married the father of Richard Melhuish, Esq., now of Bremridge. There were younger branches of this family at Kenne, and at Exeter.

BROUGHTON, of Warbrightesley, in Stoodleigh. — John Broughton, in the reign of Henry VI., married a co-heiress of Crukerne, of this place.

Hugh,

Hugh, the fifth in descent from John, married a co-heiress of Estcott. Mr. Arthur Broughton, the last of this family, died in 1734.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron between 3 mullets, G.

BURGOYNE, of South Tawton. — A younger branch of the Bedfordshire family of that name, continued here for several generations, having married the heiresses of Sheldon, Stoning, and Courtenay. The heiress of the Burgoynes married Jackson, of Exeter. William Courtenay Burgoyne, Esq., died in 1750.

Arms: — Az., a talbot passant, Argent, on a mullet, Or, a crescent S., for difference.

BURNABY, of Burnaby, in Bratton Clovelly, seven generations before 1620; not extinct in 1630. — There are no traces of them in the parish-register after 1603. It is probable, that the descendant who possessed the estates in Sir William Pole's time, sold it and removed out of the county.

Arms: — Az., two bars embattled, Ermine.

CABELL, of Buckfastleigh. — About six descents; not extinct in 1675.

Arms: — S. a horse upright, Argent, bridled, Or.

CALLARD, of Callard, in Burrington. — Seven descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. In the preceding century, the heiress of Southcote had married into this family. It is probable, that the estate was sold not long after the time above mentioned. There were younger branches at Tavistock and Winkley.

There was a family of this name at Ford, near Axminster. Amos Callard, Esq., of Ford, who died in 1747, had a nephew of the name of John. This family is supposed also to be extinct.

Arms: — Gyronny of 6, Or, and S., 3 Moors' heads side-faced, Proper, filleted, Argent.

Crest: — a demi-lion rampant, S., holding a scaling ladder, Or.

CALWOODLEY, of Calwoodley, now Calverley, traced to the time of King John. — The elder branch became extinct in the reign of Henry VIII.: the heiress married Arundell. There was a younger branch at Up-loman, the last heir male of which died about the year 1750. A younger branch was settled at Padstow, whence they removed to London.

Arms: — Az., a pair of wings, Argent, over all a fesse, G., charged with 3 bezants.

Crest: — A falcon's claw, Az., with a bell, Or, surmounted by a wing, Argent.

CHAMPNEYS, of Yarnscombe. — About six descents; extinct in 1681. The heiress married Cottle.

Arms: — Arg., a lion rampant, Gules, within a border engrailed, Sable.

CHARLES, of Tavistock. — Five descents to the time of Queen Elizabeth, married the heiress of Forde.

Arms: — Erm., on a chief wavy, G., an eagle displayed, Or.

CLEVLAND, of Tapley. — The family of Clevland were settled at Tapley, in Westleigh, early in the last century. The sisters and co-heirs of the late John Clevland, Esq., M. P. for Barnstaple, who died in 1817, married Ibbetson and Saltren.

Arms: — Az., a hare salient, Or, to the collar a bugle-horn pendent, Sable.

Crest: — A cubit arm erect, vested, Az., cuffed, Argent, holding in the hand, Proper, a dagger, Or.

CLOBERRY, of Bradstone. — This ancient family had resided at Bradstone for eleven descents in 1620. The heiress, in the year 1711, married Robert Glynn, Esq., father of Stephen Glynn, M.D., of King's College, Cambridge, who died without issue in 1800. An heiress of Rous married into this family.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron between 3 bats, Sable.

Crest: — An antelope's head erased, Argent, attired, Or.

CLOTWORTHY, of Clotworthy. — This ancient family had been settled here as early as the reign of King Edward I. Mr. Simon Clotworthy, the representative, died in 1755; and Robert Clotworthy, who seems to have been the last male of the family, in 1756. The heiresses of Clement and Rashleigh married into this family. Sir Henry Clotworthy, a younger son of this family, was knighted by King James, in Ireland, in 1618, and left a son, John; the same perhaps who, in 1660, was created Viscount Massareene, with remainder to his son-in-law; Sir John Skeffington, ancestor of the late Earl of Massareene, who died in 1816, leaving an only daughter, now Viscountess Massareene in her own right.

Arms:

Arms: — Az., a chevron, Erm., between 3 garlands, Or, leaves, Vert.
Crest: — A stag's head erased, Argent, transfixed with an arrow headed and fleched of the first.

COCKERAM, of Hillersdon in Collumpton. — Four descents are described in the visitation of 1620. There is a monument of this family at Collumpton, with the date of 1666.
Arms: — Argent on a bend, S., 3 leopards' faces, Or.

COCKE, of Plymouth. — Four descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620, when Edmund Cocke, the representative, had a son and heir, aged two years. Captain William Cocke, a native of Plymouth, was the only Englishman of note killed in the memorable engagement with the Spanish Armada. If not extinct, this family is reduced: there are some tradesmen of the name at Plymouth and Dock.
Arms: — A. a chevron engrailed between 3 griffins' heads, erased, G., on a canton, Az., an anchor, Or. It is probable that this was an augmentation, granted to the family for the services of Captain Cocke.

CODE, or COADE, of Gidley Castle, married the heiress of Damarell of Gidley, and were representatives, through that of Mules, of the elder branch of the family of Prous. This family removed to Morvall, in Cornwall, having married the heiress of Glynn, of that place: the heiress of the elder branch married Buller. Edward Coade, Esq., now of St. Austell, is the representative of a younger branch.
Arms: — Argent, a chevron, G., between 3 Cornish choughs.

COLE, of Slade, — settled there in the reign of Henry IV., and became extinct, in the elder branch at least, in the reign of Charles I. The heiresses of Walcot and Hill, and a co-heiress of Luce, married into this family. Richard Cole, Esq., bequeathed the estate to — Cole, of London.
Arms: — Argent, a bull passant, Sab., within a border of the second, bezanty.
A family of the same name, bearing an ass passant, were lords of Bokeish, in Woolfardisworthy. The Rev. Potter Cole, the last of this family, was rector of Hawksbury in Gloucestershire, where he died, in 1802, at the advanced age of 96, having been rector of that parish above seventy

seventy years: he bequeathed Bokeish to his nephew, the Rev. William Loggin, who took the name of Cole, and was father of the Rev. William Loggin, the present owner of Bokeish. This family of Cole were some time resident at Enstone, in Oxfordshire.

COLMAN, originally of Gornhay in Tiverton, afterwards of Hillersdon in Collumpton. — A co-heiress of Searle married into this family, eight generations of which are to be traced in Devonshire. Francis Colman, Esq.,[q] the representative and last heir male of this family, died in 1820.

Arms: — Per fesse, Arg. and Sab., a cross flory between 4 mullets, all counterchanged.

COLUMB, or CULME, of Molland Saracen. — Sir William Culme lived in the reign of Edward I. The heiress of Walter married into this family, which became extinct, in the elder branch, by the death of Hugh Culme, or Columb, Esq., in 1658. A younger branch became extinct by the death of John Culme, Esq., of Tothill, in 1804: his son, who died in his father's lifetime, left two daughters, co-heiresses. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart., of Hawsted, in Suffolk, is said to have been descended from this family; but the late Sir John Cullum, in his history of Hawsted, seems to doubt it. They were settled in Suffolk previously to 1454. They bear however the same arms.

Arms: — Az., a chevron, Erm., between 3 pelicans, wings expanded, Or.

Crest: — A lion seiant, Proper, supporting a Corinthian column.

COOKE, of Thorne, in the parish of Ottery, married the heiress of Thorne, and continued for several descents. John Cooke, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1632; the heiress married Misson.

Arms: — Erm., on a bend cottised, G., 3 cat-a-mountains, Argent.

Crest: — A demi-leopard gardant, Or, supporting a branch of oak, fructed, Or.

COTTLE, of Sampford Peverell, by marriage with a co-heiress of Peverell. The heiresses of Cahurta, Godfrey, Bodigood, and Browne, married into

[q] Mr. Colman's mother was sister of Edward, the eighth duke of Somerset: his daughters and co-heiresses married, 1. Collins, and afterwards Shiell; 2. Pettiward, of Finborough-hall, Suffolk; 3. Trafford, of Trafford, in Lancashire.

this

this family, of which there was male issue in 1620: a younger branch, settled at North Tawton, was not extinct in 1720; but none of the family now remain.

Arms: — Or, a bend, G.

Crest: — A tiger seiant, on a ducal crown.

COURTENAY, of Molland Bottreaux. — Descended from Sir Philip Courtenay, a younger son of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Powderham, who settled at this place in consequence of a marriage with the daughter of Lord Hungerford. John Courtenay, Esq., the last heir male of this branch, died in 1732: the co-heiresses married Chichester and Paston: a daughter of the latter married Throckmorton. George Throckmorton, Esq., brother of the late Sir John Throckmorton, Bart., took the name of Courtenay; but upon succeeding to his brother's title, resumed that of Throckmorton; and in 1819 his younger brother, Charles Throckmorton, took the name of Courtenay.

Arms: — The same as Lord Courtenay, with due difference.

COURTENAY, of Walreddon. — Descended from James, fifth son of Sir William Courtenay, (the sixth of that name,) by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Wallis. The ancestor of William Courtenay, Esq., now of Walreddon, settled at this place about 1694: extinct by the death of William Courtenay, Esq., in 1787.

Arms: — The same as Lord Courtenay, with due difference.

CROKER, or CROCKER, of Lyneham, in Yealmton. — The ancestor of this family, who settled at Lyneham before the year 1400, was son of John Crocker, Esq., of Hele. Courtenay Crocker, Esq., the last heir male of this family, died in 1740; one of his co-heiresses married Bulteel of Fleet. The heiress of Corim of Hemerdon had married into this family.

A younger branch was of Windsor in Yealmton, and afterwards of Bovey Tracey. There was a younger branch of this family at St. Agnes, in Cornwall.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron engrailed, G., between 3 crows, Proper.

CRUWYS, of Morchard Cruwys. — This ancient family was settled at Morchard and Netherex nearly from the time of the Conquest. The Netherex branch became extinct in or about the reign of Edward I., when five

five co-heiresses married Lucy, St. Clere, Lucombe, Reis, and Whifield. The co-heiresses of a younger branch, settled at Anstey Cruwys, married Norton and Pollard, in the fourteenth century. The Morchard Cruwys, which I believe was the elder line, became extinct by the death of the late Dr. Henry Shortridge Cruwys, in 1804: his daughters and co-heiresses married Sharland and Melhuish. Prince observes that no heiress had married into this family.

Arms: — Az., a bend, per bend dauncettee, A. and G., between 6 escallops, Or.

Crest: — On a mount, Vert, a stork, Proper, holding in the dexter foot an escallop, Or.

Crymes, of Buckland Monachorum. — The late Amos Crymes, vicar of Buckland Monachorum, and of Lovicombe House, in that parish, was representative of the family of Crymes, who were the original grantees of the abbey after the dissolution: he married the heiress of Andrews, of Thornton House, in South Wales, where his eldest son, Amos Crymes, M. A., of the University of Oxford, at present resides.

Arms: — Or, 3 bars, G., charged with 2 martlets on the upper, and 1 on the lower bar, Argent, a chief nebulée, A. and S.

Crest: — A martlet, Vert.

Cudmore, of Loxbear. — Four descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. Daniel Cudmore, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1723.

Arms: — Argent, a fesse nebulée, G., between 3 spread eagles, Sable.

Culme. — See Columb.

Dillon, of Chimwell, in Bratton Fleming, and of Wroughton and Hart, in Heanton Punchardon. — Thomas Dillon settled in this county in consequence of having married a co-heiress of Fleming. Chimwell was sold in the reign of Charles I. Sir William Dillon, of the Heanton branch, married an heiress of Chichester. The Dillons of Chimwell removed about the middle of the seventeenth century to Farthingoe, in Northamptonshire.

Arms:

Arms: — Argent, a lion rampant between 4 crescents surmounted by as many etoiles, G., over all a fesse, Azure.

Crest: — A demi-lion issuing and holding a crescent, surmounted by an etoile, as in the arms.

Dinham, of Wortham. — The ancestor of this branch of the ancient and baronial family of Dinham, or Dynham, married the heiress of Wortham, of Wortham, in the parish of Lifton, in the reign of Richard II. The heiress of Westmanton, and a co-heiress of Westlake, married into this branch. One of the co-heiresses of John Dynham, Esq., who died in 1641, married Hicks, whose heiress married Harris. George Dynham, Esq., probably of a younger branch, died in 1773. I cannot find that any of the male line now remain.

Arms: — G. 4 lozenges conjoined in fesse, Erm., a border of the last.

Crest: — An arm couped, Or, the hand, Argent, holding a lock of hay, Sable.

Docton, of Docton in Hartland. — Philip Docton, Esq., the last of this ancient family, died in 1742. William Waddon Martyn, Esq., is the representative. The heiress of a branch of this family, which had been settled in Cornwall, and was afterwards of Whitleigh, in St. Budeaux, married Gennys. Sir Richard Docton, of this family, who died in 1623, was one of the justices of the King's Bench.

Arms: — Argent, a crescent, S., on a chief, G., 2 crescents, Or.

Crest: — A fleur-de-lis, Sable.

Downe, of East Downe, Tutshill, Barnstaple, &c. — The heiress of the elder branch of this ancient family married the ancestor of the Rev. John Pine Coffin, in the reign of Edward III. A younger branch was of Tutshill in Pilton: the heiress of this branch married Ley, of Comb Martin. One of the ancestors of another branch, which was of Barnstaple and Holdsworthy, married a sister of Bishop Jewell; his son, who was rector of Instow, died in 1631; his grandson, Henry Downe, M.D., was settled at Barnstaple. The grandson of Dr. Downe, who was of Borough, in Northam, married the heiress of Phillips of Cornwall. Henry Downe, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1805. His daughter married Robert Barton, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, now of Borough.

Arms: — Gules, a buck's head caboshed, Erm., attired, Or.

Dowrish, of Dowrish, in Sandford. — Henry Dowrish, Esq., the last heir male of this ancient family, which had been settled at Dowrish at least as early as the reign of Henry III. died in 1717.

Arms: — Argent, a bend cottised, Sab., a border engrailed of the second.

Duck, of Heavitree and Mount Radford. — Nicholas Duck, Esq., of this family, was recorder of Exeter in the reign of James I. Richard Duck, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1755. The co-heiresses of this family married Byrdall and Roach; the former died without issue. Jerom Roach, Esq., captain in the South Devon militia, is representative of the latter.

Arms: — Or, on a fesse wavy, S., 3 fusils of the first.

Duke, of Otterton. — William Duke, the ancestor of this family, who was a citizen of Exeter, married a co-heiress of Poer, of Poers Hayes, in the reign of Richard II.: one of the co-heiresses of Cossington, of Kent, appears to have married into this family also at an early period, and in later times a co-heiress of Reynell, of Creedy Wiger. Robert Duke, Esq., the last heir male of this family, died in 1755[r]; his sisters married Doidge, Yonge, and Taylor, the former died without issue; the Rev. Duke Yonge, of Cornwood, is the present representative of the family.

Arms: — Per fesse, Arg. and Az., 3 chaplets counterchanged.

Dyer, of Yard, in Malborough. — Four descents of this family are described in the Visitation of 1620. The heiress of Martin of Malborough married into this family, which became extinct about 1700. The heiress married Savery.

Arms: — Or, a chief indented, Gules.

English, of Stockley English. — The heiress of the elder branch married Champernowne at an early period. A younger branch was of Bradninch, in 1620, and had male issue.

Arms: — Sab., 3 lioncels rampant, Argent.

[r] Upon the death of Robert Duke, Esq., most of his estates passed under the will of Richard Duke, who died in 1741, to John Heath, Esq., nephew of the said Richard, who took the name of Duke, but died without issue; when the estates passed to the sisters and co-hiresses of Robert Duke, as right heirs of Richard above mentioned.

ERLE, of Bindon, in Axmouth. — Walter Erle, Esq., descended from an ancient Somersetshire family, settled at Bindon, having acquired that estate and Charborough, the seat of the family in Dorsetshire, by a marriage with a co-heiress of Wikes; his grandson, Sir Walter, who was an officer in the parliamentary army, married the heiress of Dymock. General Thomas Drax, who died in 1720, was the last heir male of the family. The heiress of Erle having married Ernley; the heiress of Ernley, Drax; and the heiress of Drax, Grosvenor; Richard Edward Erle Drax Grosvenor, Esq., M.P., is the present representative of this family.

Arms: — G. 3 escallops, Argent, a border engrailed of the second.

EVELEIGH, of Eveleigh, in Broad Clist. — Sir William Pole speaks of the Eveleighs as having been of good antiquity at this place: four descents are described in Glover's visitation, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They are not mentioned in the visitation of 1620. I do not find that there are any of the name now in the county. Dr. Eveleigh, the late provost of Oriel College, was of this family.

Arms: — Per pale, Or and S., a chevron between 3 griffins, passant, counterchanged.

FLOIER, or FLOYER, of Floier Hayes, in the parish of St. Thomas, near Exeter, removed into Dorsetshire in the seventeenth century. The heiresses of Dunstanville, Clive, Basse, Kirke, and co-heiresses of Crooke, Martyn, and Wadham, married into this family. The Rev. William Floyer, vicar of Stinsford, in Dorsetshire, is the present representative.

Arms: — S. a chevron between 3 arrows, Argent.

FORD, of Chagford, &c. — Eight descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. Prince supposes them to have been descended from the Fords, of Fordmore, in Moreton Hampsted, settled there as early as the 12th century; the heiress of that family married Charles, of Tavistock. The Fords, of Chagford, settled there in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Hill. John, the fourth in descent, who was of Ashburton, married the heiress of Holwell, by whom he had a daughter and heiress married to St. Clere. The son of a second marriage continued the family. John Ford, of Bagtor, married the heiress of Drake, of Spratshays, in Littleham, and was father of Sir Henry Ford, of Nutwell, who was chief secretary for Ireland, under Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex,

and was buried at Woodbury, in 1684: he left a son Charles, supposed to have died in his minority, and three daughters, married to Drake, (ancestor of George Drake, Esq., of Ipplepen,) Holwill, and Egerton. John, second son of John Ford above mentioned, continued the line at Ashburton; Mr. John Ford, who died in 1677, is supposed to have been the last of the branch; there was another younger branch at Totnes.

Arms: — Party per fesse, A. and S., in chief, a greyhound current; in base, an owl within a border engrailed, all counterchanged.

Crest: — A demi-greyhound, charged with a bend, Argent, collar'd, Or, between 2 apple branches fructed of the second.

Forde, of Fordmore, in the parish of Plymtree. — George Forde, the last heir male of this ancient family, which had been settled at Fordemore as early as the reign of Edward I., died in 1702. The co-heiresses married Jope and Chave.

Arms as described by Sir William Pole. — A castle Argent, in the port a cross formee; over all a ducal crown, Or.

Fountaine, of Bawcomb, in Ugborough. — It is probable that the ancestor of this family, which resided for several generations at Bawcomb, and possessed a moiety of the estate, married a co-heiress of Bawcomb.

Arms: — A. 3 bars gemelles, G. on a canton, Az., a lion passant, Or.

Fraunceis, of Fraunceis Court, in Broad Clist, settled at this place in or about the reign of Edward II., married the heiress of Hele. They removed to Combe Flory, in Somersetshire: one of the co-heiresses married Prideaux; the descendants bore the name of Fraunceis, and were ancestors of John Fraunceis Gwynn, Esq., now of Forde Abbey.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron engrailed, between 3 mullets, Gules.

Frye, of Yartye, settled at Yartye, in the reign of Henry IV., in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Yartye. Robert Frye, Esq., the last of the elder branch, died in 1726: the heiress married a collateral ancestor of Lord King. There were younger branches of this family at Deer Park, Wood, and Dulcis. Henry Frye, Esq., the last of the Deer Park branch, died in 1772. The heiress of the Dulcis branch, which had been extinct a considerable time before, married Southcote.

Arms: — G. 3 horses current, Argent.

Fursland,

FURSLAND, of Bickington, near Ashburton. — Seven descents of this family, which had married the heiress of Whitchurch, are described in the visitation of 1620. One of the co-heiresses of this family, which was soon afterwards extinct in the male line, married Wood.

Arms: — Or, a lion rampant, S., between 3 crosses formee fitcheé, Gules.

GARLAND, originally of Garland, in Chulmleigh; afterwards, in consequence of a marriage with the co-heiress of Whitfield, of Whitfield, in Marwood. — John Garland, Esq., the last of this ancient family, died in 1710; the estate had been previously sold, and his only daughter died unmarried, in a state of poverty.

Arms: — Or, 3 pales, G., a chief per pale, G. and Az.; on the dexter side, a garland; on the sinister, a demi-lion rampant, Or.

GIFFARD, of Halesbury and Brightleigh. — This ancient family is described as maternally descended from the Giffards, Earls of Buckinghamshire, whose name was assumed by Robert, the common ancestor of the Devonshire Giffards, in the reign of Henry II. Sir Walter Giffard was of Ayeton Giffard, and of Weare Giffard, in the reign of Henry III. The heiress of the elder branch married Trewen. Bartholomew Giffard, a younger son of this family, settled at Halesbury in the reign of Edward I. This branch, into which the heiress of Smith, of Totnes, had married, became extinct about the middle of the seventeenth century, by the death of John Giffard, Esq., who left Halesbury to the Giffards, of Brightleigh, descended from Sir Roger Giffard, a younger son of the Halesbury family, who had settled at Brightleigh in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Cobleigh, in the early part of the sixteenth century. Hardinge Giffard, Esq., the immediate descendant and representative of this branch, is now Chief Justice of Ceylon. A younger brother of Mr. Giffard's father resided some years ago at Atherington, and left male issue, but I cannot learn that any of the family are now living in Devonshire. There was a younger branch settled at Instow; one of the co-heiresses of which married Berry; and another younger branch, of Tiverton Castle. The grandson of Roger Giffard, Esq., who died in 1603, was the last of this branch; his daughter and heiress married Burgoyne. Another branch was of Milton Damarell and Tapelegh in 1620. Tapelegh was sold by the Giffards about the beginning of the last century.

Arms:

Arms of Giffard: — Sab., 3 lozenges conjoined in fesse, Ermine.

Crest: — A cock's head erased, Or, holding in the beak a sprig of 3 leaves, Vert.

GILBERT, of Tackbeare, in Bridgerule, and of North Petherwin. — This family, which, as residents of Tackbeare, should have been inserted among the Cornish families, was descended from a younger son of the family of Gilbert, otherwise Kniveton, of Derbyshire. They had been settled at Tackbeare for five descents in 1620. John Gilbert, grandson of William, who came out of Derbyshire, married an heiress of Pomeroy. The heiress of this family married Amy.[a] A younger branch was of North Petherwin, in this county, in 1620.

The Arms ascribed to this family, in the visitation of that year, (a fesse between 3 crescents,) are those of Rossington, of Derbyshire, whose heiress married Gilbert. The Arms of Gilbert, *alias* Kniveton, as described in the visitation of Derbyshire, are Gules, a bend Vaire, A. and S.

Crest: — A griffin's head, Gules, beaked, Or, issuing out of a ducal coronet of the second.

GILES, of Bowden, in Ashsprington. — Four descents of this family, into which the heiress of Tuckerman, and a co-heiress of Drewe, of Hayne, had married, are described in the visitation of 1620. The heiress of John Giles, Esq., who died in 1676, married Sir Richard Gipps. There was a family of the same name settled at Dean Prior, soon after the Reformation. Sir Edward Giles, who died in 1642, and has a monument in Dean Prior church, seems to have been the last of this family.

Arms: — Per chevron, Argent and Az., a lion rampant, counter-changed.

Crest: — A hand erased, Or, holding a bough of apples, fructed of the second.

GLANVILLE, of Halwell, in Whitchurch, of Tavistock, and of Kilworthy, in Tavistock. — This ancient family settled at Halwell about the year 1400. Nicholas Glanville, its representative, was of Tavistock, and aged 23, in 1620: a second branch was then of Launceston, in Cornwall. Halwell, their original residence, was sold by the family in the last century. John Glanville, the representative of the elder branch, is

[a] See the History of Cornwall.

in the service of Arthur Kelly, Esq., of Kelly. John Glanville, of this family, one of the justices of the King's Bench, in the reign of Elizabeth, settled at Kilworthy, and died in 1600. The grand-daughter of his elder son (being heiress to her brother) married Kelly, whose heiress married Manaton. Julius, youngest son of Sir John Glanville, second son of the Judge, was ancestor of the Glanvilles of Catchfrench, in Cornwall. The three elder sons of Sir John died without issue.

Arms: — Az., 3 saltiers, Or.

Crest: — On a mount Vert, a stag trippant, Proper.

HACHE, of Hache, and North Aller, or Awre, in South Molton. — It does not appear when these families branched off; it is most probable, that Hache, of Hache, was the elder: the heiresses of Leigh, Murdach, and Dirwyn, married into this branch. John Hache, Esq., who died in 1731, had a grandson Thomas, who died unmarried, leaving a sister. The ancestor of Hache, of North Aller, married the heiress of Aller in the reign of Edward III. The heiress of Horton also married into this branch, which appears to have become extinct about the year 1750.

Arms: — G. 2 demi-lions passant, couped, Or.

HALS, or HALSE, of Kenedon and Efford. — This was originally a Cornish family. They settled at Kenedon in the reign of Edward III. The heiresses of Mewy, Sutcliffe, and Lapflode; and co-heiresses of Hidon, Esse, Latimer, Whitlegh, and Speccot, married into this family. Matthew Hals, Esq., who lived at Efford in the reign of Charles II., left two daughters co-heiresses, married to Elford and Trelawney.

Arms: — Argent, a fesse between 3 griffins' heads erased, Sable.

HARLEWIN, of Ascerton, in Sidmouth, from the time of Henry VI. — This family was not extinct in the middle of the seventeenth century.[t]

Arms: — Az., 3 apples, Argent, a file in chief, G.

HAYDON, of Boughwood, in Harpford; Ebford, in Woodbury; and Cadhay, in Ottery. — This family is traced in the pedigrees to the reign of Edward IV. They had married the heiresses of Weeks, of Honeychurch, and Tiderleigh, of Tiderleigh. In consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Cadhay, the Haydons settled at Cadhay in the sixteenth century.

[t] John Harlewin, Esq., of Sidmouth, who died in 1658, left two sons.

This

This family has been many years removed from Devonshire: the present representative is William Haydon, Esq., of Crewkerne, in Somersetshire, a lieutenant in the navy.

Arms: — Argent, 3 bars gemelles, Az., on a chief, G., a bar dauncettée, Or.

Crest: — A lion preying on a bull.

Hayne, of Fuge, in Blackauton, settled there for several generations: extinct in the male line by the death of Charles Hayne, Esq., in 1821. His devisee, a grandson of John Seale, Esq., of Mount Boone, who married his sister, is to take the name when of age.

Heywood, of Maristow, married the heiress of Modyford; James Modyford Heywood, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1798. His daughters and co-heiresses married Musters, of Nottinghamshire, Bertie, Montolieu, and Orby Hunter.

Arms: — Argent, 3 torteauxes in bend between 2 cottises, G., within a border of the second.

Crest: — A falcon on a stump, Proper.

Hillersdon, originally of Hillersdon, in Collumpton. — This ancient family was settled at Membland, in Holbeton, as early as the reign of Henry VI., and continued there till 1630, or later. Heiresses of Grimston, Edgecumbe, and Snape, and a co-heiress of Clisdon, had married into this family.

Arms: — Argent, on a chevron Sable, 3 bulls' heads caboshed of the first.

Crest: — A squirrel cracking a nut.

Hody, of Netheway, in Brixham. — Sir John Hody, of Stowel, in Somersetshire, acquired this place in marriage with the heiress of Cole, who had a residence also at Pillesdon, in Dorsetshire; his son, Sir John Hody, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, married the heiress of Jewe, of Whitfield, and Beerhall, in Devon; the posterity of his elder son continued at Netheway for several descents. John Hody, Esq., sold Netheway in 1696, and left Devon. Edmund Hody, M.D., of this branch, was of London in 1750. Hugh and Arthur, two younger sons of Christopher Hody, Esq., of Netheway, who wrote their name Huddy, were of Brixham

in

in 1620: the co-heiresses of Hugh married Burland, of Dorsetshire, and Hody, of Northover, in Somersetshire. Sir William Hody, second son of the Lord Chief Justice, was Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and ancestor of the Hody's of Pillesdon, in Dorsetshire, and Crewkerne, in Somersetshire. Robert Hody, Esq., who was of Crewkerne in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had two sons; John, the elder, who was of Beer-hall, (Thorncombe,) in Devon, left an only daughter married to Bowditch; the next son was ancestor of the Hodys, of Northover, in Somersetshire; of which branch was the learned Dr. Humphry Hody, archdeacon of Oxford, who died in 1706.

Arms of Hody: — Argent, a fesse party, per fesse indented, V. and S. between two cottises counterchanged.

Crest: A bull passant, Argent.

HEXT, of Kingston. — Removed into Cornwall.

HOLCOMBE, of Hole. — Seven descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. Thomas Holcombe, the representative, was then a comedian at one of the theatres in London.

Arms: — Az., a chevron, Argent, between 3 men's heads, Or, filleted of the second.

HOLLAND, of Weare, in Topsham, Shipwash, and Black Torrington. — Descended from John, fourth son of Robert Lord Holland, who died in or about 1328, and brother of Thomas Holland, ancestor of the Earls and Duke of Exeter of that family. This John married the heiress of Sir Andrew Metsted, who was lord of Shipwash in 1314, and had married the heiress of Bathe, of Weare. The heiresses of Holsworthy, Appledore, and Thorne of Upcott, married also into this family. John Holland, Esq., great grandson of the last-mentioned marriage, and the last heir male, died in 1703; his sisters and co-heiresses married Coham, of Coham, and Coham, of Bovacot. The Rev. William Holland Coham, descended from the elder, is the representative of this ancient family.

Arms: — Az., a lion between 3 fleur-de-lis, Or.

HOLWAY, of Watton, in Stoke Gabriel. — James Holway, Esq., the last

of this family, which had married the heiress of Fishacre, by the heiress of Watton, died in 1696. The co-heiresses married Blackmore and Windsor.

Arms: — Sable, 2 swords in saltier, Argent, the points downwards.

Huckmore, or Hockmore, of Bokeyt, in Little Hempston; and Buckland Baron, in Comb-in-Teignhead. — The ancestor of this family married the heiress of Bokeyt, about the latter end of the fourteenth century. The third in descent married the heiress of Folkeray, of Buckland Baron. Sir Gregory Hockmore, who appears to have been the last heir male of this family, died in 1678; his heiress married the father, or grandfather, of the late Mr. Justice Gould, whose co-heiresses married Luttrell, and Richard, Earl of Cavan.

Arms: — Per chevron, Or, and S.; in chief, 2 pair of sickles conjoined, Argent, handles, Or; in base a moor-cock, bill and wattles, G.

Crest: — A falcon, Proper, seizing on a moor-cock, as in the arms.

Hunt, of Exeter and Chudleigh, traced to about the year 1500 in the Heralds' visitation of 1620, — appears not to have been extinct before the year 1730, when the last burial of that name occurs in the Chudleigh register.

Arms: — Az., on a bend, between 2 water bougets, Or, 3 leopards' faces, Gules.

Crest: — On a mount, V., a hound seiant, Or, collared, G., chained to a pikestaff, S., the head per pale, Or, and Argent.

Kelland, of Painsford, in Ashprington, — married the heiress of Somaster. John Kelland, Esq. the last of this family, died in 1712: his co-heiresses married Stafford, Coffin, and Courtenay.

Arms: — Sab., a fesse Argent, in chief, 3 fleur-de-lis of the last.

Crest: — A demi-tiger salient, Or, maned, Argent.

Kirkham, originally of Ashcomb, (temp. Henry III.) afterwards, (by marriage with the heiress of Dennis, temp. Edward I.) of Blagdon, in Paignton. — The heiress of this family, into which the heiresses of Scobhull and Ferrers had married, brought Blagdon, in the seventeenth century, to Sir George Blount, Bart, of Oxfordshire. There was a younger branch

branch of this family at Pinhoe, descended from a younger son of Sir John Kirkham, who lived in the reign of Henry VII. William Kirkham, Esq., of Pinhoe, died in 1659. I have not been able to trace them lower, but it is probable, that Thomas Kirkham, Esq., who sold the manor of Ringmore in 1759, was of this branch.

Arms: — Argent, 3 lions rampant, G., a border engrailed, Sable.

Crest: — A lion's head erased, Argt.

KNAPMAN, of Throwleigh, — had been settled there for five generations in 1620: the heiress married Northmore. There were two younger branches of this family settled at Chagford, and Drewe's Teignton. The Chagford branch had married a co-heiress of Newcombe; the other a co-heiress of Cove, of St. Thomas.

Arms: — Or, on a cross, A., between 4 Cornish choughs, 5 blocks of tin marked with the letter W.

LEACH, of Crediton and Cadleigh. — This family, originally of an humble origin, flourished for a few generations, and became extinct by the death of Sir Simon Leach, K.B., in 1708.

Arms: — Erm., on a chief indented, G., 3 ducal coronets, Or.

LEIGH, of Borough, in Northam. — Descended from the Leighs of High Leigh, in Cheshire; married the heiress of Borough, and a co-heiress of Butler, of Stone in Parkham; extinct before the middle of the seventeenth century. The co-heiresses married Basset and Berry.

Arms: — Argent, a lion rampant, G., on a sinister canton of the second, an escallop, Or.

Crest: — A demi-lion rampant, Erminois, holding an escallop, Argent.

LEIGH, of Ridge, in Bishop's Morchard, married the heiress of Ridge. Ten descents are described in the visitation of 1620, when there was male issue.

Arms: — Argent, 2 bars, Az., a bend compony, O. and G.

LEIGH, of Leigh, near Tiverton and of East Allington. — The heiress of the elder branch, which became extinct in the reign of Edward III., married Hache. Four descents are described in the visitation of 1620

as of East Allington. John Leigh, the elder son of the family, settled in London.

Arms: — Vert, a saltier between 4 eagles displayed, Or.

LIPPINCOTT, or LUPPINCOTT, of Wibbery, in Alverdiscot, originally Luffencot, of Luffencot.[u] — This family had married the heiress of Wibbery, and co-heiresses of Gough and Elford. Harry Luppincot, Esq., the last heir male[x] of the elder branch of this family, died in 1779.

Sir Henry Lippincot, Bart., of Stoke in Gloucestershire, is descended from a younger son of the Lippincots of Wibbery, whose descendants were originally settled at Pynhill, in Sidbury, and afterwards for some generations at Culmstock.

Arms: — Per fesse counterembattled, G. and S., 3 talbots statant, gardant, Argent, two and one.

LOWMAN, of Whitstone. — Five descents are described in the visitation of 1620, when there was male issue.

Arms: — Argent, 3 escutcheons, S., charged with as many gauntlets, Or.

LUTTON, of Mowlish and Cofford, in Kenton, from the time of Henry V. — There was male issue in 1620, but the family is supposed to have been many years extinct.

Arms: — Vert, a spread eagle within an orle of trefoils, Or.

LUTTRELL, of Hartland. — A branch of the Luttrells of Somersetshire settled at Hartland in consequence of having married a co-heiress of Abbot, who died in 1609. A co-heiress of this branch of Luttrell married Orchard. Some of the Luttrell family resided for some time at Santon in Braunton. The heiress of the Luttrells of Somersetshire married, in 1746, Henry Fownes, Esq., of Netheway, in this county, who took the name of Luttrell.

Arms: — Or, a bend between 6 martlets, S.

Crest: — A boar, Argent, bristled, Or, charged with a rose of the second.

[u] So it appears from Sir William Pole; but a pedigree in the collection of Sir Isaac Heard derives the name from a place called Lippincot, in the parish of Sidbury.

[x] He was one of thirteen children, but his brothers and sisters all died without surviving issue.

MAPOWDER,

MAPOWDER, of Holsworthy and Pyeworthy. — Five descents are described in the visitation of 1620. Roger Mapowder, of this family, was buried at Pyeworthy in 1722.

Arms: — Barruly G. and A., on a chief of the second a greyhound current, Sable.

MARTYN, of Exeter. — Descended from a younger branch of the baronial family of Martyn, or Martin, of Dartington, which had been settled at Athelhampston, in Dorsetshire.[y] William Martin, grandson of Richard, second son of Sir William Martin, of Athelhampston, was recorder of Exeter. This branch had settled at Oxton before 1620. William Clifford Martin, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1769: the heiress married the father of the late Rev. John Swete, (formerly Tripe,) of Oxton.

Arms: — The same as the baronial family of Martin, with due difference.

Crest: — On the trunk of a tree, A., a bear seiant, Proper, chained of the first, holding a mirror, Or.

MARTIN, of Plymouth, descended from Kent. — Captain John Martin, of this family, went round the world with Sir Francis Drake in 1577; his father was of Bridgetown, near Totnes: there was male issue of this family in 1620.

Arms: — G., on a chevron, Or, 3 talbots passant, Sable.

Crest: — On a globe, Or, a falcon rising, Argent, gorged with a ducal coronet.

MARWOOD, of West Marwood, near Barnstaple, from the time of Henry III. till the reign of Elizabeth, when two of the co-heiresses married Chichester and Wichalse. — About the beginning of the last century, James Marwood, Esq., (but whether descended from a younger branch of the Marwoods above mentioned I have not ascertained) purchased Sutton in Widworthy. J. T. B. Marwood, Esq., the last of this family, (which had removed into Somersetshire) died in 1811: his sisters and co-heiresses married Stevens[z], Wolcot, and Elton.

[y] The Martins of Seaborough in Somersetshire, who married the heiress of Gould, and those of Suffolk, of whom Sir Roger Martin was created a baronet in 1639, were also of this branch. The elder line of the Athelhampston branch became extinct in 1595: the co-heiresses married Brune, Titchbourne, White, and Floyer.

[z] And afterwards Fortescue of Buckland Filleigh. Mrs. Fortescue is recently deceased.

Arms

Arms of Marwood, of Marwood: — G., a chevron, Argent, between 3 goats' heads erased, Erm., attired, Or.

Crest: — A goat's head erased, Argent, attired, Or, charged with a chevron, G.

MAYNARD, of Sherford, in Brixton, and of Milton. — Six descents of this family, into which a co-heiress of Heliar had married, are described in the visitation of 1620, when there was male issue from both branches. Alexander Maynard, Esq., a younger son of this family, resided at Tavistock, and was father of Sir John Maynard, sergeant-at-law. One of the co-heiresses of the sergeant's son married Sir Henry Hobart, Bart., ancestor of the Earl of Buckinghamshire; the other the Earl of Stamford.

Arms: — Argent, 3 sinister hands, Gules.

MICHELL, of Salcombe Regis, and of Sea-side House, in Branscombe. — Thomas Michell, Esq., the last heir male of this ancient family, which had married the heiress of Rowe, died in 1785. Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, is the representative.[z]

Arms: — Per chevron, G. and S., a chevron Argent, between 3 swans.

MOLFORD, of Cadbury. — Roger Molford married the heiress of Cadbury: his grandson was living in 1620.

Arms: — S. a fesse, Erm., between 3 swans, Proper.

Crest: — A swan issuing out of a ducal coronet, the wings elevated.

MOORE, of Moorehayes, in Collumpton, from the time of Henry III. — Married heiresses of Treslake, Furneaux, and Botour, by the heiress of Stawell; and co-heiresses of Clivedon and Bonville. George Moore, Esq., the last heir male of this ancient family, died in 1711; the heiress married Blackmore.

Arms: — Erm., on a chevron, Az., 3 cinquefoils, Or.

Crest: — A cubit arm couped, holding a sword.

MORE, *alias* MORING, or MOORINGE, of Moretown, in Whitchurch. —

[z] His father, John Heard, of Bridgewater, Gent., married a daughter of Benjamin Michell, Esq., who married the heiress of Rowe.

This

This family, which continued here for many descents, appears to have become extinct, or to have removed about the year 1640.

Arms: — Argent, 6 martlets, 3, 2, and 1.

Moulton, of Plympton. — Four descents of this family, which had married heiresses of Quicke and Thomas, are described in the visitation of 1620. The last of the name whom I find in the parish register is Edward Moulton, buried in 1674.

Arms: — Per pale, Arg. and Erm., 3 bars, Gules.

Newcourt, of Pickwell, in Georgeham. — This family, which is traced to the reign of Edward III., was originally of Halesworthy. A co-heiress of Merrifield, and an heiress of Floyer, married into it. The heiress of Newcombe, of Pickwell, married Chichester about the middle of the seventeenth century. There was male issue, of younger branches, in 1620.

Arms: — Sable, a bend, Erm., between 2 eagles displayed, with 2 heads, Or.

Crest: — A demi-griffin issuant, Gules, guttée, Or, beaked of the second.

Newte, of Tiverton, traced to the time of Queen Elizabeth. — Thomas Newte, Esq., captain of an East Indiaman, who died in 1806, was the last heir male. His aunts married Holwell and Pitman.

Arms: — G., a chevron, Argent, between 3 human hearts, transfixed with so many swords.

Northleigh, of Northleigh, in Inwardleigh. — Eleven descents of this ancient family are described in the visitation of 1620. The heiress of Chapman married into this family. A younger branch, which afterwards married a co-heiress of Tothill, of Peamore, had settled at Matford, in Alphington, in the early part of the seventeenth century. Stephen Northleigh, Esq., the last of this branch, married a co-heiress of Davie, and died in 1713. The heiress of Northleigh married Hippisley Coxe, of Stone Easton.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron, S., between 3 roses.

Nutcombe, of Nutcombe. — This family, which married a co-heiress of Foster, is traced to the reign of Richard II. Richard Nutcombe, Esq., the

the last heir male, died in 1736. The Rev. Nutcombe Quicke, late chancellor of the diocese, took the name of Nutcombe by act of parliament in 1792, and died in 1809, without male issue.

Orchard, of Hartland-abbey, married a co-heiress of Luttrell. — The sisters and co-heiresses of the late Paul Orchard, Esq., who died in 1812, married Morrison and Buck.

Arms of Orchard: — Az., a fesse, Argent, between 3 pears, Or.

Crest: — A dexter arm couped at the elbow issuing from a mural crown, habited, Az., adorned with 3 fleur-de-lis, Or, 1 and 2, the cuff turned up, Erm., holding in the hand, Proper, a pear as in the field.

Oxenham, of Oxenham, in South Tawton, from a very early period. — Wlliam Long Oxenham, Esq., the last heir male of this family, died in 1814: the heiress married Arthur Acland, Esq., father of Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart.

Arms: — G., a fesse between 3 crescents, Or.

Peter, of Bowhay, in Exminster. — This family was descended from William, the younger son of John Petre[a], of Tor Newton, who was father of Sir William Petre, ancestor of the lords Petre. John Peter, the only son of the said William, who had issue, was M.P. for Exeter in the reign of Philip and Mary. His elder son died without issue. Otho, the second, was ancestor of the Peters of Bowhay. Thomas, the third, settled in Cornwall, and was ancestor of Henry Peter, Esq., now of Harlyn. John Peter, the last of the Bowhay branch, died in 1643: his only daughter and heir married Sir Allen Apsley, ancestor of Earl Bathurst.

Arms: — The same as those of Lord Petre, with due difference.

Pincombe, or Pyncomb, of South Molton, and of Welsbear. — Pyncomb of Welsbear became extinct in 1672; one of the co-heiresses married Tucker. Mrs. Gertrude Pyncombe, the last of this branch, who died unmarried about 1730, left a considerable estate for the augmentation of poor benefices, the endowment of schools, and other charitable pur-

[a] The name is spelt both ways, but, by Lord Petre's family, it has always been spelt Petre.

poses.

poses. Mr. William Pyncombe, the last of the South Molton branch, died in 1691.

Arms: — Per Pale, G. and Az., three helmets, Argent.

Crest: — A cubit arm issuing, vested, V., trimmed and gloved, Or, holding a spear, Proper, the head, Argent.

POINTINGTON, or POYNTINGDON, of Pennicot, in Shobrooke, from the reign of Edward III. till after the middle of the seventeenth century. — Mr. T. Poyntingdon, who seems to have been the last of this family, died in 1665. The co-heiresses of Hengscott, Haye, and Prust, married into this family.

Arms, borne by Pointington in 1620: — Argent, a bend, G., between 6 fleur-de-lis, Vert.

POLLEXFEN, of Kitley. — Four descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. The heiress of Strechley, of Madcombe, married into this family. Edmund Pollexfen, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1710. The heiress married Bastard.

Arms: — Quarterly, Argent and Az., in the first and fourth quarter, a lion rampant, Gules.

PRESTON, of Up-Ottery. — This family came from Lancashire: there was male issue in 1620.

Arms: — Argent, 2 bars, G., on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil of the first.

There was another family of the same name, (with male issue,) described in the visitation as of Up-Ottery also, that came from Somersetshire. Amias Preston, brother of John, then the representative, is called an egregious navigator. Westcote, speaking of these Prestons, calls them "the generous family of Preston, of whom was, not long since, Captain Preston." The arms of this family are not described.

PRESTWOOD, of Boterford, in North Huish, — purchased in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. I have not been able to ascertain whether this family is extinct, or removed. Thomas Prestwood, Esq., was buried at North Huish, in 1735; the estate was sold about the year 1740, and has since passed through several hands.

Arms: — Sab., a lion rampant between 2 flaunches, Or.

Crest: — A demi-griffin issuing, Sab., beak Argent, wings, Or, charged with ogresses.

PROUS, — an ancient, numerous, and widely-spreading family; originally of Gidley Castle, as early as the reign of Henry II. The heiress of the elder branch married Mules, in the reign of Edward II. or III. A younger branch, into which the heiresses of Wadecot, Crewse, Norton, and Orchard, of Comb Martin, had married, was of Way, in Chagford, for many generations. John Prowz, Esq., (so the name is spelt on his monument,) the last of this branch, died in 1664.

There were younger branches also at Withecomb, Barnstaple, Tiverton, and Exeter, all of which are supposed to be extinct. The heiress of White, and a co-heiress of Staplehill, married into the Tiverton branch. It is probable, that the Prowzes, of Crediton, were of this branch; we find memorials in that church for Francis Prowze, Esq., 1696; and Mrs. Honor Prowze, "the last of a numerous family," 1773.

Arms: — Sable, 3 lions rampant, Argent. The Prowzes, of Exeter, bore the field Ermines.

PRYE, of Horwell, in Colebrook. — Five descents of this family, now supposed to be extinct, are described in the visitation of 1620.

Arms: — Erm., a chevron, S., a chief Azure, fretty, Or.

RADFORD, of Cheinstone, in Chawleigh. — Ambrose Radford, the last of this family, which had been settled here for many generations, died in 1703.

Arms: — Sable, 3 Lampagoes, or mantigers, passant in pale, Argent.

RANDALL, of Kentisbury, — came out of Berkshire; married the co-heiress of Wolfe, of Kentisbury. The heiress of this family married Jones, and died in 1711.

Arms: — Sable, 3 demi-lions rampant, erased, without tails, Argent.

Crest: — On a wreath, a staff couped and raguly, lying fesse ways, Vert, thereon a wolf passant, Az., collared, Or.

REEDE, of Wembury. — Four descents are described in the visitation of 1620, when there was male issue.

Arms: — G., on a bend nebuleé. Arg., 3 shovelers, Sab., membered of the field.

REYNELL,

Reynell, of Malston, in Sherford, and of East Ogwell. — This ancient family settled at Trumpington, in Cambridgeshire, in the reign of Edw. I. Walter Reynell, having married the heiress of Trumpington. His grandson of the same name, married the heiress of Stighull, of Malston, by one of the co-heiresses of Malston. Walter, son of this marriage, married the heiress of Francis, of Cambridgeshire. Walter, the third in descent from the heiress of Francis, left two sons: Robert, the elder, had an only son, John, who died without issue in 1478; Walter, the second son, had two sons, John, the elder, ancestor of the Reynells, of East Ogwell; and Thomas, ancestor of the Reynells, of Malston. Richard Reynell, son of John, had five sons, four of whom were knights. Richard Reynell, Esq., the great grandson of Sir Thomas Reynell, the elder of these sons, died without issue, in 1735, and by his death the elder branch became extinct: his half sisters married Whitrow, Copleston, and Morice; and the heiress of Whitrow married Joseph Taylor, Esq., ancestor of Pierce Joseph Taylor, Esq., of East Ogwell.

Sir Richard Reynell, Knight, the next brother of Sir Thomas Reynell, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was of Ford, near Newton Abbot; he left an only daughter and heir, who married Sir William Waller, the parliamentary general, whose heiress married Sir William Courtenay. Thomas, the second son of Sir Thomas Reynell, married the heiress of Spiller, of Sheperton, Middlesex, was afterwards knighted, and took the name of Spiller, which his descendants some time bore: the present representative of this branch is Thomas Reynell, Esq., of Leatherhead.

Richard Reynell, elder son of Sir Thomas, had a younger son, Richard, who was in the law, and became Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland. He was created a baronet of the kingdom of Ireland, and was ancestor of Sir Richard Reynell, Bart., now residing in America.

Thomas, to whom Malston was given, as before mentioned, married the heiress of Matthewes, by the heiress of Rous: his posterity continued in the male line at Malston, till the early part of the last century. Mr. Giles Reynell, who died in 1735, a few years after the sale of Malston, is supposed to have been the last of this branch of the family. A younger branch of the Malston Reynells was some time of Creedy Wiger, in Upton Helion, in consequence of a marriage with a co-heiress of Periam. The heiress of these Reynells married into the elder branch.

Arms: — Argent, masonry and a chief indented, Sable.

Crest: — A fox passant, Sable. The family appear also to have borne, formerly, two foxes as supporters.

Risdon, of Bableigh in Parkham, and of Winscot. — This family was originally from Risdon in Gloucestershire: they settled at Bableigh in the reign of Edward I. The heiresses of Bremell and Bromescombe, and a co-heiress of Viell, married into this family. In consequence of the last-mentioned marriage, a younger branch settled at Vielston, in Buckland Brewer, married a co-heiress of Abbot of Hartland, and was not extinct in 1630. Giles Risdon, Esq., of Bableigh, had a son, baptized at Parkham, in 1732. The family do not appear to have been buried at Parkham after 1697. The last Risdon of Bableigh had a brother, a tanner at Torrington, whose son, if living, would be the representative of the family, but he is supposed to have died some years ago in the West Indies: a daughter of the last Giles Risdon married the father of Mr. Samuel Turner, now of Bideford.

Tristram Risdon, the antiquary, settled at Winscot, in the parish of St. Giles, which he possessed by bequest. William Risdon, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1701; the heiress married Hearle, and Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., is now its representative.

Arms: — Argent, 3 bird-bolts, Sable.

Crest: — An elephant's head erased, Erminois.

Rogers, of Pilton. — This family, which had been settled at Pilton about seven generations, became extinct, in the male line, in 1791. The co-heiresses married Griffiths and Studdy. A co-heiress of Warren married into this family.

Arms: — Arg., a chevron between 3 stags current, G., (as on monuments at Pilton).

Roope, of Horsewell, in South Milton. — The last of this family, of whom three descents are described in the visitation of 1620, was William Roope, Esq., buried at South Milton in 1760: the heiress married Ilbert. A co-heiress of Irish, and the heiress of Ford, married into this family.

Arms: — Argent, a lion rampant, G., within an orle of pheons, Azure.

Rous, of Modbury. — Sir Ralph Rous resided at Little Modbury in the reign of Henry III.; the heiress of this branch, after five descents, married Dymock. A younger branch settled at Edmerston in Modbury, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Edmerston: after residing there for several descents, this branch removed to Halton in Cornwall, where Francis Rous, provost of Eton, and one of Cromwell's lords, was born.

born. The Rev. Richard Rous, late rector of St. George's Clist, who died in 1810, was representative of the provost's brother: his daughter and heiress married Ellicombe. The Rev. William Rous Ellicombe is the representative of this branch.

Arms of Rous: — Or, an eagle displayed, Azure.

Rowe, of Kingston in Staverton, afterwards of Bearton, in Broad Hempston, said to have been descended from a Kentish family.—Sir William Pole mentions William Rowe, Esq., among "the persons of very good rank formerly residing in Totnes." His son John, who was sergeant-at-law in the reign of Henry VIII., married the heiress of Barnhouse of Kingston: the descendant of the sergeant, the late John Rowe, Esq., took the name of Hussey, on succeeding to the estates of Hussey of Marnhull, in Dorsetshire. Bearton is now a farm-house belonging to his widow. Kingston has passed into other hands. His son of the same name is the representative of the family.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron, Az., between 3 trefoils, Gules.

Crest: — A stag's head issuant, Gules, attired, Or.

Rowsewell, of Ford Abbey, of a Somersetshire family. — Sir Henry Rowsewell sold it to Prideaux about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Arms: — Per pale, G. and Az., a lion rampant, Argent.

Crest: — A lion's head erased, Argent.

Sainthill, of Bradninch. — Four descents only of this family are described in the visitation of 1620, but it appears that they were of considerable antiquity. Sir Walter de Sweynthill, or St. Hill, was one of the knights of the shire in 1327, and in several ensuing parliaments. A coheiress of Browne[a], and the heiress of Parker, of Zeal Monachorum, married into this family. Samuel Sainthill, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1708. His only sister married Thomas Yard, Esq., of Treasurer's Bere, whose son took the name of Sainthill, by act of parliament. The name became again extinct by the death of Samuel Sainthill, Esq., (great grandson of the heiress,) in 1798: his sister, and now only surviving heiress, married Rear Admiral Thomas Pearse, who resides occasionally at Bradninch house. There was a family of this name branched off, probably at an early period,

[a] There was no issue by this marriage.

from

from the Bradninch Sainthills, who resided for several generations at Topsham. Richard Sainthill, Esq., now residing in Ireland, near Cork, is the representative of this family.

Arms: — Or, on a fesse engrailed, Az., between 3 leopards' faces, G., as many bezants, each charged with a fleur-de-lis of the second; in chief on a pile, Az., 3 fleur-de-lis of the first.

Crest: — Within a ducal coronet 2 dragons' heads erased combatant, Vert.

Arms of Pearse: — G., a bend embattled, between 2 unicorns' heads erased, Or.

Crest: — A wyvern, G., the wings displayed, Argent.

St. Albyn, of Paracombe. — This was, in the reign of Edward I., and for many generations, a seat of the St. Albyn family, and from hence they removed to Allfoxton, in Somersetshire, now the seat of their representative, Lawrence St. Albyn, Esq., who still possesses Paracombe, but it has not been for many generations a residence of the family.

Arms: — Erm., on a bend, Sable, 3 bezants.

Crest: — A wolf seiant, Erm., collared, lined, and ringed, Or.

Saint Leger, of Annery, and of Canonleigh, in Burlescombe. — James St. Leger, the ancestor of this family, married a co-heiress of Thomas Boteler, Earl of Ormond: his descendant, Sir John St. Leger, sold Annery before 1600 to his son-in-law, Arscott; John St. Leger, and Dudley, the two sons of Sir John, died without issue: the elder of the co-heiresses married Grenville; the second Stucley, of Afton, and the youngest Tremayne, and afterwards Arscott.

Arms: — Az., fretty, A., a canton, Or.

Crest: — A falcon issuing from a plume of ostrich feathers, Argent.

John St. Leger, Esq., ancestor of Viscount Doneraile, became possessed of Eggesford, in this county, by marrying a daughter of Chichester, Earl of Donegal.

Salusbury, of Barnstaple. — Five descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. Mr. Richard Salusbury, who appears to have been the last heir male, died in 1701.

Arms: — G., a lion rampant, Or, between 3 crescents, Argent.

SAMPFORD, or SANDFORD, of Collumpton, Halberton, and Exeter. — There was male issue of this family in 1620.
Arms: — A., a chevron between 3 martlets, Sable.

SECOMB. — See Thorne.

SHAPCOTT, of Shapcott, in the parish of Knoweston. — The heiress of Windegate married into this family, of which ten descents are described in the visitation of 1620. The ancient seat of the family was sold soon after 1700 by Mr. Shapcott, a barrister at law, who afterwards resided at Exeter.
Arms: — Sable, a chevron, Or, between 3 dove-cotes, Argent.
Crest: — A goat's head erased.

SHAPLEIGH, of Newcourt in Topsham, before of Dartmouth. — Four descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. The late John Shapleigh, Esq., barrister-at-law, of the Temple, was representative of this family, and left male issue.
Arms: — V., a chevron, A., between 3 escallops, Or.
Crest: — A sinister cubit arm couped, Proper, vested, G., cuffed, Arg., the hand holding a chaplet, Gules.

SHERMAN, of Knighteston in Ottery, — purchased in the reign of Henry VIII.: the heiress, after a few descents, married Copleston.
Arms: — Or, A lion rampant, Sab., between 3 holly-leaves, Proper.

SHORTRIDGE, of Shortridge, in Tiverton, married the heiress of Bowden of Witheridge. — Richard Shortridge, Esq., the last heir male of this family, being then resident at Thelbridge, died in 1763. The co-heiresses[b] married Perryman, Treby, Pearce, and Martyn. I find no arms ascribed to this family.

SKERIT, of Buckland Monachorum, afterwards of Peter Tavy. — There was male issue from two branches in 1620.
Arms: — Or, on a chief indented, S., 3 plates, each charged with a cross-crosslet, G.

[b] Aunts of Richard.

SKINNER,

SKINNER, of Cowley in Brampford Speke. — Four descents are described in the visitation of 1620, when there was male issue. The heiresses of Cornish and Maurice married into this family.

Arms: — Argent, a chief, Az., semée de lis, Or.

Crest: — Out of a ducal coronet a demi-talbot issuing, Argent, collar and leash, G.

SLOLY, of Sloly, in Fremington, married the heiress of Fremington. — The heiress of the representative of this ancient family, who died in 1666, married Hawkins. It is probable that there were younger branches. John Sloly, who died in 1703, was a benefactor to the parish of High Bray: the name still remains among the yeomanry in the neighbourhood of Barnstaple.

Arms: — G., a chevron between 3 bats, Or.

SNELLING, of Chaddlewood, in Plympton St. Mary, married an heiress of Elford. — The last heir male of this family died in 1653: the heiress married Martyn, one of whose co-heiresses married Sparke of Plymouth.

Arms: — G., 3 griffins' heads erased, A., a chief indented, Ermine.

SOMASTER, of Widecombe in Stokenham. Eight descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. The co-heiresses of the elder branch married Trefry and Kent. A younger brother, who was Archdeacon of Cornwall, continued the male line. This branch married a coheiress of Arundell of Trerice, and was of Painsford in Ashsprington, (which had been in the family from the time of Henry VII.) in 1620. John Somaster, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1681: the heiress married Kelland. The Rev. John Somaster, descended from a younger son, died in 1769.

Arms: — Argent, a castle triple-towered within an orle of fleur-de-lis, Sable.

Crest: — A portcullis, Argent.

SPARKE, of Plymouth, descended from a Cheshire family, married the heiress of Cock. — The father of the late Elford Sparke, Esq., married one of the co-heiresses of Martyn of Chaddlewood. Elford Sparke, Esq., by whose death the male line became extinct, in 1789, left three sisters, coheiresses, married to Eveleigh, Langworthy, and Cookesley.

Arms:

Arms: — Checky, Or and V., a bend, Ermine.

Crest: — Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a demi-panther rampant gardant, Argent, spotted with various colours; out of his mouth and ears fire issuing, Proper.

SPECCOT, of Merton. — The antient family of Fitz-Bernard, settling at Speccot, took that name in the reign of Henry II. Co-heiresses of Belston, Furneaux, and Scobhull, and the heiress of Boys, married into this family. Charles Speccot, Esq., the last heir male, died about the latter part of the reign of Charles II.; his sisters and co-heiresses married Hals, Hele, and Reynell.

In 1620, there were younger branches of this family at Clawton and Thorverton.

Arms: — Or, on a bend, G., 3 milrinds, Argent.

SPEKE, or ESPEKE. — This ancient family was of Brampford Speke from nearly the time of the Conquest. Heywood, in Wemworthy, was also a seat of the Spekes, who removed into Somersetshire about the middle of the fifteenth century, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Beauchamp of White Lackington. The heiresses of Gervais, Keynes, and Winard, married also into this family. Frederick Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guildford, married the heiress of Speke.

Arms: — Argent, 2 bars, Az., over all an eagle displayed with two heads, Or.

SPICER, of Weare, in Topsham. — An ancestor of this ancient family was mayor of Exeter in 1273: John Spicer, probably the grandson, was several times mayor in the reign of Edward III. This spirited citizen, with great alertness, fitted out three ships for the French expedition in 1358, and the next year had the honour, whilst mayor, of entertaining the Black Prince, and his prisoner, John King of France.[c] William Francis Spicer, the representative of this family, sold Weare in or about 1804, and removed out of Devonshire.

Arms: — Sable, a chevron, Erminois, between 3 castles triple-towered, Or. The ancient arms of the family were per pale G. and S., 3 castles, A., in bend, cottised, Erm., a border engrailed of the last.

[c] Account of the Spicer family annexed to the edition of Risdon's Survey, 1714.

Crest: — Out of a mural coronet a dexter cubit arm, the hand in a gauntlet holding a bomb, fired, Proper.

STUCLEY, or STUCKLEY, of Affeton, or Afton, in West Worlington, married the heiress of Affeton and the heiress of Wood. William Dennis Stucley, Esq., the representative of this family, died in 1755. Thomas Stucley, a younger brother, in 1758. The heiress of Stucley married Buck.

Arms: — Az., 3 pears pendant, Or.

Crest: — A demi-lion rampant, holding a battle-axe.

STURE, of Marridge, in Ugborough. — Five descents are described in the visitation of 1620 as of Huish. Edward Sture, Esq., sold Marridge in 1696.

Arms of Sture of Devonshire, as given by Sir William Pole: — Or, a mullet, Sable, as given by Edmondson, A., a bend, Sab., over all a label of 3 points, G. These are given as the arms of Sture of Huish. The arms are not described in the visitation of 1620.

TAYLOR, of Marridge. — After the death of Edward Taylor, Esq., of Bath, representative of this family, which resided for a few descents at Marridge, that estate devolved to the daughter of the late Mr. George Taylor, of Totnes, now the heiress of the family.

Arms borne by Taylor of Marridge: — Or, a chevron, S., between 2 lions passant in chief, and an annulet in base of the second. [d]

Crest: — An unicorn's head erased, Or, ducally crowned, gorged, and armed, Azure.

THORNE, of Thorne in Holsworthy, and of Upcot in Shipwash. — This family, which is traced to the time of King John, married the heiress of Upcot. The heiress of the elder branch married Holland of Weare in the reign of James I. There were several younger sons at the time of the visitation in 1620. The heiress of a younger branch which was of Buckland Filleigh, married Risdon of Shipwash.

Arms: — Argent, a fesse, G., between 3 lions rampant, Sable.

Crest: — A lion rampant. Sable.

[d] These are the arms (with the difference of the field) described by Edmondson, as those of Taylor of Cambridgeshire.

There

There was another younger branch of Thore, which married the heiress of Secomb[c], and was called Secomb, *alias* Thorne. The heiresses of Hearle, Husband, and Launce, married also into this branch, which was some time of North Petherwin. The representative of this branch, in 1788, was the Rev. Charles Secomb, then residing at Calcutta.

This branch bore the same arms, with a border engrailed.

TOTHILL, of Exeter and Peamore, married the heiress of Sparke of Sowton; the co-heiresses married Northleigh and a younger branch of Tothill.

Arms: — Az., on a bend, Argent, cottised, Or, a lion passant gardant, S., langued and armed, G., in chief a label of 3 points, with a crescent for difference.

Crest: — On a mount, V., a Cornish chough, Proper, in its beak a branch of olive, fructed, Or.

TRELAWNEY, of Ham near Plymouth. — A younger branch of the Trelawneys of Cornwall resided here for nearly two centuries: Samuel Pollexfen Trelawney, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1771: his heiress married George Collins, Esq., now of Ham.

Arms: — The same as Trelawney, baronet, with due difference.

TREPE. — Five descents of this family are described, in the visitation of 1620, as having lived in the parish of Crediton since the reign of Edward IV. Richard Trepe, then living, had no male issue; his daughters and co-heiresses were married to Symonds and Ridge of Ridge. The co-heiresses of Highayne and Gutton, and the heiress of Willes, had married into this family. The arms are not described.

TRIST, of Bowden. — The Rev. Browse Trist, the representative of this family, died in 1791: his co-heiresses married Haussollier, who, in 1799, took the name of Trist, but has no residence in the county, and Stackhouse. A younger son of the Trist family went to Virginia, and had male issue in 1799.

[c] Secomb, in the parish of German's Week, gave name to a family of yeomanry, still existing.

Arms: — Az., a quatrefoil pierced within an orle of etoiles, Or.

Crest: — On a mount, Vert, an osprey, Proper, in the beak a fish, Argent.

TRISTRAM, of Duvall, purchased in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. John Tristram, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1722. Stucley Tristram Lucas, Esq., is the present representative. John Tristram, Esq., of Bampton, who had married a sister and co-heiress of Ley, Earl of Marlborough, left an only daughter and heir, who married Dr. Palmer, warden of All Souls, and afterwards Dr. Bathurst, President of Trinity College, Oxford. This lady, who died in 1690, had an only daughter, married to George Baynard, Esq.

Arms: — Per chevron embattled, S. and A., 3 bucks' heads caboshed counterchanged.

Crest: — A buck's head issuing, Proper, attired, Arg., in the mouth a trefoil, A., leaved, V.

UPTON, of Postlinch, or Puslinch, in Newton Ferrers. — John Upton [f], who settled at Postlinch, married the heiress of Mohun [g] of Pustlinch. William Upton, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1709. The heiress married Yonge.

A younger branch settled at Lupton in Brixham, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Penniles, in the reign of Henry VI. John Upton, Esq., the representative of this branch, was of Ingmore-hall, in the county of York, about the middle of the last century.

Arms: — Sable, a cross sarcely, Argent.

Crest: — On a ducal coronet a horse, Sable, caparisoned, Or.

VELLEY, of Hartland. — Thomas Velley, Esq., the last heir male of this family, died in 1780: the co-heiresses married Hamlyn and Ley.

Arms, as in Hartland church: — Az., a chevron between 3 castles, Or.

VENNER, of Hundescot, in Chittlehampton, and of Knolle. — Four descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620; the last

[f] He was third son of Thomas Upton of Trelask, in Cornwall, by the heiress of Trelawney: the father of Thomas married a co-heiress of Mules, and the grandfather the heiress of Carnother.

[g] By the heiress of Blerick, who married the heiress of Fleming.

heir

heir male appears to have been Peregrine Venner, Esq., who died in 1698. The heiress of William Venner, Esq., who died in 1690, married Lovering.

Arms: — G., 3 bendlets, Or, a chief per fesse, Erm. and Argent.

VOWELL, *alias* HOKER, of Exeter, married the heiress of Drewell: not extinct in 1675.

Arms: — Or, a fesse, Vaire, between 2 lions passant gardant, S.

Crest: — A hind, Or, in his mouth a flower, Argent, leaves, Or.

WADHAM, originally of Wadham, in the parish of Knoweston, afterwards removed (temp. Edw. III.) to Edge, in the parish of Branscombe, where they resided for eight descents before they removed into Somersetshire. This family, which had married the co-heiresses of Chiseldon, Popham, and Tregarthen, became extinct by the death of Nicholas Wadham, Esq., the founder of Wadham College, in 1609. The co-heiresses of Wadham married Strangways; Martin, one of whose co-heiresses married Latton; and Wyndham.[h]

A branch of this family settled at Catherston, in Dorsetshire, having married the heiress of Payne, of that place: the son married a co-heiress of Tyll, of Tylhouse, in Devon. It appears that there were several male descendants of this branch, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Arms: — G. a chevron between 3 roses, Argent.

Crest: — A stag's head erased, Or, on each side a rose-branch, Proper, the roses, A, and G.

WAKEMAN, of Exeter, descended from a brother of the last abbot and first bishop of Gloucester: not extinct in 1620.

Arms: — A., on a cross, Sab., a cloud, Proper, surrounded by the rays of the sun, on the centre of the cloud a coronet, Or.

Crest: — A cock, Or, combed, G., legged, Az., out of his mouth a label on which *evigila qui dormis.*

WALKER, of Exeter, from about the middle of the sixteenth century; married a co-heiress of Tothill: the Rev. Robert Walker, vicar of St. Winnow, in Cornwall, is the representative of this family.

Arms: — Az., a griffin segreant, A., a border engrailed, Ermine.

[h] And afterwards Farringdon.

WALKER,

WALKER, of Ashbury, descended from Cambridgeshire. The heiress of Fenne married into this family, whose heiress was married, in 1685, to the ancestor of John Morth Woolcombe, Esq., of Ashbury.

Arms: — Argent, guttée de sang; 2 swords in saltier, G., the points upwards; over all a lion rampant, Sable.

WALTHAM, of Brenton in Exminster, married a co-heiress of Bowhay, and the heiress of Stephens, of Exminster. John Waltham, the representative of this family in 1620, had two daughters: his brother had several sons. Richard Waltham, Esq., recorder of Exeter, was of this family.

Arms: — Sab., a chevron engrailed between 3 suns, Argent.

WEARE, or WERE, of Halberton and Honiton Clist. — The only daughter of Colonel Were, the parliamentary officer, married Rose of Wotton Fitzpaine. Mr. Thomas Weare, of Honiton Clist, who left sundry benefactions for charitable uses, died in 1691. J. Were Clark, Esq., of Bridwell, is descended from the Weres of Halberton.

Arms: — Arg., on a bend, Vert., between 6 cross-crosslets fitchée, G., 3 crosiers, Or.

WELSH, of Barnstaple and Alverdiscott. — Five descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. It appears to have been extinct about the middle of that century.

Arms: — Az., 6 mullets, 3, 2, and 1, Or.

WESTCOTE, originally of Westcote in Marwood. — Thomas Westcote, the representative of this family, married the heiress of Lyttelton, of Frankley, in Worcestershire, and removed into that county: he was father of the celebrated Judge Littleton, or Lyttelton, ancestor of the noble family of Lyttelton. A younger branch, of which was Thomas Westcote, the antiquary, settled at Raddon, in Shobrooke, in the reign of Henry VIII. The co-heiresses of Walter, of Combe, and Roberts, of Comb Martin, married into this branch. Philip Westcote, Esq., of Raddon, died in 1647. Thomas, his son, dissipated his fortune. I have not been able to ascertain any thing farther of this branch.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron between 3 escallops, S.

WHIDDON,

WHIDDON, of Chagford. — Eight descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. One of the ancestors married the heiress of Wray. Sir John Whiddon, the Judge, married a co-heiress of Shilston, by a co-heiress of Upcott. John Whiddon, Gent., who appears to have been the last of this family, was buried at Chagford in 1761.

Arms: — A chevron between 3 spears' heads, G.

Crest: — On a ducal coronet, Or, a swan seiant, S., beaked, Or.

WICHALSE, or WITCHALSE, of Chudleigh, Barnstaple, Lincombe, in Ilfracombe, and of Linton. — This family continued about six or seven descents in Devonshire. A co-heiress of Cottwell, and the heiress of Welsh, of Pilton, married into this family: their estates were sold about the beginning of the last century.

Arms: — Per fesse, A. and S., 6 crescents in pale, counter-changed.

Crest: — An antelope's head, erased, party per pale, A. and S., the neck charged with 2 crescents in fesse counter-changed; in the mouth a branch of laurel, Proper.

WILLIAMS, of Stowford, or Stofford, in Harford, married the heiresses of Drewe, of Drewe's Cliffe, and Prideaux, of Ashburton. Thomas Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons, who was of Stofford, married a co-heiress of Crues, of Chimley; his grandson the heiress of Edgecumbe, of Calstock. The estate was sold by the Speaker's grandson, before the year 1630.

Arms: — Party per fesse Vaire, A. and G., 3 curlews' heads erased, counter-changed. The Speaker bore, Sable, 3 curlews' heads erased, Argent.

Crest: — A curlew, Argent, beaked and legged, Or.

WILLOUGHBY, of Leyhill, in Pehembury, settled here before 1600; the heiress married the grandfather of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.

No arms are assigned to this family in the visitation of 1620.

WOLCOTT, of Wolcott, in Thurleston, Chagford, Lustleigh, Boterstow, in Hemiock, Morestqn, in Halberton, &c. &c. — Walter, the first-mentioned in the pedigree, married the heiress of Skerrett, of Chagford. A co-heiress of Bozon, of Bozon's Hele, married also into this family. The last of a branch of this family settled at Sidbury, was Captain James Wolcott,

Wolcott, of the navy, who distinguished himself at the taking of Berbice. He died in 1811, leaving a daughter and only child, married to Yateman. The name remains at Sidbury among the yeomanry.

Arms: — Per pale, Az. and G., on a cross patonce, Arg., five martlets, on a chief, Or, a fleur-de-lis, between 2 annulets, purpure.

Crest: — An eagle's head issuant, guttée de sang, in the beak a fleur-de-lis, Az., charged with a bezant.

Wood, *alias* Atwood, of Harston, in Plymstock, and of Brixton. — There had been five descents of the Woods, of Harston, in 1630. The heiress of Carslake married into this family, which became extinct by the death of John Wood, Esq., in 1743. One of his sisters died unmarried in 1786; the other married Winter. Matthew Wood, Esq., alderman of London, is said to have been descended from a branch of this family.

Arms: — Quarterly 1. and 4., Argent, on a mount V., an oak-tree fructed, Proper, 2. and 3. A., a bull's head erased, Sable.

Crest: — A demi-savage man, wreathed about the temples, Proper, in his left hand a club guttée de sang, in his right hand an oak tree, eradicated, fructed, Proper. Confirmed in 1533.

Wood, or Atwood, of Ashridge, in North Tawton. See Atwood.

Wood, of Lew Trenchard, married a co-heiress of Trelawney. Five descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. The heiress married Mr. Joseph Pearce, whose daughter and only child, died unmarried since the year 1800.

Arms: — Sable, semée of cross-crosslets, 3 lions' heads, Or.

Wotton, of Ingleborne, in the parish of Harberton. — Purchased in the reign of Henry VIII. A co-heiress of Gibbes, of Venton, married into this family; the last heir male of which, Samuel Wotton, Esq., died about the year 1795: the heiress married Estcourt Cresswell [1], Esq., now of Pinkney, in the county of Wilts.

Arms: — Argent a saltier engrailed between 4 mullets, Sable.

[1] His daughter and only child, by the heiress of Wotton, married the Rev. Mr. Frye, and died without issue.

Wyke, Wykes, or Weeks, of North Wyke, in South Tawton. — Originally Wray — took the name of Wyke, on settling at North Wyke, in the reign of Richard II. The co-heiresses of Burnell, Avenell, and Chichester, married into this family. Francis Weeks, the last heir male of this family, died in 1711. Two of his sisters and co-heiresses married Hunt, and Hole. A branch of this family, who wrote the name Weeks, was of Honeychurch, and afterwards of Broadwood Kelly, of which manor Francis Weeks was lord, in the reign of Charles I.

Arms: — Erm., 3 battle-axes, Sable.

Yeo, of Heanton-Sachville, Hatherleigh, Huish, North Petherwin, &c.; said to have been originally of Tre Yeo, in the parish of Launcelles, Cornwall; but, with Mr. Prince, I think it more probable that they were descended from a younger branch of the Yeos, of Yeo, in Alwington, whose heiress, at an early period, married Giffard. This family settled at Heanton, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Sachville, in the fourteenth century. The heiresses of Esse, Pyne, Brightley, and a co-heiress of Jewe, married also into this family. The heiress of the elder branch, married Henry Rolle, Esq., who died in or about 1620. Lord Clinton, is the representative of this branch. Younger branches were for some generations of Reed, and Fishley, in Hatherleigh; the former appears to have become extinct in 1662; the latter in 1678. The Yeos, of North Petherwin, were also of a younger branch of the Yeos, of Hatherleigh. Leonard Yeo, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1741: the heiress married Herring, whose heiress married Kingdon. The heiress of Stapledon, of Nottinghamshire, married into this branch.

A younger branch of Yeo, of Heanton, was, for many generations, of Huish. Edward Rooe Yeo, Esq., the representative of this branch, died in 1782, being then one of the members for Coventry. The Rev. Beaple Yeo was, after his death, the heir male of the family, and its present male representative appears to be his grandson, William Arundell Yeo, Esq., of Trevelver, in Cornwall. This branch of the Yeos, possessed Hawkridge, in Chittlehampton. There was another branch of the Yeos at Plymouth, of which was John Yeo, Esq., a superannuated admiral, who died in 1756; his grandson, William Yeo, Esq., was living in 1774. The late brave Sir James Yeo, was of this family.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron between 3 mallards [k], Azure.

[k] The birds are sometimes described as drakes, sometimes shovelers, sometimes turkey-cocks, &c. &c.

Gentlemen's Seats.

Name of the Seat.	Parish.	Owners or Occupiers.
Alston	Malborough	Abraham Hawkins, Esq.
Ambrook	Ipplepen	Mr. William Neyle.
Annery	Monkleigh	William Tardrew, Esq.
West Anstey	-	Willoughby Bryant Stawell, Esq.
Arlington	-	Jo. Palmer Chichester, Esq.
Ash	Iddesleigh	Hugh Malet, Esq.
Ashbury	-	John Morth Woollcombe, Esq.
Ashprington	-	Major-General Adams.
Beechwood	Plympton	Richard Rosdew, Esq.
Bellair	Heavitree	G. A. Rhodes, Esq.
Bellvue	Plymstock	Mrs. Bulteel.
Bickham	Kenne	Mrs. Short.
Blackhall	North Huish	Hubert Cornish, Esq.
Bluehayes	Broad Clist	Lieutenant-Colonel Lang
Borough	Northam	Vice-Admiral Barton.
Bowden	Ashprington	Mrs. Adams.
Bowringsleigh	West Allington	Rev. Roope Ilbert.
Bradfield	Uffculme	William Henry Walrond, Esq.
Bradford	Witheridge	Rev. W. P. Thomas.
Bradley	Highweek	Rev. Thomas Lane.
Bremridge	Sandford	Richard Melhuish, Esq.
Bridwell	Halberton	John Were Clarke, Esq.
Brookhill	Broad Clist	Lieutenant-General Thomas.
Buckland	Braunton	Henry Webber, Esq.
Buckland Filleigh	-	Jo. Inglett Fortescue, Esq.
Buckland in the Moor	-	Mrs. Bastard.
Buckland Toussaints	-	William Clarke, Esq.
Burrington	Tithing of Weston Peverell	John Were Clarke, Esq.
Bystock	Colyton Raleigh	Edward Divett, Esq.
Calverleigh	-	Charles Chichester, Esq.
Canonleigh	Burlescombe	Thomas Browne, Esq., (unoccupied).
Castlepark	Lifton	William Arundell Harris, Esq.
Chaddlewood	Plympton	William Hales Symons, Esq.
Churston Ferrers	-	In the occupation of Hon. George Vernon.
Cleve	St. Thomas	Thomas Northmore, Esq.
Cockington	-	Rev. Roger Mallock.
Cockwood	Dawlish	Rev. Dr. Drury.
Cofflete	Yealmton	Rev. Thomas Lane.
Coham	Black Torrington	Rev. William Holland Coham.
Coleridge	Stokenham	Michael Allen, Esq., (unoccupied).
Collipriest	Tiverton	James Hay, Esq., (unoccupied).
Combe	Gittisham	Rev. Thomas Putt.
Combe	Colebrooke	John Sillifant, Esq.
Combe Royal	West Allington	John Luscombe Luscombe, Esq.
Combe Sacheville	Silverton	Mrs. Brown.
Coryton	Kilmington	William Tucker, Esq.
Cowley	Brampford Speke	Mrs. Wells.
Cross	Little Torrington	Thomas Stevens, Esq.
Daddon	Bideford	Lewis William Buck, Esq.
Dallamore	Cornwood	Treby Hele Hayes, Esq.
Dartington	-	Mrs. Champernowne.

Name of the Seat.	Parish.	Owners or Occupiers.
Deerpark	Buckerell	A. L. Shuldham, Esq.
Derriford	Egg Buckland	J. C. Langmead, Esq.
Doniton	Swimbridge	Vice-Admiral Bury.
Downes	Crediton	James Buller, Esq.
Dowrish	Sandford	Mrs. Arabella Morgan.
Dunsland	Bradford	Occasionally inhabited by the Rev. W. Holland Coham.
Durrant	Northam	J. S. Ley, Esq.
Eastdon	Dawlish	Richard Eales, Esq.
Eastleigh	Westleigh	Rev. John Torr.
Ebberley	Roborough	Henry Hole, Esq.
Edgecumbe	Milton Abbot	Richard Edgecumbe, Esq.
Edginswell	St. Mary Church	Rev. A. Neck.
Little Efford	Egg Buckland	Occupied by John Williams, Esq.
Eggesford	-	Honourable Newton Fellowes.
Elfordleigh	Plympton	William Langmead, Esq.
Fallopit	East Allington	E. N. W. Fortescue, Esq.
Farringdon	-	J. B. Cholwich, Esq.
Foleton	Totnes	Late Edward Cary, Esq.
Ford	Woolborough	Belongs to Lord Courtenay; in the occupation of Ayshford Wise, Esq.
Ford Abbey	Thorncombe	John Fraunceis Gwyn, Esq.
Fowelscombe	Ugborough	John King, Esq.
Franklyn	St. Thomas	Late John Jones, Esq.
Fremington	-	G. A. Barbor, Esq.
Fuge	Blackauton	Late Charles Hayne, Esq.
Fulford House	Dunsford	Baldwin Fulford, Esq.
Fulford Park	Shobrooke and Crediton	R. H. Tuckfield, Esq.
Fursdon	Cadbury	John Sydenham Fursdon, Esq.
Gatcombe	Little Hempston	Mrs. Cornish.
Gnaton	Newton Ferrers	Henry Roe, Esq.
Goodamore	Plympton	George Treby Treby, Esq.
Grange	Broad Hembury	William Drewe, Esq.
Greenofen	Whitechurch	George Drake, Esq.
Greenway	Brixham	John Marwood Elton, Esq.
Hall	Bishop's Tawton	Charles Chichester, Esq.
Halsdon	Dolton	Rev. P. W. Furse.
Ham	Weston Peverell Tithing	George Collins, Esq.
Hampton	St. Mary Church	T. W. France, Esq.
Hartland Abbey	Hartland	Mrs. Orchard.
Hayne	Plymtree	Rev. Charles Harward.
Hayne	Stowford	Isaac Harris, Esq.
Hembury Fort	Buckerell	Admiral R. Graves, (unoccupied).
Hemerdon	Plympton	George Woollcombe, Esq.
Hillersdon	Collumpton	John Laxon Swete, Esq.
Hockworthy	-	Charles Webster, Esq.
Holcombe Rogus	-	Peter Bluett, Esq.
Holwell	South Milton	Rev. H. A. Gilbert.
Holystreet	Chagford	J. R. Southmead, Esq.
Horsewell	South Milton	Peter Ilbert, Esq.
Huntsham	-	Rev. Dr. Troyte.
Ingleborne	Harberton	R. Brown, Esq.
Ipplepen	-	George Drake, Esq.
Kelly	-	Arthur Kelly, Esq.
Kitley	Yealmton	Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M.P.
Langdon	Wembury	Mrs. Calmady.

Name of the Seat.	Parish.	Owners or Occupiers.
Langley	High Bickington	George Smith, Esq.
Larkbear	Tallaton	Rev. Thomas Clack.
Leawood	Bridestowe	Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq.
Leigham	Egg Buckland	Addis Archer, Esq.
Lew Trenchard	- - -	William Baring Gould, Esq.
Lindridge	Bishop's Teignton	Rev. John Templer.
Loventor	Berry Pomeroy	Mrs. —— Baker.
Ludbrook	Ermington	Rev. N. A. Bartlett.
Lupton	Brixham	J. Buller Yarde Buller, Esq.
Luscombe	Dawlish	Charles Hoare, Esq.
Lymouth	Linton	John Lock, Esq.
Manadon	Tithing of Weston Peverell	Lately Mrs. Waldron, now Lady Elford, at present unoccupied.
Marpool	Withecombe Raleigh	William Hull, Esq.
Marridge	Ugborough	Unoccupied.
Marwood	- - -	C. Cutcliffe, Esq., occupied by Rev. William Mules.
Montrath House	Broad Hembury	Mrs. Walrond.
Cruwys Morchard	- - -	Mrs. Sharland.
Mothecombe	Holbeton	Belongs to Henry Legassick, Esq., occupied by Mrs. Harris.
Moult	Malborough	William Jackson, Esq.
Mount Boone	Townstall	John Seale, Esq.
Mount Ebford	Woodbury	Thomas Huckell Lee, Esq.
Mount Tavy	Tavistock	John Carpenter, Esq.
Netheway	Brixham	J. F. Luttrell, Esq.
Newcourt	Topsham	John Bawden Cresswell, Esq.
Newenham	Plympton	George Strode, Esq.
Newplace	King's Nympton	John Buller, Esq.
Newton-house	Newton St. Cyres	John Quicke, Esq.
Norton	Churchstow	John Hawkins, Esq.
Oaklands	Oakhampton	Albany Savile, Esq. M.P.
West Ogwell	- - -	P. J. Taylor, Esq.
Orleigh	Buckland Brewer	John Hanning, Esq.
Oxton	Kenton	John Beaumont Swete, Esq.
Park	Bovey Tracey	George Hunt Clapp, Esq.
Peamore	Exminster	Samuel Kekewich, Esq.
Pickwell	Georgeham	Untenanted.
Petticombe	Monkleigh	Miss Saltren.
Porthill	Northam	Sir R. G. Keats, occupied by Thomas Smith, Esq.
Portledge	Alwington	Richard Pine Coffin, Esq.
Postlinch, or Puslinch	Newton Ferrers	John Yonge, Esq.
Pound	Buckland Monachorum	Sir Herbert Sawyer, K.C.B.
Primley	Paignton	Rev. Finney Belfield.
Priory	Pilton	John Whyte, Esq.
Radford	Plymstock	John Harris, Esq.
Retreat	Topsham	Alexander Hamilton Hamilton, Esq.
Rhode	Uplime	Sir John Talbot, K.B.
Rockbeare	- - -	Thomas Porter, Esq.
- - -	- - -	Mrs. Bidgood.
Sadborough	Thorncombe	J. Bragg, Esq.
Sandridge	Stoke Gabriel	(Lord Ashburton,) occupied by R. W. Newman, Esq.
Sandwell	Harberton	J. Bennet, Esq.
Satterleigh	- - -	Henry Byne, Esq.
Scobell	South Pool	Thomas Cornish, Esq.

Name of the Seat.	Parish.	Owners or Occupiers.
Sharpham	Ashprington	John Bastard, Esq., M. P.
Shaugh	Luppit	Rev. James Bernard.
Sheephay	St. Mary Church	Rev. William Kitson.
Shilston	Modbury	Christopher Savery, Esq.
Sidbury house	Sidbury	Robert Hunt, Esq.
Slade	Cornwood	John Spurrell Pode, Esq.
Sorteridge	Whitechurch	Rev. Henry Pengelly.
Speechwick	Widdecomb-in-the-Moor	Lord Ashburton, on lease to George Leach, Esq.
Spreydon	Broad Clist	Aaron Moore, Esq.
Stedcombe, or Stutcombe	Axmouth	John Hallet, Esq.
Stokehill	Heavitree	Joseph Sanders, Esq.
Stokeley	Stokenham	Lydstone Newman, Esq.
Stover Lodge	Teigngrace	George Templer, Esq.
Stoodley	-	J. N. Fazakerley, Esq., M.P.
Sydenham	Marystow	J. H. Tremayne, Esq.
Tapelegh	Westleigh	A. Saltren Willett, Esq., (unoccupied).
Tidwell	East Budleigh	Mrs. Edye, now or lately occupied by — Fisher, Esq.
West Timewell	Morebath	Mrs. Bere.
Tor Abbey	Tor Mohun	George Cary, Esq., occupied by R. Peel, Esq.
Tor Royal	Isidford	Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt.
Tothill	Charles, Plymouth	Mrs. Culme.
Trehill	Kenne	Henry Ley, Esq.
Trowbridge	Crediton	John Yarde, Esq., the property of his niece.
Umberleigh	Atherington	John Davie Basset, Esq.
Upland	Tamerton Foliot	Jonathan Elford, Esq.
Upton	Brixham	George Cutler, Esq.
Warleigh	Tamerton Foliot	Rev. Walter Radcliffe.
Watermouth	Berry Narbor	Joseph Davie Basset, Esq.
Watton Court	Stoke Gabriel	Henry Studdy, Esq.
Way	Chagford	John Coniam, Esq.
Westcott	Rockbear	Rev. John Elliot.
Weston	Branscombe	Barnaby John Stuckey Bartlett, Esq.
Whitleigh	St. Budock	Edward Henry Gennys, Esq.
Wibbery	Alverdiscott	John Mervin Cutcliffe, Esq.
Widdecombe	Stokenham	Arthur Holdsworth, Esq.
Widey	Egg Buckland	Henry Anderson Morshead, Esq.
Wimpston	Modbury	William L. Prettyjohn, Esq.
Winscot	Petrockstow	Thomas Stevens, Esq.
Winslade	St. Mary Clist	— Porter, Esq.
Wiscombe Park	Southleigh	Charles Gordon, Esq.
Wolford Lodge	Dunkeswell	Mrs. Simcoe.
Wood	Woodleigh	John Luscombe Luscombe, Esq.
Woodovis	Tavistock	Jonas Morgan, Esq.
Woolston	Loddiswell	George F. Wise, Esq.
Yeotown	Goodleigh	R. N. Incledon, Esq.
Yeo Vale	Alwington	Rev. Thomas Hooper Morrison.
Zephyr Lodge	Tiverton	Philip Blundell, Esq.

Among the seats of the ancient gentry, of which but few traces remain, are, Afton Castle, the seat of the Aftons, and afterwards of the Stucleys; Bradstone, of the Cloberrys; Gidley Castle, of the Prous family; Mohuns Ottery,

Ottery, of the Carews; and Pinhoe, of the Cheyneys. Among those which remain, or did lately remain, in a dilapidated state, and mostly occupied as farm-houses, may be reckoned the following:

Decayed Mansions.

Names of the Seats.	Parishes.	Families to whom they belonged.
Rashleigh	Wemworthy	Rashleigh, and afterwards Clotworthy.
Sand	Sidbury	Huyshe.
Santon	Braunton	Lutterell.
Spridlestone	Brixton	Fortescue.
Totley	Black Torrington	Davels, afterwards Harris.
Weare Gifford		Fortescue.
Yarty	Membury	Frye.

Forests and Deer-Parks.

The ancient and extensive forest of Dartmoor is in this county[a], and that of Exmoor is generally described as partly in Devonshire; but I am assured from good authority, that although very extensive commons adjoining to the forest, and scarcely separated from it by any visible boundaries, are in this county, yet the whole of the forest is in Somersetshire.

The only park described as existing in Devonshire, at the time of the Domesday survey, is that of Winkleigh, not noticed in any later account. The peregrination of Dr. Boorde, in the reign of Henry VIII.[b], mentions parks at Umberley, Testock, (most probably Tavistock,) Mownsatro, (Mohun's Ottery); Colriche; Chymley, (Chulmleigh); Chilitilton, (Chittlehampton); Whitchurch, Colcombe, Coliton, Shute, Wiscan, (Wiscombe); Kirklake, Kirton, (Crediton); Glyst, (Clist); Tyverton, *alias* Goodbere, Ashley, Afton, Okington, (Oakhampton); and Caadley, (Calwodley).

Westcote observes that there were in his time "some few parks remaining of the great store our fathers could speak of;" he mentions old parks at Annery, Inwardleigh, Brightleigh, Filleigh, and two at Tiverton. Dr. Boorde speaks of but one; and those at Annery, &c., are omitted by him. I find mention also of some ancient parks, not occurring in either list. The Earl of Cornwall had a park at Braneys, (Bradninch); the abbot of Hartland had two; the Bottreaux family had one at Molland, the Cogans one at Uffculme, the Crockers one at Lyneham, the Pollards

[a] See more of Dartmoor, p. 314. of the Parochial History.

[b] MS. in the British Museum.

one

one at King's Nympton, and Sir Thomas Brown one in the parish of Langtree; Sergeant Hele made a park at Wembury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There was a park at Ashton, the seat of the Chudleighs. The present deer-parks in the county are:

Werrington	belonging to the	Duke of Northumberland.
Castlehill		Earl Fortescue.
Mount Edgecumbe		Earl of Mount Edgecumbe.
Heanton		Lord Clinton.
Ugbrook		Lord Clifford.
Bicton and Stevenstone		Lord Rolle.
Eggesford		Honourable Newton Fellowes.
Killerton		Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.
Shute		Sir W. T. Pole, Bart.
Poltimore		Sir C. Bampfylde, Bart.
Creedy		Sir John Davie, Bart.
Youlston		Sir A. Chichester, Bart.
Clovelly		Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart.
Great Fulford		Baldwin Fulford, Esq.
Fulford Park		R. H. Tuckfield, Esq.
Newnham		George Strode, Esq.
Ogwell		P. J. Taylor, Esq.
Whyddon		Edward Seymour Bayley, Esq.

Red deer, *feræ naturæ*, the remains of the inhabitants of the royal forest of Exmoor, still abound in sufficient quantities in the Devonshire woods, south of the forest, as well as in those of Somersetshire, to yield sport to the neighbouring nobility and gentry. A stag hunt has been for many years kept up in this vicinity. The hounds were formerly kept by Mr. Dyke, of Somersetshire, whose heiress married Sir Thomas Acland's grandfather, and afterwards by the Aclands. After the death of the late Sir Thomas Acland, they were kept for a while by Mr. Basset. After this, they were kept for several years by Lord Fortescue, at Castlehill, who, about three years ago, made them over to R. Lucas, Esq., of Baronshill, in Somersetshire. The average number of deer killed in a season has been about 10 stags, and about double that number of hinds.[b] Marshall, in his "Rural Œconomy of the Western Counties," observes, that wild deer abounded in the woods of the west of Devon; but that through the good offices of the Duke of Bedford, the country was then (about 1795) nearly free from them.

[b] From the information of Lord Fortescue, who has obligingly furthered my researches in Devon in various ways.

GEO-

GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

Situation, Boundaries, Extent, &c. — Devonshire is a maritime county in the south-west of England, bounded on the north-east by Somersetshire; east and south, by a part of Dorsetshire and the English channel; west, by Cornwall and the Bristol channel; and north, by the Bristol channel. It is about 70 miles from north to south; 65 from east to west; and about 280 in circumference. It is calculated, that it has, altogether, above 130 miles of sea-coast. Fraser computed its contents at 1,600,000 acres; Vancouver says, that the most modern calculation assigns it an area of 1,595,309 acres; or, 2493 miles. It appears by the Ordnance Survey to be 1,519,360 acres, or 2374 square miles.

Fraser supposes, that there are about 320,000 acres, being a fifth of the whole county in waste land. Dartmoor alone, has been estimated at 100,000. Fraser computes it at 80,000; but Mr. T. Gray's survey makes it only 53,644 acres. Former computations had included, probably, the very extensive and numerous commons[c] which adjoin; the owners of which, being freeholders, on paying certain small sums, have a right of pasture thereon. These are called *venville* tenants, or having right of *venville*. There are also very extensive commons adjoining to Exmoor; commons of great extent near Bridestowe; besides Roborough-down, Blackdown, near Plymouth, Blackdown on the borders of Somersetshire, Haldon, &c. &c. &c. The cultivated land is, perhaps, pretty equally divided between arable and pasture; but the greater portion is of the latter: in the South Hams, arable predominates in a proportion of at least three to one; in the north of Devon, pasture prevails in about the same proportion; and both in the east and the extreme western part of the county the greater part of the cultivated land is in pasture.

Soils, Strata, &c. — The soil of Devon is extremely various, but may be generally characterised according to the rock, or stratified substances which it covers, as granitical, slatey, calcareous, arenaceous, argillaceous, gravelly, and loamy. The poorest of all these, is the soil which covers the granite of Dartmoor, which has also the disadvantages of a cold wet climate: that which lies on the slate district, is more or less fertile, and fit for all the purposes of agriculture. Very extensive tracts, however, of this soil, are of a thin staple; others are in contact with a cold bed of clay; and some are so elevated as to have a very low degree of temperature. Generally speaking, the more broken the surface of the country is, the less it partakes of

[c] That of Walkhampton alone, is said to contain 10,000 acres. Haytor-down, on the east side, is also very extensive.

these

these defects, the broadest swells being the most barren. The portions of this soil, which are the most distinguished for their fertility, appear to be indebted for it to the contiguity of limestone, or greenstone rocks, which occur in so many parts of the slate district, particularly in the South Hams.

The red colour which characterises the best soils both in the South Hams and the eastern division of the county, and which seems to be so closely connected with the principle of fertility, proceeds from an abundant mixture of iron, in a highly oxidated state.

An intelligent correspondent, professionally acquainted with the lands of this district[d], observes, "the surface and soil of that part of the South Hams which is bounded by the rivers Dart and Erme, generally speaking, is a red loam of a hazel-nut brown colour, mostly on a substratum of of slate, small fragments of rotten slate being frequently mixed with it.

"This soil is rich and friable. The hills and slopes are excellent corn and sheep lands; the valleys are remarkably rich, and are converted into orchards and watered meadows; the first producing excellent cyder, and the latter the finest of hay, and the earliest of grass: it may be said of almost every spring, that it is almost equal to any in the kingdom for irrigation.

"The soil of that part of the South Hams which lies on the east side of the river Dart, and between it and Torbay, is somewhat of the same colour, but more red and rich; generally on a substratum of marble rock. This part produces excellent pasture for cattle; the valleys, like those before described, are converted into orchards and watered meadows. The other part of the South Hams, situated to the north-west of the river Erme, is nearly similar to those already described, lying on slate, marble, and in some instances, on clay."

There is abundance of rich meadow land also in the vales of the Exe and the Otter.

A considerable part of the county northward of Hatherleigh and Holsworthy, and extending eastward to Chulmleigh, Bradninch, &c., is chiefly on clay. A large district extending from Dartmoor, westward to the Tamar; northward to Hatherleigh and Holsworthy; and eastward towards Newton Bushell, is chiefly sandy or gravelly. To the north-east of the Taw, the soil is of a light quality, on a substratum of grey wacke, or, as it is called in Devonshire, dunstone. Towards Hartland Point

[d] Mr. Richard Hawkins, of Kingsbridge.

there is much clay and moorland: a vein of black soil runs through Filleigh and Swimbridge; and a narrow vein of the red soil from North Molton to Challocombe: the soil about Blackdown and Haldon is flinty.

The rich red soil before described, and which is of great depth, is sometimes used as a manure for the poorer lands. The chief manures of the county are sea sand, brought in great quantities from Bude, on the north coast; for the conveyance of which a canal is now making; and lime. Westcote, who wrote in the reign of Charles I., speaks of the latter as an excellent manure, then lately come into use.

"The *strata* of this county are so disposed, that a very considerable portion of its entire area will be found to belong to the same *formation* as Cornwall; and the remainder, which occupies about one-third, may be referred with propriety to Somersetshire and Dorsetshire: in the language of geologists, Devonshire is a *primitive* country on the west, a *secondary* country on the east, and a country of *transition* on the north, as well as on the south from Torbay to Plymouth.

"The characteristic features of this county are, three very elevated groups of hills, which have had a great influence in determining its hydrographical outline. One of these, (Dartmoor,) is wholly included in the boundary of the county: the others, (Exmoor and Blackdown,) are included in part only: they belong to three distinct systems of *formation*.

"The forms of these elevated districts are in some measure characteristic of this difference in the nature of their constituent strata: Dartmoor, which presents the broadest surface, being steep only at its base, or line of junction with the surrounding district of argillaceous slate; Blackdown being distinguished by its tabular summits, and Exmoor, by the gradual rise and expansion of the hills which cluster around it. Some difference too may be perceived in the direction of the ridges which constitute the principal features of these highland districts; for those of Exmoor run nearly east and west; those of Blackdown, at right angles to the former; while the predominating undulations of the surface of Dartmoor are nearly in the direction of north-west and south-east: the hills of Haldon being here considered as insulated ridges, belonging to the same *formation* as Blackdown.

"The watersheds of Dartmoor and Exmoor are principally to the south, as well as those of the Devonshire portion of Blackdown; the highest points, therefore, lie to the north of each. In respect to the interior of Dartmoor,

Dartmoor, the inclination of the line of descent in the unbroken surface of this high district, is not very considerable. The same may be observed of the slate district which surrounds Dartmoor, and extends through a great part of Devonshire; and it is moreover remarkable, that some of the highest points in the county are the farthest removed from this moor; a circumstance which is very plainly indicated by the rise and semi-circular bend of the Torridge, the sources of which river lie near the north coast, at a very small distance from those of the Tamar. The two other great rivers of this county point out in the same manner the varying direction of its line of descent; the Taw, which runs northward, taking its rise both from Dartmoor and Exmoor; and the Exe, which runs southward, proceeding from Exmoor and Blackdown.

"It is a singularity worthy of remark, that the Teign, which rises on the north side of Dartmoor, should find its way by so circuitous a route to the southern coast. Many other considerable rivers flow from the heights of Dartmoor, and wind their way by deep and intricate channels to the estuaries on the same coast.

"On a nearer examination of this extensive county, with a view to the analysis of its structure, and the arrangement of the strata which compose it, in the natural order of their succession, the whole may be resolved into four grand divisions: first, the district of granite, and primitive argillaceous slate; secondly, the district of transition slate or grey *wacke;* thirdly, the district of red sand stone; fourthly, that of green sand. To these must be added, three small tracts occupied by lias, chalk, Bovey coal, and pipe-clay.

"To begin with the granitic strata, which are the oldest: these compose the greater part of that elevated tract which is known under the name of Dartmoor. A geological traveller, (Berger,) who crossed this district in a direction from south to north, describes its appearance in the following words. 'From Harford church, the country assumes quite a bare and Alpine appearance, presenting a vast plain, extending beyond the visible horizon. The face of the country is formed by swellings and undulations, gradually overtopping each other, without ever forming very distinct mountains.'

"The mean height of Dartmoor, according to the report of General Mudge, is 1782 feet above the level of the sea; while that of the most commanding situations around it, is only 737 feet. The same gentleman estimates the highest part of the moor, (Cawsand bog,) at 2090 feet; an

elevation much inferior to that of Snowdon, and of Ben Nevis. The effects, however, of this elevation, upon the climate of the whole district, and the contiguous country, are not the less characteristic of a mountainous region. [e]

"The numerous clusters of rifted rocks, which are exposed on the surface of this dreary waste, and are known under the name of Tors, mark the long period of time during which the strata have been subject to decomposition. These insulated masses of granite appear not to have been moved by any catastrophe whatever from the position in which they were originally formed; and they owe their present figure, in a great measure, to the resistance which their more perfect crystallization has enabled them to make to the destructive influence of the atmosphere. Similar groups of rocks occur in all the granitic districts of Cornwall. The granite of Dartmoor is remarkable for the great size of the crystals of feltspar which are dispersed through its mass, and for the binary form of aggregation which they assume in many situations. Its transition into other primitive rocks has been traced in various instances on the borders of the moor, although not to any great extent. To these observations on the strata of Dartmoor, may be added, that they are metalliferous, for they not only contain veins of tin, but even the rock itself is sometimes impregnated with this metal.

"From Dartmoor, we descend on all sides to a district of argillaceous slate, which closely invests it. The average height of this district cannot much exceed 500 feet; the greatest at which Berger perceived it to rise, at the point of contact on the south, was 631 feet; but on the western flanks of Dartmoor, it was found to rise as high as 1129 feet above the sea level; its fall from this point being proportionably rapid.

"An attempt has been made in the late ordnance map of Devon to give some idea of the very uneven surface of this large portion of the county, which has been described by an agricultural writer, (Marshall,) and not inaptly, as 'billowy in the extreme, being wholly composed of high swells, separated by close narrow valleys. Some of these swells,' he adds, 'are nearly hemispherical.'

"Nor is this character of the surface wholly independent of the strata which compose its interior. Of all the primitive rocks, argillaceous slate is that which is the most subject to decomposition; and the mouldering

[e] As a confirmation of this observation, several plants, which occur only in the most Alpine situations, have been discovered on the higher parts of Dartmoor.

effects

effects of the weather will, in part, account for the smooth and rounded form which the hills of this district have assumed. On the other hand, some variation in the nature of the slate itself, and the interposition of heterogeneous and subordinate strata, will assist to explain the cause of those differences, or anomalies, which are observable in the external character of the district.

" To particularize all these changes and transitions would exceed the limits prescribed by an abridged view of the geology of Devon. The circumstances which most deserve notice, are the beds of limestone, and the masses of greenstone, which occur in so many parts of this district. It is difficult to say, whether the former, alternating as it does with strata of obscurely characterised slate, ought not to be separated from the primitive rocks, and referred to the same period of formation with the limestone rock, which alternates with argillaceous slate, in the vicinity of Plymouth, Ashburton, Torbay, Chudleigh, and Newton Bushel, although the organic remains, which occur in greater abundance in these last, mark more decidedly their place in the transition series. Some of these detached masses of limestone rock approach pretty near to the edge of Dartmoor.

" Strata, which for the most part may be referred to the compound rock, denominated greenstone, present themselves in various parts of the slate district on the northern and western sides of Dartmoor, and appear, by their position, to be of a contemporary origin with the slate in which they occur. A singular variety of this rock, which, from its application to the purposes of building, is there called freestone, occurs in regular beds of great thickness, in the parishes of Clawton, Ashwater, Holwell, Beaworthy, and North Lew: the mass has a whitish grey colour, and is composed of minute aggregated crystals of feltspar. Those detached portions, also, of an amygdaloidal trap-rock, which have been observed in so many situations around Dartmoor, appear to have some connection with this *formation.*

" The argillaceous slate of Devon, in those positions where it is either contiguous to, or not far removed from the granitic rocks, is occasionally metalliferous, affording veins of tin, copper, and lead. Those of tin and lead have been opened and worked at an early period of our history; but those of copper are a comparatively recent discovery. It would be difficult to point out a mining field altogether of more geological interest than that which, in the last thirty years, has been explored both to the east and west of the town of Tavistock. The veins, or as they are here called in the mining language of Cornwall, the lodes, run nearly in the same

same direction as those in the adjoining county, the tin and copper lodes, north-east and south-west, approaching more or less to east and west, and the lead lodes nearly at right angles to these: all of them are intersected by lodes of more recent formation.

"In the description of the Tavistock canal, by Mr. J. Taylor, which has been printed in the Transactions of the Geological Society, many other curious particulars are stated of the lodes which abound in this part of the county; and it appears, from the section of the mining field between the Tamar and the Tavy, which is there given, that the strata contain a considerable number of alternating beds of the porphyritic rock, which is known in Cornwall under the name of *elvan*. Their line of bearing is east and west, and they seem to have some connection with the granitic strata which lie beneath the slate on the Cornish bank of the Tamar. The same section exhibits an instance of the conformity of the underlie of the veins to the two opposite inclinations of the surface of the hill. The principal lead lode at Beeralston is remarkable for its size, and the extent to which it has been traced. Lodes of tin and copper have been discovered in various situations in the slate district, on the south-eastern side of Dartmoor, but chiefly in the vicinity of Ashburton. Others, of lead ore, at Rattery and Dartington, on the south; at Ilsington, on the east, and at Newton St. Cyres, on the north-east of the moor.

"Adopting the language which is now so much in use, we have applied the denomination of a primitive country both to Dartmoor and to the district of slate immediately around it; but it is proper that we should now explain the nature of that distinction which geologists have thought proper to make between the strata which are of *primitive*, those which are of *secondary*, and those which are of *intermediate* formation. It appears then, from all the observations, that have yet been made on the interior structure of the earth, that the various stratified masses of which it is composed have been deposited in succession over each other at irregular intervals, and under very different circumstances. Those which have been formed at a period antecedent to animal or vegetable life, are not improperly called primitive, in opposition to the secondary strata, which comprehend most of the other rocks. It has, however, been found convenient to arrange in an intermediate class, such as form the link of connection between these two, some of which differ in no other respect from the strata of the first class, than in the circumstance of their containing the *exuviæ* above mentioned. This is the case with argillaceous slate; and the consequence has been,

been, that great portions of country composed of this rock, are now separated from the primitive class, and arranged either among the secondary, or the intermediate; often not without some violence to natural order, it being scarcely possible, in the absence of the above criterion, to decide where the primitive slate of the same district ends, and the intermediate begins, the characters of both being so much alike.

"These remarks are particularly applicable to the strata of the north of Devon, which we shall now proceed to consider. The two districts which they compose, have been already noticed among the most prominent features of the county; and one of them, (Exmoor,) is very strongly characterised by its elevation (1890 feet).

"In arranging the strata of these districts in the class of intermediate rocks, under the names of transition slate and grey wacke, we follow the authority of two most respectable geologists, (Mr. Leonard Horner, and the Rev. John Conybeare), both of whom have stated, with all the candour and precision of men of science, their reasons for adopting this distinction. With regard to Exmoor, 'The whole of the mountainous part of this district,' says Mr. Horner, 'is formed of a series of rocks differing very considerably in mineralogical characters, but which the repeated alternations of the several varieties, and the insensible gradations that are frequently to be traced of one into another, connect in one common formation. A great proportion of these have the structure of sand stones, the component parts varying in size from that of a mustard seed to such a degree of fineness, that the particles can with difficulty be discerned. Quartz and clay are the essential component parts of all the varieties, but in different proportions. The quartz in some instances prevails to the entire exclusion of any other ingredient, forming a granular quartz rock; it is more abundant in the aggregates of a coarse grain, clay being the chief ingredient in those of a close and fissile texture. They have all an internal stratified structure, which is less apparent in those of a coarse grain, but which gradually becomes more distinct as the texture becomes finer, and at last the rock graduates into a fine grained slate, divisible into laminæ as thin as paper, and having the smooth silky feel and shining surface of the clay-slate of a primary country. Alternations of the fine grained slaty varieties with those of the coarsest structure, in many successive strata, and without any regularity of position, are of constant occurrence, and frequently without any gradation from one structure to another.' 'Those of a pale reddish brown, and of a greenish grey

grey colour,' he observes, 'all effervesce with acids; but none of the varieties of slate.' He adds, 'I did not discover a trace of any organic body in either variety; but in many places great beds of limestone full of madrepores are contained in the slate; the limestone and slate towards the external parts of the beds being interstratified.'

"Mr. Horner's observations were mostly confined to the eastern extremity of this range of hills; but a cursory examination of the country between Porlock and Ilfracombe enables him to add, 'In the road which is eastward of Linton, the coarser grained varieties are most frequent; but westward of that place, the slaty varieties predominate, very often resembling some kinds of iron-grey clay-slate, found in primary countries. Towards Ilfracombe this appearance becomes still more decided, and in a cabinet specimen it would be impossible to tell the difference. But beds of limestone with very decided indications of organic remains, contained in this slate, show that it is of secondary formation.' In another place Mr. Horner speaks of the curvatures which are so remarkable in the beds of the slate-rock between Minehead and Porlock, and in other situations he notices their angular contortions.

"In an account of the strata near Clovelly, which is likewise published in the Transactions of the Geological Society, Mr. Conybeare describes some more instances of this remarkable configuration, which he considers as characteristic of, though not confined to, the grey wacke formation. 'To that class,' says he, 'all the rocks of this neighbourhood may probably be referred. The principal varieties are those known throughout Devonshire by the appellation of *dunstone* and *shillat*; the former answers pretty accurately to the description usually given by mineralogists to that species of grey wacke, in which the fragments supposed to be cemented together by the intervention of a paste resembling the matter of clay-slate, are too small to be discerned, even by the aid of a considerable magnifier. The latter alternates with the former, and is evidently a finer grey wacke slate of the same nomenclature. Of these rocks, the coast near Clovelly presents the most magnificent and interesting sections which we met with in the course of our tour: both varieties sometimes alternating in distinct and well defined strata, sometimes appearing to graduate into each other, and the compact species assuming the external configuration of greenstone or serpentine. The strata inclining in every direction, and describing the most capricious and picturesque forms, both curved and angular, open an abundant field of instruction to the geologist; while they present difficulties,

ties, of which neither the theory of original deposition on an uneven surface, or a subsequent dislocation, appear to promise any plausible solution.' 'In neither variety of the rock could we discover any traces of organic remains, nor could we perceive any imbedded fragments that should indicate their having been formed from the *debris* of an earlier rock.'

"In the map which accompanies Vancouver's Agricultural Survey of Devonshire, are traced four or five parallel courses or stratified beds of limestone, which extend through a great part of the Exmoor district, in a direction nearly east and west; two of these from the vicinity of Ilfracombe, and two from Barnstaple bay towards South Molton. The existence of one of the former is merely inferred from what Mr. Vancouver had observed on the cliffs at one end of the course, and at a place southward of Lanacre bridge, in Somersetshire. He traces the other from the cliffs a little to the westward of the parish of Ilfracombe, eastwardly to Berry-Narber lime-works, thence north of East Downe, and south of Kentisbury to the Challacombe lime-works, the specimens from all which places, he says, correspond in colour, which is a greyish brown: 'its texture is very close, and it is more glossy in its fracture than other limestone, and interspersed with minute veins of calcareous spar. It is not easy to distinguish it at sight from the hard slaty rock.'

"The next stratum of limestone, according to the same authority, composes a part of the promontory that projects northwardly in the parish of Fremington, and occasions that sudden bend in the river Taw, opposite to Heanton House. Mr. Vancouver supposes that this continues through the parishes of Braunton, Heanton-Punchardon, and Barnstaple, but no part of it to the south of the Taw. The fourth stratum or bed crops out, he observes, near St. Anne's chapel, in the parish of Heanton-Punchardon; passing thence eastwardly through the parish of Fremington, where it does not exceed five feet in thickness, and is inclosed in a stratum of hard bluish building-stone, occasionally veined with quartz; thence through Bickington, Bishop's Tawton, Swimbridge, the northern part of Filleigh, and the southern part of Molland Bottreaux, West Anstey, and through the parishes of Dulverton and Shilgate, in Somersetshire. It consists of a stratum of transition limestone, of from ten to twenty feet in thickness, highly inclined and irregular in its dip, and imbedded in a stratum of hard bluish building-stone like the preceding, which it greatly resembles.

" Southward of this line, and near Instow, is another stratified body of limestone, from one to three feet in thickness, extending eastwardly through the northern parts of the parish of Harwood, thence in the same direction through the parishes of Chittlehampton, South Molton, the northern parts of Bishop's Nympton, by Ward's mill, through the parishes of East Anstey, and Brushford. This, which resembles the preceding, he says, is inclosed in a compact bed of thick slate or flagstone. These beds of limestone contain occasionally organic remains, but not in great abundance: near South Molton Mr. Buckland found fragments of encrinites and coralline bodies, and a perfect nautilus in the limestone quarries of Filleigh.

" All these limestone beds have a general agreement in their dark blue colour, and other characters, and all are of contemporary formation with the grey wacke slate rock, with which they alternate. The appellation of transition limestone may therefore, with strict propriety, be applied to them. Marshal speaks of the black limestone of the quarry at Filleigh, which belongs probably to Vancouver's fourth course, and again of the same black limestone near Dulverton. Several courses of limestone, of a similar nature, are pointed out by both these writers to the eastward of Exmoor, on the borders of the county. The very strong resemblance which all these stratified masses of limestone bear to those which are described by Vancouver on the north and south of Dartmoor, leads to a conclusion in favour of their common origin.

" Mr. Vancouver next notices a bed of culm, or anthracite, in the parish of Chittlehampton, varying from four to twelve inches in thickness, which follows the general direction of the strata of grey wacke in which it is imbedded; and veins of copper ore in the parishes of Swimbridge and North Molton. According to a report once made to us by Mr. Gullet, who, in the year 1790, re-opened the old mines at Combe Martin, there are a considerable number of lead veins in that part of Exmoor.

" Of the four districts into which a due respect to received opinions has induced us to divide the strata of this county, we have now described the two first, namely, the primitive and the transition series, between which it is extremely difficult to draw any precise and well-marked line of division. Nature, in fact, can scarcely be said to have justified their separation. The third and fourth, however, which we shall now proceed to consider, present a new aspect; being composed of strata which are in no respect connected with the preceding, and belong to a much later

period

period in the history of stratification. They are usually designated by the names of the red sandstone formation and the green sand district.

"The boundaries of the first of these are strongly marked by its peculiarity of colour, derived from the diffusion through its substance of a brick-red coloured oxyde of iron. Generally speaking, it occupies the least elevated portions of the county, and skirts along the base of the hilly district last described, extending north-eastward into Somersetshire, and stretching away to the westward, between the ridges of argillaceous slate, as far as Hatherleigh. Woodbury Hill, on the south-east of Exeter, and a ridge of hills that lies between Silverton and Crediton, afford the highest points to which it has risen. On the coast, it occupies great part of the cliffs from Sidmouth westward to Torbay. This formation rarely presents any imbedded exuviæ of the animal or vegetable kingdom, and its earliest conglomerate beds appear to have been formed under circumstances of very disturbed deposition. Some change too in their original posture seems to have taken place after their induration; for the cliffs abound in dislocations which have been attended with partial subsidences in all directions. The most important of its component beds are a stiff red clay, a red sandstone, and a red conglomerate, the fullest information respecting which is conveyed in the following report by Dr. Berger.

"The quarry of Heavitree is situated about a mile and half from Exeter, on the road to Honiton. It is worked to the extent of a quarter of a mile in length, and at present (1809) to the depth of about 90 or 100 feet, in a plane intersecting that of the strata. The rock worked in this quarry is a conglomerate evidently stratified; the strata are from 6 to 8 feet in thickness, and dip south-east at an angle of about 15°." As long as this rock preserves the character of a conglomerate, it is compact and tenacious, and, according to the report of the workmen employed in the quarry, it hardens more and more by exposure to the air. But as soon as it passes to the state of an arenaceous stone, it becomes tender and friable. It is very common to see blocks of it in this last state, and sometimes of a great size, included in the middle of the conglomerate. The cement of this rock is argillo-ferruginous, and by itself does not effervesce with acids; but it produces so brisk an effervescence from the calcareous particles that are intimately mixed with it, that it might be very easily mistaken for limestone. The substances which enter into the composition of this conglomerate are numerous; and it may first be remarked, that these are of very different sizes and forms, sometimes rolled and

rounded, sometimes pointed with sharp angles, from very minute grains, to the size of several inches in diameter. There are found in it rhomboidal crystals of calcareous spar, and crystals of feltspar, most frequently of an opaque white, and decomposed; pieces of flint and grey wacke, yellowish limestone, rolled masses of a sort of porphyry, which somewhat resembles the antique, having a base of a reddish brown colour, not effervescing with acids, and containing numerous small and well-defined crystals of feltspar imbedded in it, pieces of a rock which is itself compounded, having the appearance of a porphyry, the base earthy, and including small grains of quartz, crystals of feltspar, and pieces of bluish carbonate of lime, together with a whitish tender steatite, in small angular fragments."

"Some farther information on the same subject may be collected from Vancouver's Agricultural Survey of Devon, the author of which very judiciously directed his attention to the strata, on the decomposition of which the quality of the soil so materially depends. We there find that the conglomerate described by Dr. Berger is confined to the western side of the red sandstone district, and that a gradual change, which is marked by the greater frequency of red sandy clay and red marle takes place on advancing eastward, until these strata come into contact with the western-most borders of the green sand formation of Blackdown.

"The red marl, which forms the lowest portion of the cliffs from Sidmouth to the mouth of the Axe, abounds with veins and nodules and irregular beds of gypsum, which at Branscombe are sufficiently rich to be worked profitably for the manufacture of plaster.

"There is also another valuable and very singular mineral deposit, which, although principally connected with the red sandstone formation, occurs in some other parts of the county; we allude to those beds of manganese which have been found in the parish of Upton Pyne and elsewhere on the right bank of the Exe, and have been for many years past an object of mining speculation. According to Dr. Berger, 'The red argillaceous sandstone, at the spot where the mine is excavated, forms a bed several feet in thickness from the surface; below this is a conglomerate puddingstone, the same that is found in the parish of Heavitree, but quite disintegrated; then a reddish compact feltspar, in mass, containing a few laminæ of calcareous spar, and some crystals of quartz. This last rock forms the roof of the mine; the sides consist of a calcareo-manganesian amygdaloid. As to the floor of the mine, it is not known of what it is composed;

composed; the vein, which appears to be of considerable magnitude, not having been cut through. Its direction is east and west, dipping north, with an inclination of 3 feet in 6. Of the black oxyde of manganese, several varieties are met with, together with ferriferous carbonate of lime. This mine has been since abandoned, and others have been opened at Newton St. Cyres, four miles north-west of Exeter.'[f] The following particulars respecting this mineral deposit are extracted from the minutes of a traveller who visited this part of the country about 20 years before Dr. Berger. 'The mine of manganese,' says he, 'which I saw, is at Pound Living, a tenement in the parish of Upton Pyne, on the road to Thorverton and Tiverton. It is a floor, or bed, which dips in an angle of 50° or 60° to the north-west, where, at the depth of 26 feet from the surface, it terminates. From this point to that where it strikes out on the surface, the distance is upwards of 100 feet. Its extent south-west and north-east is nearly equal to this. A well is sunk 16 feet through the mass.'

"In the same part of the district where these beds occur, is found a very extensive mass of red amygdaloidal trap or wacke. There are traces of this rock in the vicinity of Crediton, and at Sandford, Chawley, and Silverton, but it is principally quarried at Pocombe-hill, in the parish of Alphington, and at Raddon, in the parish of Thorverton. The quarries at the last-mentioned spot are thus described by Dr. Berger. 'They are all in the same rock, viz., a calcareous amygdaloid, the nature of which however varies considerably in different places. In some, the nodules are small, and very closely united in clusters, forming nearly a homogeneous mass, with here and there nodules of a much larger size than the rest imbedded in it. In other places, the nodules are about the bigness of a pea, all of the same size, and consisting of rhomboidal sparry laminæ. There are other places where the base of the amygdaloid has the appearance of a sandstone, in which a small number of calcareous nodules are imbedded, externally coloured green by the steatite, and exactly resembling those which enter into the composition of some of the amygdaloids of Derbyshire, and of the Pentland hills near Edinburgh.'

"The same writer, speaking of the Pocombe quarry, says, 'The rock

[f] This mine failed in the year 1810: since which new discoveries of veins of this mineral have been made in the parishes of Doddescombleigh, Ashton, Christow, &c., about seven miles west of Exeter. More recently, manganese pits have been opened in the parishes of Lifton, Lamerton, Coryton, Maristow, Brent Tor, Milton Abbots, Ilsington, and Lew Trenchard.

itself

itself is an amygdaloid, the nodules of which are chiefly calcareous, small, and uniform; the base does not effervesce with acids.' This amygdaloid in some places occurs decidedly as a dyke cutting the red sandstone; in others it forms irregular beds and masses, overlying and intersecting the same sandstone, and throughout its whole extent, which is not considerable, it is attended with those anomalies and irregularities which are usually presented by rocks of the trap formation.

" The red clay or marl, which forms the uppermost of the three component members of the red sandstone formation, is covered along great part of its east frontier by strata belonging to the green sand formation, and constituting the extensive summits of Blackdown and the tabular ridges that project from it to the south coast between the Otter and Axe rivers. They also occupy a similar position in the range of hills that stretch from Axmouth along the east border of the valley of the Axe, to Lambert's Castle and Lewesdon Hill, in the north-west angle of Dorsetshire.

" On the west of the Exe, the summits of the Haldon hills are of precisely the same formation, and the coincidence in height between the latter and thesummit of Blackdown is very remarkable, the one being 817, the other 818 feet above high water mark; the same may be considered as the elevation of the summits that divide the valleys of the Axe and Otter, and of the range from Axmouth to Lambert's Castle: these strata extend also along the south coast from Sidmouth to Lyme in Dorsetshire, and the abrupt cliffs which they present afford admirable sections in which the detail and relations of their component parts may be distinctly ascertained. They consist of alternating beds of sand, sandstone, and chert, very variable in thickness, colour, and compactness.

" The generic term of green sand has been applied to this formation, from the dispersion of grains of green earth, resembling minute fragments of chlorite, throughout most of its component members. Mica also occurs in considerable quantity in many of its sandy beds; but the predominating feature is a base of siliceous sand, of a dirty yellow colour, inclining to green: the mica and green earth are usually wanting in the beds of chert. Occasionally the upper strata, when nearly in contact with the incumbent chalk, become mixed with calcareous earth in sufficient quantity to constitute an useful freestone, of which there are ancient and very extensive quarries at Branscomb, that were used for building many parts of the the interior of Exeter cathedral.

" Much siliceous sand and green earth are dispersed throughout this Branscomb freestone, but at Beer, a few miles further east, the sand and green

green earth entirely disappear, and the stratum becomes a simply calcareous freestone, in colour and substance resembling indurated chalk, rising in large blocks of any shape that may be required, and applicable to purposes of ordinary sculpture for domestic ornaments. It is also capable of resisting for many years the action of the weather, and though inferior in durability to that of Bath and Portland, is the best freestone afforded by the county of Devon, and has been recently used by Mr. Kendal for the delicate sculpture of the new altar-screen in Exeter cathedral.

"The stratum from which this freestone is obtained contains irregular beds and nodules of chert, and may be considered as forming a link between green sand and the incumbent chalk, rather than as being strictly a member of the green sand formation. It is identical with the famous freestone of Totternhoe, near Dunstaple, in Bedfordshire. The only other valuable products afforded by this formation are the whetstones extracted from a variety of micaceous sandstone beds, that occur along the west escarpment of the summits of Blackdown, as well as the east side of Haldon; and the beds of chert, that are nearly co-extensive with the whole green sand formation, and which being naturally split into angular fragments of the size of gravel, afford an excellent material for making roads. The fissures and cavities in this chert are often filled or lined with crystals of quartz, or stalactitic laminæ of beautiful blue chalcedony, sometimes composing small agates; and near Sidmouth, the chert passes occasionally into the state of red and green jasper, approaching to bloodstone. The cavities in which the chalcedony is lodged, have in most cases been formed by the decay of organic bodies of the sponge and alcyonium tribe, that were entangled in the chert at the moment of its deposition.

"All the component strata of this formation abound in marine organic remains, the form of which is accurately retained, whilst the calcareous matter of which they were originally composed has been in most instances removed, and *silex* substituted in its place. In the whetstone-pits of Blackdown, where this process has been carried on with the greatest degree of delicacy, the embedded shells are converted into transparent chalcedony, and are exquisitely beautiful: and on the summit of Haldon, similar shells are converted into the state of chalcedony and blood-red jasper: fragments of wood, also, that have been lodged along with the shells in this formation have lost their carbonaceous matter, and are completely converted into *silex*. Many of them appear to have been drifted during a sufficient length of time for marine animals to have perforated their substance, as they abound in small

small tubular holes and cavities, that seem to have been drilled by animals allied to the pholas and teredo, which cavities are usually lined, or filled, with transparent blue chalcedony, and minute crystals of quartz.

"This green sand formation constitutes the largest portion of the hills in the south-east of Devon; and its surface is generally marked by extensive ranges of commons, being by no means favourable to agriculture. Meantime, the valleys intermediate between these hills, are extremely fertile, as they are composed principally of the red marl. The vales of Honiton and Colyton, afford good examples of the relative fertility of the valleys and hills, inclosing them in this portion of country, derived from the causes just specified. The green sand formation reposes on red marl along the whole of its west and north-west frontier; but along its east and north-east border, it is divided from it by the interposition of the lias formation, in very considerable thickness, from the cliffs on the east of Exmouth, along the east side of the valley of the Axe to Axminster; and thence, crossing by Yartcombe to Pitminster, on the borders of the vale of Taunton. It occupies the middle region of the hills between the green sand of the summits, and red marl that forms the base of the valleys. Its general character is a thick deposit of stratified blue clay, containing three beds of a marly limestone, disposed in regular slabs, which rarely exceed a foot in thickness; these are usually of a blue colour, but at Uplyme, there occur, with the blue, extensive beds of white lias.

"Both of these are used for the purposes of paving and building stone, but they are not capable of resisting long the action of the weather. The blue lias affords a useful lime for setting under water, and for agriculture. This formation is full of organic marine remains, and also abounds in fossil wood, that is usually impregnated with much carbonate of lime, and never siliceous, as happens in that which lies in the green sand.

"As the lias occurs but scantily, so the oolite formation is totally wanting in the county of Devon: were it present, its place in the series would have been between the lias and green sand, as in the adjoining counties of Dorset and Somerset.

"The chalk formation occurs in this county only in a few small insulated patches, along the east border of Blackdown; and in a district extending only a few miles inland from the coast between Sidmouth and Lyme Regis. Along this tract it is obscurely developed in the interior, being much covered with surface gravel; but it makes a conspicuous figure along the shore, crowning great part of the cliffs along the line just mentioned, and sometimes,

sometimes, as at Beer Head, forming the entire mass of them. The chalk, however, becomes gradually thinner in its progress westward, till it expires at Salcombe, on the east of Sidmouth.

" All these may be considered as insulated or outlying masses, originally, perhaps, connected with the chalk of Dorsetshire, and identical with it in substance, and the character of its organic remains.

" One formation only, now remains to be described, more recent than any that has yet been mentioned, and which, from its striking peculiarities, has long excited public attention; namely, the strata of pipe-clay, and imperfect coal, or lignite, at Bovey Heathfield. The position of these, and all the characteristic circumstances of their formation, are thus described by Mr. Vancouver and Dr. Maton. ' After following the western branch of the Bovey river,' says Mr. Vancouver, ' from the commons of Widdecombe on the moor, we descend into a plain, bounded on the north by a range of craggy hills, in the parish of Bovey Tracey; and westwardly, by the high lands of Ilsington and Heytor rocks. In this plain or valley, are found rising to the surface, and with a gentle dip or inclination to the southward, distinct strata of a fossil substance, called Bovey coal. This lies in several parallel seams, at the distance of six or eight feet from each other, and to the depth of sixty feet, which is here considered above the level of low water line at Teignmouth.

" ' The Bovey coal exhibits a series of gradations from the most perfect ligneous texture, to a substance nearly approaching the character of pit coal, and which by exposure to air, breaks into thin laminæ, assuming the appearance of the grey, or common schistus rock of the country; but in which are indistinctly to be traced the original fibrous vegetable of which it was composed, and which is generally the root and trunk of the *pinus sylvestris*, or Scotch fir. Among the clay, but adhering to the coal, are found lumps of a bright yellow resinous earth, (ascertained to be *retinasphaltum*, by Mr. Hatchet,) extremely light, and so saturated with *petroleum* as to burn like sealing wax; and, when not carried too far, to produce an agreeable aromatic vapour. Large pieces of the board and root coal have been taken up at different depths in the Stover plantations, and at the distance of about two miles from the present coal-pits. This substance is also found diffused, in very small pieces, through all the beds of potters' clay, in the parishes of Teigngrace, and King's Teignton.' "

" In the above account of the natural history of this curious spot, by Mr.

Vancouver, our readers will perceive an omission of some importance, which is very ably supplied by Dr. Maton. 'Leaving the Ashburton road to the right,' says this writer, 'we proceeded through Bovey Heathfield, in order to view some curious coal-pits. They are more than a mile however from the village, and about ten miles from the sea, in the midst of an open heath. We were surprised to find the coal in alternate strata with a whitish clay, that constitutes the substance of the adjacent soil. The upper stratum of coal is but a few feet below the surface of the ground, and the others about the same distance from each other, being from four to sixteen feet in thickness. The lowermost rests on clay, which is followed by a bed of sand, seventeen feet deep; then the clay appears again without any coal. These pits, which have been worked several years for the supply of a neighbouring pottery, are about eighty feet in depth; the strata seeming to continue in an eastern direction towards Bovey, and underlying to the south, about twenty inches in a fathom. As to the coal, it retains its vegetable structure, and has exactly the appearance of charred wood, being of a black or blackish brown colour, extremely light and friable, separable into irregular laminæ, and strongly impregnated with bitumen; its appearance being wholly different from that of the decayed timber found in the adjoining bogs.'

"The whole of this low plain may be considered as an inland basin; and it appears from what is here said of the coal-beds at Bovey Heathfield, and the account here subjoined by Vancouver, of the strata to the southward of these, that a great portion of this basin has been filled by the same deposit. 'The lower grounds bordering on the river Teign afford a valuable tract of rich marshes, among which, on their upper and western sides, and in the parishes of Teigngrace and King's Teignton, is found a cold, thin-stapled, grey loam, on very large bodies of potters' clay. These hold a general direction from the church of King's Teignton, towards that of Bovey Tracey. The breadth of these beds varies from a quarter to half a mile; the clay is seldom found of a merchantable quality nearer than from twenty-five to thirty feet below the surface; it is often separated by veins of inferior woodland clay; but the different beds of potters' clay are always found to hold the same positions with respect to each other, viz. southwardly, the pipe-clay; the light brown sort in the middle; and northwardly, the crackling clay. The criterion of excellence, is to find in this clay certain small specks or particles of Bovey coal.'

"In the more elevated part of this basin, the beds of clay alternate, and

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are finally covered with granite gravel; and here, especially in those situations which are contiguous to the moor, has been found a great deal of alluvial tinstone. This portion of the stratification is undoubtedly derived from the high lands of Dartmoor, and both its disintegration, as well as its removal from the parent rock, are indications of a revolution, to which the surface of the globe owes much of its present aspect.

"We are led to conclusions no less important, with respect to the changes which have taken place in our climate, by a discovery lately made in the quarries of Oreston, near Plymouth. These quarries are worked in a limestone rock of the transition class, which as usual abounds in caverns. In one of these, the length of which was forty-five feet, the width fifteen, and the depth twelve, were found imbedded in loose clay, fossil bones and teeth belonging to a species of rhinoceros, being the remains of three distinct individuals. All of these were in the most perfect state of preservation, which may be attributed to the matter in which they were enveloped, and perhaps to the dryness of their situation. The deposition of these bones here, at the depth of seventy feet below the surface of the rock, and one hundred and sixty feet in one direction, and sixty in another, from the original edge of the cliff, by the side of Catwater, has naturally excited much curiosity, and given rise to many erroneous opinions. As the whole has now disappeared, in consequence of the progress made by the workmen in the excavation of the quarry, and even before all the circumstances of the discovery could be duly investigated, no direct proof can be brought of the original communication between the surface of the rock and this deposit; but the inference, that such a communication once existed, may be drawn from numerous examples of similar phenomena in this and other countries; where bones of the same species of rhinoceros, in precisely the same state of preservation, (being not petrified,) have been found in caverns of limestone rocks, of various ages, having no other connection with the rocks themselves than that arising from the accidental lodgment of the bones in their cavities, at a period long subsequent to their original formation." [a]

Surface and Scenery. — This county is perhaps more uniformly hilly than any other of the same or nearly the same extent in England. The

[a] For the article of Geology I have been indebted to John Hawkins, Esq., of Bignor park; the Rev. William Buckland, professor of geology and mineralogy in the university of Oxford, having kindly made some additions, and described the eastern part of the county.

proportion of level ground indeed is very small: the little vale of the Culme perhaps exhibits a more level surface than is to be found in any other part of the county within the same space.

The forest of Dartmoor is the highest ground in Devonshire; its mean height being estimated at 1782 feet; the highest point is supposed to be 2090 feet. The highest point of Exmoor, on the borders of Somersetshire, is 1890 feet. Sholsbury Castle, in the parish of High Bray, is 1500 feet; Chapman's Barrow, between Challacombe and Parracombe, 1200 feet; Hoardown gate, three miles from Ilfracombe, on the Barnstaple road, 1000 feet; Blackdown near Tavistock, 1160 feet; Butterton Hill, near Ivybridge, 1200 feet; Great Haldon and Blackdown only 800 feet.

The general character of a great proportion of the county is a continued succession of hills of the same, or nearly the same height. This circumstance, and the lofty banks and hedges by which they are flanked in, render most of the Devonshire high roads very tedious and unpleasant to the traveller. From the continued succession of such hills as have been described, the views must of necessity be bounded in general by the top of the adjoining hill, perhaps a mile distant; and should any more interesting view occasionally occur, it is totally obstructed by the hedges. This has long been the character of the Devon roads. Westcote observed, near 200 years ago, that, numerous as they were, a man might travel through the county without seeing a flock of sheep, except on Dartmoor, or such open districts.

The county nevertheless abounds with many most beautiful distant views, and exhibits in numerous parts of it very picturesque scenery. Among very many fine distant views may be particularized those from Haldon, looking over the rich vale of the Exe with its estuary; from Blackdown, over the vale of the Culme; from Pinhoe and other heights, overlooking Exeter, &c. &c.; from the heights of Dartmoor, both on the side towards Plymouth, and from High Tor rock, overlooking the vale of the Teign to Teignmouth; the view from Brent-Tor church-yard; from the heights above Torquay; from Mamhead; the singularly picturesque view from Morwell rock, looking over the Tamar into Cornwall; the view from the higher grounds of Tawstock park, overlooking Barnstaple and the bay; and the view from Portlemouth church, overlooking the estuary of the Aven with Kingsbridge, Salcombe, Malborough, South Pool, &c.

The road from Honiton to Exeter passes through a rich vale, and exhibits pleasing views. The views about Powderham, Exmouth, Teignmouth, &c.,

Drawn by J. Harrison, Esq.r R.A.

Etched by Lewitt, Byrne.

Black Church Rocks near Clovelly.

Published, May 1, 1827, by T. Cadell, Strand, London.

Drawn by J. Farrington, Esq.r R.A.

Etched by Letitia Byrne.

North View of Clovelly.

Published May 1.1822 by T. Cadell, Strand, London.

Drawn by J. Farington, Esq.r R.A.

Etched by Letitia Byrne.

View at Lynmouth.

Published May 1.1822. by T. Cadell, Strand, London.

&c., have been much admired, and at high water are particularly rich and beautiful; but picturesque scenery is to be sought for on the banks of some of the principal rivers near their sources. The scenery of the road from Bampton to Tiverton, by the side of the Exe, is very rich. The upper parts of the East Teign and of the Dart, particularly about Holne Chase and bridge are highly picturesque; and there is much beautiful scenery on the wooded banks of the Tamar, the Tavy, the Taw, the Plym, (particularly about Bickley mill,) the Erme, the Creedy, the Mole, and other rivers. The ride from Moreton Hampstead to Lustleigh is through a beautiful wooded valley; and there is fine scenery in Whiddon park and elsewhere in that neighbourhood.

The scenery of the little river Lyn, which falls into the sea at Lymouth, is well known and much admired. The valley of stones near Linton has been somewhat over-rated by those who have not seen similar scenery in the north-west of Yorkshire, and other parts of the kingdom. The rocks which skirt this valley of stones towards the sea, as seen from the water, are magnificent.

The scenery of the romantic village of Clovelly, Sir J. Hamlyn Williams's park, and of the new drive from the Bideford road called the Hoby, may be ranked among the most singularly beautiful in the county. The various and beautiful scenery about Torquay has also been highly and justly celebrated. The views from Mount Edgecumbe park and other commanding situations about Plymouth are fine and interesting. The scenery of Lydford bridge, and the waterfall on the little river there, should not be omitted, nor the village of Milton, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, situated in a deep and narrow ravine, which is singularly picturesque, and has much attracted the notice of artists.

Rivers.

The principal rivers of Devonshire are the Axe, the Otter, the Exe, the Teign, the Dart, the Aven, the Erme, the Yealme, the Plym, the Tamar, the Tavy, the Torridge, and the Taw.

The Axe rises in Dorsetshire: near Ford Abbey it becomes for a while a boundary between that county and Devon; thence it runs to Axminster, having received two brooks from the Dorsetshire parish of Hawkchurch. From Axminster it passes near Kilmington, between Colyton and Musbury,

bury, and falls into the sea between Seaton and Axmouth: the smaller rivers Yarty and Coly fall into the Axe; the former rises on the borders of Dorsetshire, about two miles north of Sheffhayne, in Membury, and passing near Yarcombe and Stockland, between Membury and Dalwood, falls into the Axe near Kilmington: the Coly rises about two miles north of Cotleigh, in this county, passes near Cotleigh and Widworthy, Colyton, and Colyford, falling into the Axe about half a mile beyond the last-mentioned place; the course of the Axe from Ford Abbey is about 15 miles. The principal bridges over this river are on the roads to Honiton and Colyton, and Axe bridge, on the road from Sidmouth to Lyme.

The Otter rises in Somersetshire, near Otterford, to which, as well as several of the places on its banks, it gives name; thence to Up Ottery near Monkton, between Comb Ralegh and Honiton, to Feniton bridge, Ottery St. Mary, between Fen Ottery and Harpford, to Newton Poppleford, thence near Colyton Ralegh and Bicton, to Otterton, about two miles beyond which it falls into the sea at Ottermouth, its course in this county being about 25 miles. The principal bridges over this river are at Up-Ottery, Feniton bridge, on the road from Honiton to Exeter, and the bridges at Newton Poppleford and Otterton.

The small river Sid rises near Sidbury, and passing through Sidford, falls into the sea near Sidmouth.

The Exe rises on Exmoor, in Somersetshire, about three miles to the north-west of Exe bridge, at which it enters this county, whence passing near Hightleigh, Oakford, and Washfield, it reaches Tiverton: thence it passes near Bickleigh, between Thorverton and Silverton, near Netherex and Brampford Speke, to Exeter, to which it gives name: thence to Topsham, and between Powderham and Lympstone to Exmouth, where it falls into the sea. From Topsham to Exmouth the river is nearly a mile wide on an average, and navigable. The principal of the smaller rivers which fall into the Exe are, the Batham, the Loman, the Creedy, the Clist, the Culme, and the Kenn. The Batham, rising near Clayhanger, passes by Bampton, to which it seems to give name, and falls into the Exe about a mile from that town. The Loman, rising in Somersetshire, passes by Up Lowman and Craze Lowman, falling into the Exe at Tiverton. The Creedy, which rises near Cruwys Morchard, passes near Woolfardisworthy, between Sandford and Upton Helions, near Crediton, to which it gives name; near Newton St. Cyres, and falls into the Exe not far from Cowley bridge. The Clist rises near Clist Hydon, and passing near Clist St. Law-

St. Lawrence, Broad Clist, Honiton Clist, St. Mary's Clist, and St. George's Clist, to all of which it gives name, falls into the Exe near Topsham. The Culme, rising in Somersetshire, passes Church Staunton and Hemiock, through Culmstock and Uffculme, near Collumpton, Columbjohn, and Stoke Canon, and falls into the Exe near Cowley bridge. The Kenn rises near Dunchidiock, and runs through Kenford near Kenn, and falls into the Exe between Kenton and Powderham. The little river Yeo rises about two miles from Colebrooke, near which village it runs, and passing near the bartons of Yeoford and Yeoton, falls into the Creedy not far from Crediton. The maps describe a small river called the Dart as rising near Cruwys Morchard, and falling into the Exe near Bickleigh. The whole course of the Exe is supposed to be about 70 miles. The principal bridges over the Exe are that at Tiverton, Bickleigh bridge, a bridge on the road from Crediton to Collumpton, Cowley bridge, and Exe-bridge at Exeter.

The Dart rises in Dartmoor forest, near Cranmere; near Two-bridges it is joined by another stream, which rises between two and three miles to the north-west, called the West Dart; having run to the extent of Dartmoor, it passes through Holne park, near Buckfastleigh, near Staverton, between Dartington and Little Hempston, to Totnes; thence near Ashprington, Cornworthy, Stoke Gabriel, Dittisham, and to Dartmouth; about a mile beyond which it falls into the sea, its course having been nearly 40 miles. The principal bridges over the Dart are at Holne, Buckfastleigh, and Totnes.

The Harbern, rising on the edge of Dartmoor, runs near Harberton, to which it gives name, through Harberton-ford, and falls into the Dart about a mile from Ashprington.

The Teign rises on the borders of Dartmoor with two heads, meeting near Holy Street, thence to Rushford, near Chagford, through or near Whiddon park and Moreton woods, near Dunsford, Christow, Hennock, Teigngrace, and King's Teignton; hereabouts it becomes a wide estuary, and falls into the sea between Shaldon and Teignmouth, its course having been about 30 miles. The principal bridge over the Teign is that on the road from Exeter to Newton Abbot. The West Teign, or Bovey river, rises also on the borders of Dartmoor, passes near North Bovey and Bovey Tracey, and falls into the East Teign not far from Teigngrace. Holwell brook, the small river Hayne, and Radford brook, all rising in or near Dartmoor, fall into the Bovey, as does the small river Wrey, which rises near Moreton Hampstead.

The

The river Loman, rising near Ilsington, runs near Bickington, and dividing Newton Bushell and Newton Abbot, falls into the Teign about half a mile from those towns.

The Aven, which rises in Dartmoor, passes near Brent, between Diptford and North Huish; between Loddiswell and Woodleigh, near Aveton Giffard and Bigbury, falling into the sea at Aven-mouth. The principal bridges over this river are Brent bridge, on the Ashburton road, and Bickham bridge on the road from Modbury to Totnes.

The Erme which rises also in Dartmoor, passes by Harford, Ivybridge, Ermington, near Holbeton, and falls into the sea at Erm-mouth, its course being about 13 miles. Ivybridge, on the great western road, is the principal bridge over this river; there is a bridge over it also on the road from Modbury to Plymouth.

The Yealme rises also on Dartmoor, passing near Cornwood, crossing the Plymouth road at Lee mill, to Yealmton, passing thence near Newton Ferrers, it falls into the sea at Yealme-mouth. There are bridges over the Yealme on the great Plymouth road, and on the road from Modbury to Plymouth. The little river Silver, rising about half a mile N. of the Plymouth road, falls into the Yealme near Kitley.

The Plym, rising on Dartmoor, passes near Meavy; between Bickleigh and Shaugh, at about a mile distance from Plympton, which takes its name from it, to Saltram; near this place it forms a wide estuary, which becomes narrower at Oreston, and it falls into the sea at Plymouth. There is a bridge over the Plym on the road from Plympton to Plymouth. The small river Meavy rising on Dartmoor, passes near Shipstor, and falls into the Plym, in the parish of Meavy. The small river Torey, which rises in the northern extremity of Plympton parish, runs through Newnham park and the town of Plympton, falling into the Plym near New bridge.

The Tamar rises in the parish of Morwinstow, near the northern extremity of Cornwall; it soon becomes the boundary between Cornwall and Devonshire, and so continues during nearly the whole of its course, which is about forty miles. In the parish of Werrington, it has Devonshire on both sides, and the village of Werrington on its western side. The Werrington river, which rises near Tremaine, runs through Werrington park, and falls into the Tamar near the upper New bridge. On the east side of the Tamar, near the river, are the Devonshire parishes of Pancrasweek, Bridgerule, (where is a bridge,) Tetcot, Luffincot, St. Giles on the heath, Lifton, Bradstone, Dunterton, Milton Abbot, Sydenham, Beer Ferrers,

Ferrers, Tamerton-Foliot, and St. Budeaux. It becomes a wide estuary near Beer Alston, and further on, below Saltash, which is on the Cornish side, forms the harbour of Hamoaze, falling into Causand bay, between Mount Edgecumbe and Stonehouse. The principal bridges over the Tamar are Bridgerule, Tamerton, New bridge, Polston bridge, Graiston bridge, Horse bridge, and New bridge in the parish of Calstock.

The rivers which fall into the Tamar, as described in the maps, are the Wick, the Derle, the Deer, the Cary, the Claw, the Lyd, and the Tavy.

The Wick rises near Pancrasweek, and runs near Pyworthy, falling into the Tamar nearly opposite North Tamerton. The Derle rising near Pyworthy, and the Deer near Holsworthy, join their streams, and fall into the Tamar about a mile and a half more to the south, and half a mile further the Claw, which rises near Clawton, and runs near Tetcot. The Cary rises near Ashwater, passes between the village of Virginstow and the barton of Cary, and falls into the Tamar between the upper New bridge and Polston bridge. The Lyd, which rises on Dartmoor, passes by Lidford, where it forms a beautiful cataract; thence near Coryton, Marystowe, and Lifton, falling into the Tamar, nearly two miles south of Polston bridge. The small river Tinhay falls into the Lyd near Lifton. The Tavy, which rises on Dartmoor, near Bagtor, passes between Peter and Mary Tavy, to Tavistock, giving its name to those places; thence, near Whitechurch and Buckland Monachorum, between Beer Ferrers and Tamerton Foliot, it falls into the Tamar opposite Landulph. The little river Stour rises in Dartmoor, and running near Sampford Spiney, Walkhampton and Buckland Monachorum, falls into the Tavy.

The river Torridge rises from nearly the same spot as the Tamar, in the parish of Morwinstow, in Cornwall, and runs through the north-west part of the county, in a very circuitous course, for about fifty miles, till it falls into the sea near Appledore. It runs between East and West Putford; between Bulkworthy and Abbots Bickington; near Newton Petrock; between Shebbear and Bradford; near Black Torrington and Shipwash; between Meeth and Iddesleigh; and between Dowland, Dolton and Beaford, on the eastern side; and Huish and Little Torrington on the west, to Great Torrington; thence leaving Frithelstock and Monckleigh on the west, to Weare Giffard; thence near Lancras to Bideford; from Bideford, being there a wide estuary, between Northam and Westleigh; between Appledore and Instow; near which it unites with the estuary of

the Taw, and both together, about two miles from thence, fall into Barnstaple bay. The principal bridges over the Torridge are at Tadiport near Torrington, and at Bideford.

The little river Waldron, which rises near Bradworthy, runs near Sutcombe and Milton Damarell, and falls into the Torridge near Bradford. The Okement rises in two streams, called the East and West Okement, which, falling down from Dartmoor, surround Oakhampton park, and unite near the town of that name; running thence between Jacobstow and Exbourn, and near Monk Oakhampton, it falls into the Torridge nearly opposite Meeth.

The river Taw rises on Dartmoor, near Cranmere, passes near Belston, crosses the Oakhampton road between Sticklepath and South Zeal chapels; runs near South Tawton, North Tawton, Bundleigh, Brushford, Nymet Rowland, Eggesford, about a mile and a half to the west of Chawleigh and Chulmleigh; leaving High Bickington and Atherington about the same distance to the west, and Warkleigh and Chittlehampton to the east; it runs between Tawstock and Bishop's Tawton to Barnstaple; thence in a broad estuary, having Pilton, Ashford, and Heanton Punchardon, on the north, and Fremington on the south, to Instow, where it joins the estuary of the Torridge, as before mentioned. The course of the Taw to Barnstaple appears to be about forty miles; and from Barnstaple to the mouth of the bay, eight miles. The principal bridges over the Taw are Umberleigh, New bridge, about a mile from Bishop's Tawton, and Barnstaple bridge.

The Little Dart river, rising near Rackenford, receives another smaller stream, called the Sturcombe, and passing near Witheridge, East and West Worlington, Cheldon, and Chulmleigh, falls into the Taw about a mile and a half from the last-mentioned place. The river Bray, which rises a little to the south of Parracombe, runs near Challacombe, between Charles and Highbray, near East Buckland, through Lord Fortescue's grounds at Castlehill, under Filleigh bridge, near Satterleigh, and Newplace, in King's Nympton, falling into the Taw near Newnham Bridge, in Burrington.

The Mole rises about two miles north of North Molton, runs by that place and South Molton, and near George Nympton, joining the Bray nearly opposite to Satterleigh. Several nameless streams, rising to the south of Exmoor, join the Mole. A small stream called the Tiddy water joins the Taw in the parish of Burrington. Another nameless stream, passing through Swimbridge, joins it near Bishop's Tawton. The river Yeo rises

in

in two streams to the south-west of Parracombe: one of these runs near Arlington and Loxhore, and the other near Bratton Fleming; having united, the Yeo runs by Yeotown, near Goodleigh, and between Pilton and Barnstaple, near which it falls into the estuary of the Taw. There is a bridge over the Yeo between Pilton and Barnstaple.

The little river Lyn rises on Exmoor, and after a course of about ten miles, having passed near Brendon, falls into the sea at Lymouth, near Linton, to both which it gives name. Near the sea, it has a fall of about fourteen feet, forming at times a fine cascade.

Navigable Rivers and Creeks; and Canals.

THE river Exe is navigable for large vessels up to Topsham, whence there is a canal for sloops and barges to Exeter.[s] The Teign is navigable to Newton Bushell, between which and King's Teignton it is joined by the Teigngrace Canal. The Dart is navigable from Dartmouth to Totnes.

A creek runs from the Mewstone, near Bolthead, to Kingsbridge, about five miles navigable for barges and small sloops; and this creek having several ramifications, lime, sand, and other manure, are conveniently imported to many of the neighbouring parishes, and the produce of the soil exported.

The Yealm is navigable for sloops and small brigs to Kitley quay, and for barges and small boats half a mile higher. The Tamar is navigable to New Quay, about 24 miles from Plymouth, for vessels of about 130 or 140 tons: vessels of fourteen feet draught go up to Morwell-ham quay, six miles from Plymouth. The Plym is navigable at Catwater, near its mouth, for men of war. Small vessels of about 40 or 50 tons go up to Crabtree.

The Torridge becomes navigable for boats at Weare Giffard, and for ships of larger burden at Bideford. The Taw is not navigable above Newbridge; from thence to Barnstaple it is navigated by boats and barges, laden with limestone: even below Barnstaple, it is not now navigable for ships of great burden, and is usually navigated only by small vessels of not more than 80 tons: vessels of 140 tons sometimes come up to Barnstaple, the distance from which place to the Channel is about eight miles.

[s] See p. 197.

In the year 1792, an act of parliament passed for making a navigable canal from Bovey Tracey to the river Teign at Newton Abbot, (five miles and a half,) with a collateral cut to Chudleigh, (the same distance,) for the importation of coals, sea-sand, and lime, and the exportation of pipe and potters' clay, and Bovey coal. This canal was made at the sole expence of James Templer, Esq., and was completed (with the exception of the collateral cuts) in or about the year 1794. It is generally called the Stover, or Teigngrace canal.

Little progress has been made in the Grand Western Canal, for which an act passed in the year 1796: it was to have gone from Taunton to Topsham, through a considerable part of Devon; and with collateral cuts to Tiverton and Collumpton. The only part of this canal which has been finished is the Tiverton cut from that town to Burlescombe, passing through Sampford Peverell; the distance by the canal being about twelve miles. The chief use of this cut is the conveyance of limestone from the rocks of Canonleigh, &c.

In the year 1808, an act of parliament passed for making a canal from Morwell-ham quay to Tavistock, for the importation of coals, lime, &c.; the conveyance of ores from the mines on Morwell-ham down, &c.; with a branch of two miles to the slate-quarries at Millhill. In making this canal, a tunnel nearly two miles in length was cut through the hills, which in some places are between four and five hundred feet above the level of the tunnel. The canal was opened June 24. 1817. Goods are conveyed from the Tamar navigable river into this canal, being raised the height of two hundred and forty feet by an inclined plane. The length of the canal from the Tamar to Tavistock is about five miles.

In the year 1819, an act of parliament passed for making a canal from Bude to Thornbury, &c. in Devon, for the conveyance of sea-sand, limestone, and other goods, to pass through the parishes of Bridgerule, Pancrasweek, Sutcombe, Bradworthy, Pyworthy, Holsworthy, Thornbury, Cookbury, Milton Damarell, and Bradford, with a collateral cut from the Red Post, in the parish of Launcells, (Cornwall,) to Druxton bridge, in the parish of Werrington, passing through several Cornish parishes; and those of Werrington, North Petherwin, and St. Giles on the Heath, in Devon. In pursuance of this act, a breakwater has been constructed, at a considerable expence, at Bude, which promises to be a complete protection, and to withstand all assaults. A reservoir also, covering an area of seventy acres, has been constructed, and the canal completed to Hele bridge.

It

It has not however yet entered Devonshire, but it is expected that it will be completed as far as Holsworthy on the one branch, and as far as Tamerton bridge on the other, within twelve months. Steam-engines have been constructed on the inclined planes.

Roads.

THE great road from London to Exeter and Plymouth enters Devon between the nine and ten milestone from Bridport, and reaches Axminster twelve miles from the last-mentioned town; thence it passes through Kilmington and the hamlet of Wilmington, leaving Widworthy and Offwell on the left, to Honiton (eight miles and a half). From Honiton it passes between Feniton and Gittisham, between Whimple and Rockbeare to Honiton Clist; and leaving Sowton to the left, through Heavitree to Exeter (16 miles). From Exeter it proceeds through Alphington and Shillingford to Chudleigh (nine miles); thence through Bickington to Ashburton (nine miles). From Ashburton it passes through Buckfastleigh, Dean Prior, and South Brent, to Ivybridge (12 miles and a half); thence through Plympton to Plymouth (about 12 miles); its whole course through the county having been about 77 miles.

Another road from Exeter to Plymouth branches off at Alphington, and goes through Kenneford, over Haldon to Newton Abbot (15 miles); thence leaving Ipplepen and Little Hempston on the right, and Abbot's Carswell on the left, to Totnes (eight miles); from thence leaving Rattery on the right, and Harberton, Diptford, and North Huish on the left, to Ivybridge and Plymouth (23 miles).

From Alphington a turnpike-road branches off through Exminster to Star-cross (eight miles); from Star-cross to Dawlish (four miles); and from thence by the sea-side to Teignmouth (three miles). There is another road from Exeter to Teignmouth, over Haldon, and through Ashcombe (15 miles).

From Newton Abbot there is a turnpike-road through Abbot's Carswell, to Tor Mohun and Torquay, continued through Berry Pomeroy to Totnes, with branches to Paignton, Brixham, and King's Weare.

From Ashburton there is a turnpike road to Totnes, passing through Staverton and Dartington (eight miles). The road from Ashburton to Tavistock

Tavistock (20 miles) leaves Holne on the left, and Buckland and Widdecombe on the right, coming into the turnpike-road from Exeter to Tavistock, at Two-bridges, eight miles from Tavistock.

From Totnes there is a turnpike-road through Harberton-ford and near Moreleigh to Kingsbridge (12 miles); another from Totnes to Dartmouth, leaving Ashprington, Cornworthy, and Dittisham on the left, and going through Townstall: (ten miles). The carriage-road from Dartmouth to Kingsbridge is about 12 miles. From Dartmouth to Modbury is a turnpike-road, leaving Holwell on the right, and passing through Moreleigh (12 miles); from thence through Yealmton, Brixham, and Plympton, to Plymouth (14 miles); but there is now a nearer road, passing over the ferry at Oreston, in a very convenient boat called a flying bridge.

The great road from London to Falmouth and the Land's End branches off at Exeter, leaves Whitstone, Tedburne St. Mary, and Cheriton Bishops on the right, and Drew's Teignton on the left, passes through Crockernwell, where is a posting house (11 miles from Exeter); thence leaving South Tawton on the right, it passes through South Zeal and Sticklepath to Oakhampton (11 miles); thence through Bridestowe, leaving Thrushelton and Stowford on the right, and Lew Trenchard on the left; it passes through Lifton, and quits the county at Polston bridge, about two miles beyond Lifton, and 40 from Exeter.

Another road from Exeter to the Land's End leaves Holcombe Burnell and Dunsford a little to the left, passing to Moreton Hampstead (12 miles); thence over Dartmoor, leaving Sampford Spiney and Whitechurch on the left, to Tavistock (20 miles); about three miles beyond which it enters Cornwall, passing over Newbridge.

The turnpike-road from Tavistock to Plymouth Dock is about 14 miles, leaving Whitechurch on the left, and Buckland Monachorum, Tamerton Foliot, &c., on the right. There is a turnpike-road from Plymouth Dock to Saltash-ferry. The turnpike-road from Tavistock to Ivybridge passes through Sampford Spiney, Walkhampton, and Meavy, leaving Shaugh and Cornwood on the right. About eight miles from Tavistock a road branches off to Two-bridges on Dartmoor, on the road from Moreton Hampstead to Tavistock.

The turnpike-road from Tavistock to Launceston leaves Lamerton on the right, passes through Milton Abbot, and leaving Dunterton on the left, passes through Bradstone to Graiston bridge.

There

There is a turnpike road from Exeter to Topsham, continued to Exmouth (nine miles), passing near St. George's Clist and Woodbury, and through Lympstone. From Exmouth a turnpike road continues, passing through Withecombe Ralegh and Littleham, near East Budleigh, through Otterton to Sidmouth; thence through Salcombe Regis and Colyford, near Comb Pyne, towards Lyme Regis, which is just within the limits of Dorsetshire. Another road from Exeter to Sidmouth passes through Heavitree, between Sowton and Clist St. Mary, through Newton Poppleford, leaving Aylesbeare, Fen Ottery, and Harpford, on the left, and Colyton Ralegh on the right (about 15 miles). A road branching off out of the great road from Honiton to Exeter, at a place called Fairmile, goes to Ottery St. Mary, and thence to the road before described as leading from Sidmouth to Lyme.

The great road from Bath and Bristol to Exeter enters Devonshire near the Red Ball on Maiden Down, passes through the hamlet of South Appledore and the village of Willand, to Collumpton; thence through Bradninch to Broad Clist, leaving Poltimore and Pinhoe on the right, to Exeter. The old road passed between Huxham and Poltimore.

Another road from Bath enters Devonshire about a mile from Church Staunton, and, leaving that village on the right, passes through Churchenford, Up Ottery, and Roridge, leaving Luppit and Monkton on the left, and Comb Ralegh on the right, to Honiton, and thence to Exeter as before. A branch from this road passes through Luppit, and comes into it again about eight miles from Honiton. The road from Bath, by way of Ilchester, enters Devon about three miles from Chard, passes through Stockland (in a detached part of Dorsetshire, surrounded by Devon); near Cotleigh, to Honiton, and thence to Exeter.

The road from Honiton to Collumpton (11 miles) passes through Awliscombe, leaving Broad Hembury and Kentisbeare a little to the right. From Collumpton the road continues to Tiverton, about five miles.

From Wellington to Tiverton the road branches off beyond South Appledore, and passes through Sampford Peverell and Halberton. There is a turnpike road from Tiverton to Bampton, passing through a beautiful wooded vale by the side of the Exe; from Bampton it continues to Dulverton, leaving Devon about two miles beyond Bampton. A road branching from this crosses a nook of Somersetshire, and entering Devonshire again between five and six miles from Bampton, leaves East Anstey about

about a mile on the right, and Bishop's Nympton about the same distance on the left, and passes to South Molton.

The direct road from Tiverton to South Molton (19 miles) passes near Washfield, through Calverleigh, Loxbear, and Rackenford, leaving Knowestone on the right, and Creacombe, Rose Ash, and Bishop's Nympton, on the left. The turnpike-road from South Molton to Barnstaple (12 miles) passes through Filleigh, (within sight of Lord Fortescue's house and grounds,) through Swimbridge and Landkey.

From Barnstaple there are turnpike roads through Pilton and Marwood, leaving Ashford to the left and Bittadon to the right, to Ilfracombe, (ten miles); another, branching off at Pilton, and leaving Sherwell and Arlington on the right, through East Downe to Comb Martin.

The road from Exeter to Barnstaple, (40 miles,) leaving Upton Pyne on the right, and Newton St. Cyres on the left, passes to Crediton; thence through Sandford, near Morchard Bishops, leaving Lapford and Eggesford on the left, and Chawleigh on the right, to Chulmleigh; thence through Burrington, High Bickington and Atherington, leaving Yarnscombe on the left, through Bishop's Tawton, leaving Tawstock, (with Sir Bourchier Wrey's house and grounds,) on the left, to Barnstaple. From Chulmleigh a road branches off, leaving King's Nympton and Satterleigh on the left, and Romansleigh and George Nympton on the right, to South Molton (eight miles).

The turnpike-road from Barnstaple to Hartland, leaving Fremington, Instow, and Westleigh, on the right, passes through Eastleigh to Bideford (eight miles); thence, leaving Abbotsham and Clovelly on the right, and Littleham, Alwington, Parkham, and Wolfardisworthy on the left, to Hartland (12 miles). The turnpike-road from Barnstaple to Torrington (ten miles) leaves Tawstock, Newton Tracey, and Alverdiscot on the left, and Horwood and Hunshaw on the right. The turnpike-road from Torrington to South Molton (16 miles) leaves Stevenstone (Lord Rolle's) and St. Giles's church on the right, and Yarnscombe on the left, and passes through Atherington and Chittlehampton, leaving Honiton chapel on the right, to South Molton.

The turnpike-road from Torrington to Bideford (about six miles) passes through no village, leaving Hunshaw on the right, and Weare Giffard and Lancras on the left. The turnpike road from Torrington to Oakhampton passes through Little Torrington, leaves Peter Merland on the right, and Merton, Huish, and Meeth on the left, passes through Petrockstow, to Hatherleigh,

Hatherleigh, (11 miles,) thence to Oakhampton, leaving Inwardleigh on the right (seven miles).

From Hatherleigh to Holsworthy, (about 13 miles,) there is a turnpike-road, which leaves Highampton, Black Torrington, and Cookbury, on the right, and Hollacombe on the left: the road continues thence to Stratton in Cornwall, leaving Pancrasweek on the right, and Bridgerule on the left. It leaves Devonshire between four and five miles beyond Holsworthy.

From Oakhampton, there is another turnpike-road to Exeter, passing through Crediton. The road from Oakhampton to Crediton (about 18 miles, now but little used,) passes through North Tawton, and Bow, or Nymet Tracey, leaving Clannaborough on the left, and Colebrooke on the right.

The turnpike-road from Crediton to Tiverton (12 miles) leaves Shobrooke, Stockleigh Pomeroy, and Cadbury, on the right, and Upton Helions, and Cheriton Fitzpayne, at somewhat greater distance on the left. The turnpike-road from Exeter to Tiverton (14 miles) passes through Stoke Canon and Rew, leaving Brampford Speke, Netherex, and Thorverton, on the left, and Poltimore and Huxham on the right, to Silverton. From this place there are two roads; one through Butterleigh, and the other through Bickleigh, to Tiverton.

Rail-Roads.

In the year 1819, an act of parliament passed for making a rail-way, or tram-road, from Crabtree in the parish of Egg Buckland, to the prison on Dartmoor, for the conveyance of granite, lime, limestone, coal, culm, manure, &c. By a second act, in 1820, powers were given to extend it to the lime works at Catdown, and to Sutton Pool, at Plymouth. A third act passed, in 1821, to amend the former acts, and empower the commissioners to vary the line.

A rail-road has recently been completed at the expence of George Templer, Esq., from Heytor or High-tor rock, to the Stover canal, for the purpose of conveying granite.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Minerals. — The minerals of Devon are not sufficiently numerous or important, to have been made the exclusive subject of any public or pri-

vate collection; nor, with the exception of the neighbourhood of Tavistock, have any considerable mines been of late years worked in this county. The Devonshire minerals, of which I have been able to procure notice from the British Museum, that at Oxford and a few private collections being not sufficiently numerous for a scientific arrangement, are here given in an alphabetical list.

Apatite. — Found, in large crystals, with fine tourmaline, at North Bovey.

Arragonite. — In fissures of greywacke slate near Torquay, Ilfracombe, and Buckfastleigh.

Amphibole (*Actinolite asbestiforme*). — In an old copper mine at Buckland in the Moor.

Anthracite. — On the coast near Bideford: it approaches rather to black chalk, as it contains not above ten per cent. of carbon: it occurs as a bed in the greywacke formation, in a position nearly vertical, and extends inland for many miles, in a straight direction eastward; its thickness varying from two inches to two feet.

Arsenic. — Arsenical pyrites in Wheal Friendship mine, Mary Tavy: in fine crystals at Ding Dong mine, near Newbridge.

Antimony. — In several places in the parishes of Chudleigh, Hennock, and Bovey Tracey. (Polwhele.)

Asbestos (mountain leather). — In Wheal Friendship mine, Mary Tavy.

Axinite. — In the bed of the Ockment river near Oakhampton; mixed with garnets and epidote. (Rev. J. J. Conybeare.)

Baryte. — Flesh-coloured sulphate, in veins of limestone rock at Petit Tor and Babicombe near Torquay: in Wheal Crowndale mine, Tavistock.

Blende. — In Wheal Friendship mine, Mary Tavy; and in the Beer Alston mines.

Calcedony — beautiful blue, in fissures and cavities of chert, in the green sand formation at Sidmouth, and transfused through fossil shells in the Whetstone pits of Blackdown and Haldon; and on the hills near Honiton.

Calamine. — Small specimens in Wheal Friendship mine.

Chiastolite. — In the bed of the West Ockment river, near Tavistock. (Rev. P. Searle.)

———. Road side near Ivybridge; both in black slate. (Rev. J. J. Conybeare.)

Clay.

Clay. — Pipe and potters' — Hennock, Ilsington, Bovey Tracey, (in Heathfield); Teigngrace, King's Teignton, Merton, Petrockstow, &c. &c.

———. — Coarse — Fremington.

Cobalt. — Black oxyde, in new red sandstone, half a mile east of Dawlish. (Rev. J. J. Conybeare).

———. — In the north part of Ugbrook park.

———. — Wheal Huckworthy mine, Sampford Spiney.

Copper. — Grey copper and ruby copper, Georgina mine in Morwell-down.

———. — Native copper, Wheal Crowndale, Tavistock.

———. — Very rich yellow ore, } Wheal Friendship.

———. — Crystallised ditto, }

———. — Yellow pyrites, abundant in all the mines near Tavistock. All the varieties of coated yellow copper ores occur in the Devonshire mines of that neighbourhood, Wheal Friendship, Wheal Crowndale, Wheal Crebor, East Liscombe, Wheal Tamar, &c.

———. — Red copper, North Molton mine (Woodward); in octahedrons, West Liscombe mine, Tavistock; with arseniate of copper in six sided plates.

———. — Green earthy carbonate, occasionally found in Wheal Tamar mine, Tavistock.

———. — Glossy purple copper ore; Comb Martin (Woodward).

———. — Malachite, Beer Alston.

Epidote. — In the bed of the Ockment. (Rev. J. J. Conybeare.)

Felspar. — Crystallised, and rhombic, in veins of killas, at Holne-chase.

———. — Ditto and flesh-coloured, with tourmaline, at Bovey Tracey.

———. — Large white crystals, (chiefly double,) found loose in decomposed granite, near Moreton Hampstead; and in solid granite all over Dartmoor.

Fluor. — Beautiful green, at Beer Alston, with octahedral, and other varieties of crystallization.

———. — Purple, Wheal Crowndale, Tavistock.

Garnets. — In the bed of the Ockment. (Rev. William Gregor, and Rev. J. J. Conybeare.)

Gold. — Said to have been found in small fragments in stream works on Dartmoor; found of late by Mr. Flexman of South Molton, in native grains in the copper mine at North Molton, occurring in a matrix of black and red oxyde of iron.

Gypsum. — See lime sulphate.

Horn-stone. — Pseudomorphic — moulded apparently in cavities resulting from the disintegration and loss of fluor spar, and of iron pyrites, in South Hooe mine, Beer Alston.

Hydrargillite, or *Wavellite.* — Six miles from Barnstaple, on the road to South Molton, in black greywacke slate (Dr. Wavell); in the blue greywacke slate at Torquay; (J. Meade, Esq., 1817.)

Iron. — Specular or micaceous iron ore, South Molton; also in a vein, in granite, two feet thick, near Hennock; and near Mount Tavy, Tavistock.

—— magnetic. — Wheal Crowndale mine, in the parish of Tavistock; in the massive state, Tavistock, South Brent. Risdon, speaking of the latter place, says, not far from hence the wonderful working loadstone hath of late been found. Westcote also mentions a mine or quarry of loadstones at Brent. In 1667 Dr. Edward Cotton sent a loadstone of 60lb. weight to the Royal Society from this place; though it raised no great weight of iron, it would move a needle at the distance of nine feet.

—— spathose iron. — Beer Alston and the neighbouring mines; fine crystals; Wheal Crowndale, Tavistock.

—— carbonate of iron, chiefly in acute rhomboids; Wheal Crebor mine, Tavistock. (Mr. Jehu Hitchins.)

—— argillaceous iron ore in Killas on Hangdown.

—— iron pyrites; flattened octahedron; Ding Dong mine, Tavistock.

—— iron-stone at Comb Martin.

—— ochre; East Downe.

—— umber; Berry Narbor.

Jasper. — Haldon hill; transfused through the substance, and filling the cavities of shells in the green sand.

Lead. — Brown carbonate; Comb Martin.

——. — White carbonate; Hennock and Lidford.

—— galena argentiferous, or sulphuret of lead. — Beer Alston, Beer Ferrers, Newton St. Cyres; Wheal Betsy mine, Mary Tavy; abundant.

—— common. — Rattery, Dartington, Ilsington, &c. &c.

——. — Steel-grained lead ore, from an ancient work supposed to be Roman, at Newton St. Cyres. (Woodward.)

——. — Grey lead ore, Comb Martin. (Woodward.)

Lime. — Carbonate, crystallized in many varieties in the rock at Oreston near Plymouth; in Wheal Friendship mine, Mary Tavy; and in fissures and cavities of limestone at Torbay, &c. &c. — Sulphate of (Gypsum) dug at Branscombe; occurs also in the cliffs of red marl from Seaton to Sidmouth.

Lime,

Lime, fluate of, — with great variety of crystallizations, in the Beer Alston mines. [1]

Lignite. — Occurs in beds alternating with potters' clay at and near Bovey Heathfield; has decided marks of being fossil wood, retaining the structure, and splitting into flat slabs.

Manganese. — Black oxyde and grey; Upton Pyne, Newton St. Cyres, Doddescombleigh, Ashton, Christow, Lifton, Lamerton, Milton Abbot, Coryton, Maristow, and Brent Tor.

————, Silicate of, — (rose-coloured); Week mine near Tavistock.

Marcasite. — In Mr. Courtenay's mine at Molland, 1729. (Woodward.)

Clay Porphyry (called in Cornwall *Elvan*). — Composed of crystals of quartz disseminated through a base of compact felspar, of a buff colour, occasionally stained by oxyde of iron. — Roborough-down, near Plymouth.

Quartz. — In fissures of granite; Dartmoor.

At Sampford Spiney were found in granite a quantity of crystals of quartz (upwards of a thousand), having perfect pyramids at both ends of the prisms. (Polwhele.)

———— amethystine. — In Wheal Hope and Wheal Friendship mines, Mary Tavy.

————————. — A variety called capped quartz, having one set of the crystalline *laminæ* decomposed, and the exterior part in consequence separating from the enclosed crystal by a slight blow — near Tavistock; and in Virtuous Lady mine, Buckland.

————. — A variety called Babel Quartz, — Buckland Monachorum. Quartz is found in great variety of crystals in all the mines.

Retinasphaltum. — At Bovey Heathfield, with lignite. (Mr. Hatchet.)

Schorl, or *Tourmaline.* — Long crystals, handsome and well defined, occur shooting through quartz at Black-pit near Bridestowe (between Oakhampton and Tavistock).

————————. — Superb crystals of a larger variety were recently discovered at North Bovey, mixed with apatite and quartz, in a cavity of red granite.

Silver. — Capillary silver — Sampford Spiney. (Polwhele.)

——. — In a mine at Huckworthy bridge, near Tavistock. (J. Hawkins, Esq.)

[1] At South Hooe, in one of these mines, are found cubes, which evidently have been fluor; they are coated with quartz, and the cavity filled with water, the fluor having been decomposed: these are sold by the name of water-cubes.

Soda. — Effloresing carbonate of, found by Dr. Wavell in the tower of Stoke church, near Hartland. See a paper by Dr. Clarke in the Cambridge Philosophical Transactions.

Tin. — Old stream-works near the banks of the Plym, the sand near Saltram, the Teign, &c. &c.

Old mines, on the summit and edge of Dartmoor, &c. &c., on Morwell Down, and other places near Tavistock, in Whitechurch, Buckland Monachorum, South Sydenham, &c.

Mines now worked.—In Plympton, and North Bovey, &c. &c. near Dartmoor.

Meteoric Stone. — Risdon relates that in the year 1623 a meteoric stone[1] of 27lb. weight, fell with a great noise in the lordship of Strechleigh, in the parish of Ermington: he describes it as being like a stone half burnt for lime. A pamphlet, published at the time, says that it fell on the 10th of January, in an orchard, near some men who were planting trees; that it was buried a yard deep in the ground; that it measured three feet and a half by two and a half, and was a foot and a half in thickness; and that pieces broken off from it were in the possession of many gentlemen of the county.

Organic Remains. — The transition limestone at Torquay contains several species of madrepores, turbinoliæ, flustra, orthoceræ, producti, crinoidea, &c.

The *strata* of lias, which extend from Lyme Regis into Devonshire, contain the remains of the Icthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus; two genera of animals, related to the lizard family, on which the Rev. W. D. Conybeare

[1] The attention of the learned world was first called to the subject of the extraordinary phenomenon of falling stones, by one which was said to have fallen in Yorkshire in 1795, and was exhibited in London. Sir Joseph Banks having received fragments of a stone which was said to have fallen in India, proposed that they should be analysed and compared. They proved to be similar, and of very peculiar ingredients, containing, among others, the only two metallic metals, iron and nickel. Inquiry was called forth; the records of such occurrences in various parts of the world were sought for, and there is no longer any doubt, that these stones, or meteoric masses, have fallen from the atmosphere. In Rees's Cyclopædia is a large memoir on this subject, and a list of all the stones known to have fallen, with the dates. The compiler was not aware of the Devonshire stone: and no other that fell in Great Britain is noticed, except the Yorkshire stone, and one that fell at Glasgow in 1804.

has

has furnished an excellent paper in the fifth volume of the Geological Transactions, wherein he gives a detailed account of their osteology, which proves that they form a link between the lizard family and fish; the bones of their head nearly correspond in number and form with those of the crocodile, yet, instead of adhering by common sutures, overlap by squamous sutures, as in fish; an organization which enables them the better to resist the fury of the water. They have four feet, or paddles, formed exclusively for swimming, and their eyes are protected by strong scales under the slerotica. The Icthyosaurus has been described also by Sir Everard Home, in the Philosophical Transactions.

The *strata* of lias contain occasionally the remains of fish and *crustacea*, and abound in shells, chiefly of the genera, plagiostoma, gryphea, nautilus, ammonites: they contain also four species of pentacrinites, viz. *caput medusæ*, *briareus*, *subangularis*, and *basaltiformis*: these animals present a most complicated organization, immediately between the *polypi* and *stelleridæ* of Lamarck. A detailed description of them is given in J. S. Miller's [k] Natural History of the *Crinoidea*, lately published. The greensand *strata* of Blackdown and Haldon are very rich in shells of *mollusca*, which, in the former place, occur changed into a delicate hydrophanous calcedony, and, in the latter, into an opaque red or yellow jasper, frequently imbedded in a matrix of green chert, bearing some coarse resemblance to prase.

Mr. James Parkinson, in the third volume of the organic remains of a former world, and Mr. J. Sowerby, in the mineral conchology, have described the following species from Blackdown: Trigonia *eccentrica*, *dædalea*, *spinosa*, *sinuata*, *alæformis*, *rudis*, *affinis*; Cuculia *glabra*, *decussata*, *carinata*, *fibrosa*; Cardium *hillanum*, *proboscideum*, *umbonatum*; Venus *plana*, *angulata*, *castrensis*; Chama *plicata*; Pecten *quadricostata*, *quinquecostata*; Corbula *gigantea*, *lævigata*; Auricula *incrassata*; Hamites *spinulosum*. Nucula *margaritacea*; Ammonites *Goodhalli*; Natica *canrena*; and two species of Rostellariæ. There occur also various species of Ammonites, Turbo, Murex, Cerithium, Bulla, Dentalium, Nautilus, Echinus, Spatangus, Flustra, and a highly interesting species of Alcyonium.

The chalk at Beer contains the remains of a variety of Pentacrinites,

[k] I have been indebted to this gentleman for the above brief statement of the organic remains of Devon.

Caput

Caput Medusæ, Terebratulæ, Pectens, &c., besides many species which are common to this county and Sussex, of which Mr. G. Mantell gives an account in his Fossils of the South Downs, recently published.

Indigenous Plants.

"Of herbes and plants," says Westcote, "there is such diversitie in colour, fashion, taste, smell, and nature, as Mr. Gerarde's best ayde will hardly be able to describe them: and for varietie of flowers (for those are not unsought for neyther of our ladies and gentry,) Lady Flora herself (though canonized by the Romans for a goddess,) will be to seek to fynd out or coyn names severally to distinguish."

Some of the indigenous plants of this county are, as was observed in the account of the natural history of Cornwall, peculiar to it, and have not been found in any other English county. This was observed of the *Illecebrum verticillatum*. Withering, however, speaks of it as frequent in Devonshire, and Sir James Smith, in the English Botany, mentions it as peculiar to Cornwall and Devon. The Rev. William Buckland found it growing plentifully on the east side of Shute hill, near Axminster. The *cynoglossum omphaloides*, introduced into the English Flora on the authority of Mr. Polwhele, who tells us that it was found by Mrs. Taylor of Ogwell among the rocks at Teignmouth, must no longer, on those grounds, be considered as a native plant. I have been assured by Mrs. Taylor, that the whole has originated in a mistake, and that she never found the plant at Teignmouth or elsewhere; no wonder that botanical tourists have since searched for it in vain on the Teignmouth rocks.

The *Lobelia urens* is peculiar to Devonshire, and I cannot learn, notwithstanding another *habitat* has been given for it, that it grows anywhere but on Kilmington common, and there, although confined to a small spot of ground, it grows plentifully. This I was shewn by William Tucker, Esq., of Coryton, during one of our Devonshire tours. I saw also during these tours, *anchusa sempervirens* growing plentifully in several parts of the south of Devon; *aquilegia vulgaris* near Torquay and near Ugbrook; *Bartsia viscosa* near Stoke Fleming, and near Morwell; *iris fœtidissima*, plentiful about Torquay; *lepidium didymum; campanula hœderacea;*

cistus

cistus polifolius, near Babicomb and Torquay; *hypericum androsæmum*, occurring sparingly in almost every ride; *rubia peregrina*, near Torquay; *lathyrus sylvestris*, near Sandridge; *Euphorbia Portlandica*, near Exmouth, and on the warren opposite; *lithospermum purpurocæruleum*, shewn to me by Mr. Neck, on Dungeon Cliff, near St. Mary Church; *melittis grandiflora* in several parts of the south of Devon, particularly in great abundance near Ashburton; *Sibthorpia Europæa*, at Rattery and Sherford; *trifolium subterraneum & trifolium suffocatum*, at Teignmouth; *vicia bithynica*, Exmouth; *viola lactea* on Bovey Heathfield and Woodbury common. I saw *oxalis corniculata* abounding as a garden-weed, but could not find it in any of the *habitats* described near Dawlish: Dr. Wavell tells me it grows near Appledore. *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, found at Lympstone in Hudson's time, and by the late Mr. Newbery, had been sought for in vain at the *habitat* described for many years. I was equally unsuccessful; but about two years after I was at Lympstone, the plant was discovered by Miss Filmore growing abundantly near the spot described, and specimens of it were sent me by the late Rev. Mr. Jervis, of Lympstone.

It is a singular circumstance, which should be noticed when speaking of the botany of this county, that whilst the *primula vulgaris* is more than usually abundant, particularly in the southern parts of Devonshire, the *primula veris*, or cowslip, is to be reckoned amongst the rare plants; and though it is abundant in a few fields bordering on Dorsetshire, it is of rare occurrence in the southern part of Devon, and in the north, and most other parts, is wholly unknown. [1]

The following brief list of rare plants, or such as are not of general occurrence, is given chiefly on the authority of botanists of the county, quoted by Mr. Polwhele; or of the Rev. J. P. Jones, who has lately published a botanical tour of the county, in which some very interesting discoveries appear to have been made by himself and other botanists of the present day; particularly of the *habitats* of cryptogamous and other plants, which, though known to grow abundantly in the northern parts of the island, had not before been found in the southern counties.

[1] Mr. Polwhele speaks of one field, at Berry Narbor, in which it abounds, but supposes that the seed had been sown there.

Names of the Plants.	Where found.	Authority.
Veronica montana	Near Torrington	Dr. Wavell.
Pinguicula Lusitan[a]	Bogs on Haldon and Dartmoor	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Schœnus albus	On a common near Axminster	Mr. E. Forster, jun.
Scirpus fluitans	Bovey Heathfield	Rev. Mr. Jones.
—— multicaulis		
—— holoschœnus	Plentifully on Braunton borough	Dr. Wavell.
—— sylvaticus	King's Teignton	Mr. Anderson.
Eriophorum vaginatum	On Dartmoor	Mr. E. Forster, jun.
Melica nutans	Wood near Dolton	Dr. Wavell.
Poa bulbosa	Den at Teignmouth	Rev. Dr. Beeke.[a]
Centunculus minimus	Bovey Heathfield	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Exacum filiforme	Said to be more frequent in Devon than any other county.	
Verbascum Lychnitis	- - - - -	Dr. Wavell.
Vinca minor	Near Chudleigh, &c.	Rev. Mr. Jones.
	Near Axminster.	Rev. W. Buckland.
Eryngium campestre	Near Plymouth [b]	Ray and Mr. Yonge.
Bupleurum Odontites[c]	On the marble rocks at Babicombe	Rev. Mr. Neck and Dr. Beeke.
Sium repens[d]	Bovey Heathfield	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Œnanthe pimpinelloides	Near Cleve	Rev. Mr. Weston.
Corrigiola litoralis	Slapton sands.	
Radiola millegrana	Bovey Heathfield	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Linum angustifolium	Near Dartington bridge	Dr. Maton.
Tulipa sylvestris	Woods near Hall	Dr. Wavell.
Scilla autumnalis	Near Torquay	Rev. Mr. Weston.
	On a hill above Bigbury	Mr. Yonge.
	Berryhead	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Acorus Calamus	Bideford	Mr. Pike.
Juncus Acutus	Braunton borough	Rev. Dr. Goodenough.[e]
Alisma ranunculoides	Preston near King's Teignton	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Dianthus Armeria	King's Teignton and Trusham	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Silene acaulis	On Dartmoor	Hudson.
—— Anglica	Near King's Teignton and Lustleigh	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Spergula nodosa	High Tor rocks	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Euphorbia peplis	Near Exmouth	Hudson.
	Northam borough	Mr. Yonge.
	Near Paignton	Mr. Sinclair Cullen.
Mentha viridis	Near Exmouth	Hudson.
—— rotundifolia	Lord Lisbourne's grounds	Rev. Mr. Weston.
Leonurus cardiaca	Chudleigh, Lustleigh, &c.	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Scutellaria minor	Woolleigh	Dr. Wavell.
Alyssum maritimum	Cliffs at Budleigh Salterton	Mr. Forster, 1807.
Cochlearia Danica	Near Torquay	Rev. Dr. Beeke.
Teesdalia (Iberis nudicaulis)	Bovey Heathfield	Rev. Mr. Jones.

[a] Now Dean of Bristol. [b] Mr. Jones could not find it in this *habitat*.
[c] An addition to the English Flora since Hudson's time.
[d] This species of sium, also, is a modern discovery. [e] Now bishop of Carlisle.

Erysimum

Names of the Plants.	Where found.	Authority.
Erysimum præcox	Near Teignmouth and King's Teignton	Rev. Dr. Beeke.
Cheiranthus sinuatus	Rocks near Braunton Borough	Mr. Polwhele.
Crambe maritima[f]	Cliffs near Teignmouth and Sidmouth	Dr. Maton and Rev. Dr. Beeke.
Lavatera arborea	Rocks at Torbay	Rev. Mr. Weston.
Fumaria claviculata	North Bovey	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Vicia sylvatica	Coppices on the marble rocks, King's Teignton	Rev. Dr. Beeke.
Medicago polymorpha	Frequent on the south coast	Rev. Dr. Beeke.
Chrysocoma linosyris	Berryhead	Rev. Mr. Holbech, 1812.[g]
Carex extensa	-	Rev. Dr. Goodenough.
Littorella lacustris	Bovey Heathfield	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Myrica Gale	Frequent in the county in boggy grounds.	
Asplenium marinum	-	Hudson.
Hymenophyllum Tunbrigiense	Dartmoor	Hudson.
Polypodium Phegopteris	-	Hudson.
Pillularia globifera	-	Mr. Polwhele.
Fontinalis squamosa	Lustleigh Cleve	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Splachnum Turnerianum	-	Mr. Turner and Mr. Sowerby.
——— ampullaceum	Near Sidmouth	Miss Dale.
Gymnostonum fasciculare	Cawsand hill	Rev. Mr. Jones.
——— viridissimum	-	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Grimmia maritima.		
——— (Weissia) crispula	Rocks at Exwick	Miss Dale.
——— (Weissia) recurvirostra	Wall of Heavitree quarry	Miss Dale.
Dicranum varium	Haldon	Rev. Mr. Jones.
——— flavescens	Lidford fall	Mr. Greville.
——— flexuosum	Cawsand hill	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Trichostomum microcarpum	Lustleigh Cleve	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Tortula tortuosa	Babicombe	Mr. Greville.
Pterogonium Smithii	Near Maidencombe	Mr. Greville.
——— gracile	Lustleigh Cleve	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Neckera pumila	Dartmoor	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Polytrichum urnigerum	Haldon	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Bryum roseum	North Bovey	Rev. Mr. Jones.
——— palustre	Dartmoor	Rev. Mr. Jones.
——— ventricosum	Rocks at Exwick (without fruit)	Miss Dale.
Hypnum medium	Near Exeter	Rev. Mr. Jones.
——— undulatum	Dartmoor	
——— alopecurum	Lustleigh Cleve	
Hookeria lucens	North Bovey, Lidford fall, and Manaton	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Bartramia pomiformis	North Bovey	Rev. Mr. Jones.
Jungermannia tomentella	Lidford fall	Mr. Greville.
——— cochleariformis	Streams on Dartmoor	Rev. Mr. Jones.
——— humatifolia	-	See English Botany, 2592.

[f] This plant, when cultivated, is the excellent vegetable called sea-kale, introduced to the notice of the market-gardeners near London, by Mr. Curtis, about the year 1795: it had been known some years before in the western markets.

[g] See English Botany, 2505.

Names of the Plants.	Where found.	Authority.
Jungermannia julacea	- - - - -	See English Botany, 1024.
——— purpurea	Dartmoor - - -	Mr. Newberry.
Targionia hypophylla	Near Dawlish and Exmouth	Hudson.
Lichen articulatus	Widdecombe - - -	Mr. Puddicombe.
——— aphthosus	Dartmoor - - -	Hudson.
——— atro-albus	Moreton and North Bovey	
——— coccineus	Dartmoor - - -	
——— conspersus	Near Clifford's bridge, Drew's Teignton - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
——— crassus	North Bovey - - -	
——— chrysophthalmus	- - - - -	See English Botany, 1088.
——— cochleatus	- - - - -	Mr. Slater and Mr. Dawson Turner.
——— exilis	Dartmoor - - -	Mr. Newberry.
——— fallax	Mountainous parts of Devon	Mr. Slater.
——— furfuraceus	Wild Tor rock, five miles from Chagford - -	Rev. Mr. Newberry.
——— flaccidus	- - - - -	See English Botany, 1653.
——— flavicans	More common in Devon than in other counties -	English Botany.
——— geographicus	Valley of Stones - - -	Mr. Dawson Turner.
——— globiferus	Dartmoor - - -	Mr. Newberry.
——— glomuliferus	- - - - -	Mr. Newberry.
——— gracilis	Heytor rocks - - -	Mr. Anderson.
——— horizontalis	- - - - -	Mr. E. Forster, jun.
——— Islandicus	Heytor rocks - -	Mr. Anderson.
——— lanatus	Dartmoor - - -	Mr. Newberry.
——— lætevirens	- - - - -	Mr. Newberry.
——— leucomelos	Babicombe - - - -	Mr. Hooker, 1813.
——— lentigerus	St. Mary Church - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
——— miniatus	Lustleigh Cleve - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
——— omphalodes	North Bovey - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
——— pallidus	Moreton - - -	
——— perellus[1]	North Bovey - - -	
——— paschalis	Grimspound and rocks on Dartmoor - - -	Mr. Jones.
——— pulmonarius	Lustleigh Cleve - -	
——— pustulatus	Heytor rocks - - -	
——— proboscideus	Dartmoor - - -	Mr. Newberry.
——— plumbeus	- - - - -	Mr. Newberry.
——— resupinatus	Moreton - - -	Mr. Puddicombe.
——— saxatilis	Dartmoor - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
——— scrobiculatus	Manaton - - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
——— stictoceros	Warren opposite Exmouth	James Brodie, Esq.
——— sinuatus	- - - - -	See English Botany, 772.
——— tartareus[1]	Dartmoor.	
——— tristis	- - - - -	See English Botany, 720.
——— tremelloides	- - - - -	See English Botany.
——— torrefactus	Dartmoor - - -	Mr. Newberry.
——— ventosus	Dartmoor - - - -	Mr. Newberry.
——— vulpinus	Dartmoor - - -	Mr. Newberry.

[1] These are the *lichens* used by the dyers. See the article Produce, p. cclxxix.

Birds.

Birds. — On this head I have little to observe. The black eagle and osprey are sometimes seen in this county, and the latter breeds on the cliffs. The Cornish chough is less frequent than in Cornwall: the black cock is still to be found on the moor, but is become scarce: among the rarer birds are the ring owzle and the aberdevine or siskin. The nightingale is so rare, that it has been questioned whether it ever comes into the county. In addition to the authorities given by Polwhele, I am assured by George Drake, Esq., of Ipplepen, that he frequently both saw and heard one, which continued near his house a whole summer, a few years ago. Among birds of passage, flocks of Bohemian chatterers, grossbeaks, and crossbills are occasionally seen, and some rare waterfowl, especially during severe winters. The late G. Montague, Esq., of Kingsbridge, had a large collection of stuffed English birds, among which were many rare species shot in this county: the collection has been purchased, since his death, by government, for the British Museum. The Rev. Mr. Vaughan, of Aveton Giffard, has a collection also of preserved birds.

Mineral and other remarkable Springs. — Chalybeate springs abound in the county of Devon: some of these have acquired temporary celebrity. A spring near Totnes is spoken of by Westcote as having possessed great popularity about the year 1605: its virtues were probably over-rated, as it appears to have been in disuse about 20 years afterwards. At Brook, near Tavistock, was a spring much resorted to by the common people, as were springs at Swimbridge, North Molton, Whitwell, on Little Haldon, and Bellamarsh, in King's Teignton. Mr. Polwhele, in 1793, speaks of the latter as still in repute: that gentleman observes that he could learn nothing at Lifton of a mineral spring there, mentioned by tourists. There is a strong chalybeate spring near Lifton bridge.[k] A spring in St. Sidwell's parish was formerly in repute for its medicinal virtues. Gabb's well, near Cleve, in St. Thomas's parish, was formerly in use as a chalybeate, and there are others in that parish. There are chalybeate springs also at King's Teignton, on Well estate in Ideford, a very strong one at Bampton, others near Cowleybridge, at Castlehill, Ilsington, &c.; several in Exminster, near Totnes, &c. &c. Some of those near Totnes are, or were in repute for complaints of the eye: there is a spring, said to have similar virtues, at Anchorwood, near Barnstaple. At Ashburton,

[k] From the information of the Rev. Mr. Martyn of Lifton.

and near the Dart, are springs saturated with ochre. A pool in one of the Bovey coalpits is spoken of as warm, the water being covered with an ochreous incrustation. Laywell in Brixham ebbs and flows. Risdon speaks of a pond at Tidwell, near Otterton, which is of the same nature.

Produce.

Westcote, writing in the reign of Charles I., says, that whereas considerable quantities of grain used formerly to be exported from this county; it was in his time, from the increase of manufactures, especially in the north and south parts, become so populous that much grain was imported, and he instances one year (1610) in which as much was brought into the county as sold for 60,000*l.* Mr. Fraser, in his Survey, (1794,) speaks of the district about Kingsbridge, Dartmouth, and Modbury, as remarkable for the produce of barley, and observes that it was exported from Salcombe in quantities scarcely to be credited. A great part of the barley is now malted in the county: the quantities exported in the year 1820 from the port of Dartmouth (in which Salcombe is included) were 5548 quarters of barley, and 7180 quarters of malt. There were exported also from this port 2468 quarters of wheat, 558 of wheat flour, and 357 of oats; all these were sent coastwise. Great quantities of corn are grown in the neighbourhood of Hartland, Bideford, and Ilfracombe; and there is a considerable exportation from those ports.[1]

The chief corn-markets in the county are Exeter, Tavistock, Totnes, Barnstaple, Plymouth, and Kingsbridge.

About the year 1770 potatoes were grown in great quantities in the neighbourhood of Moreton Hampstead: they were taken to a market then held at Two-bridges on Dartmoor, and purchased for the supply of Plymouth and its populous neighbourhood, which is now entirely supplied with potatoes grown south of Dartmoor. Potatoes are now grown in considerable quantities in the South Hams: 90,498 bushels were exported from Dartmouth in 1820.

I find no *data* for ascertaining when Devonshire first became noted as a cyder county. Orchards are not mentioned in the Domesday survey, and I have not met with any incidental mention of them in records of the two or three centuries succeeding, to throw any light on the subject. It

[1] The annual average exportation from the port of Bideford for the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, was 2703 quarters of wheat, 3259 of barley, and 8492 of oats: considerable quantities of oats are exported from Ilfracombe.

appears

appears from a passage in Hoker's MS. Survey of Devon [m], written in the sixteenth century, that a considerable variety of apples were then cultivated, and he does not speak of orchards as a novelty. He enumerates thirteen sorts, one of which he calls the cyder fruit. The following passage from the description of Great Britain [n] by Harrison, who was a contemporary of Hoker, intimates that cyder was then by no means a common liquor; the more general use of it seems to have taken place before the beginning of the ensuing century. "In some places of England," says he, "there is a kind of drink made of apples, which they call cider, or pomage, but that of peares is named pirrie, and both are ground and pressed in presses made for the nonce; certes these two are very common in Sussex, Kent, Worcester, and other steedes (Devonshire is not mentioned), where these sorts of fruit do abound; howbeit they are not their only drinke at all times, but referred unto the delicate sorts of drinke, as metheglin in Wales." A great increase of orcharding took place in Devonshire soon after this. Westcote, writing early in the following century, says, "They have of late years much enlarged their orchards, and are very curious in planting and grafting all kynds of fruits for all seasons, of which they make good use and profyt, both for furnishing their own table and the neighbouring markets; but most especially for making of cyder, a drink both pleasant and healthye [o], much desired of seamen for long voyages, more fitte to make beverage than beere, and much cheaper and easier to be had than wyne." [p]

Great quantities of cyder are now made, in a productive year, for exportation. The largest exportation ever known was in the year 1820, in which 11,265 hogsheads [q] were sent from the ports of Exeter and Dartmouth (the former including Teignmouth, and the latter Salcombe [r]).

Prodigious

[m] Quoted by Mr. Polwhele from the Portledge Collection, since dispersed.

[n] Prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle.

[o] In modern times there have been some doubts upon this subject: the species of colic, called from its frequent occurrence in this county, *colica Damnoniensis*, or the Devonshire colic, has been attributed by Musgrave, Huxham, Sir George Baker, and others, to the free use of this liquor. Sir George Baker, having analyzed it, and detected small portions of lead in its composition, attributed its deleterious qualities to that circumstance, and he ascertained that lead had been used in the construction of several of the presses, a practice which, when discovered, it must have been easy to avoid.

[p] MS. Survey in the British Museum.

[q] The Devonshire hogshead contains only 63 gallons.

[r] This number is exclusive of what is shipped by the growers, and is not liable to duty. Affidavits are made before a magistrate that such cyder is made entirely of fruit of the owners' growth.

Prodigious quantities are made for home-consumption. Almost every part of the county has its orchards; but the cyder of the South Hams is preferred, and it is there only, and in the neighbourhood of Exeter, that it is made for exportation. I find however in Polwhele an observation that cyder of a fine quality is made in the parishes of Dunkeswell and Church Staunton, said to have been equal to that of the South Hams; and this observation I have heard confirmed. In the more fertile parts of the county, most adapted for the culture of the apple-tree, the produce is said to be immense. Mr. Polwhele speaks of one tree as having produced five hogsheads of cyder. Mr. Fraser mentions an orchard of three acres at Staverton, which, in 1793, produced 80 hogsheads. It is estimated that in that parish alone 8000 hogsheads are made in a full-bearing year: there are 32 presses and pounds in the parish. Dartington also, and some other of the neighbouring parishes, produce great abundance of cyder, and of the richest quality.

Cyder is sent from Devonshire to London, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, Leith, Swansea, Liverpool, and thence by the canals into Yorkshire, &c.

The parish of Beer Ferrers has long been noted for its produce of fruit, as cherries, strawberries[r], pears, walnuts, &c. Goodleigh has long been, and still is, famous for its produce of cherries, which are brought to the market at Barnstaple. There are cherry-orchards also at Christow. Paignton, on the Torbay coast, is famous for a peculiar sort of cabbage, which takes its name from that village: it is grown also in great quantities in the adjoining parish of Cockington: this cabbage is an excellent vegetable, and there is a great demand for it in the season, as well as for the seed and plants. The great markets for it are Exeter and Plymouth.

Hemp was formerly grown in great quantities in the parish of Comb Martin. It was spoken of as an important commodity when it was proposed to make a port at Hartland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.[s] It has long ceased to be cultivated in that neighbourhood. Flax is spoken of by Campbell as one of the principal commodities of Devon at a later

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growth. Abraham Hawkins, Esq., of Alston, before whom great numbers of these affidavits have been made for many years, and to whom I am indebted for various particulars relating to the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge, informs me that between 400 and 500 hogsheads of cyder of this description are exported in a productive year.

[r] Marshall's Rural Economy of the Western Counties, i. 215.

[s] Campbell's Political Survey, vol. i. p. 340.

period.

period. It is still cultivated in considerable quantities in the parish of Halberton, and some is grown in the adjoining parishes, on the borders of Somersetshire.

Among the vegetable productions of the earth, or rather of the rocks, which have been converted to a commercial purpose, may be mentioned the lichens, or rock-moss, used by the dyers. We are told that, in the years from 1762 to 1767 inclusive, Mr. Davy, whose brother had obtained a patent for making it into English orchil, collected, from the rocks and tors of Dartmoor, nearly 100 tons of the lichen tartareus. Many tons of this lichen, and of the lichen parellus, which is applicable to the same purposes, were collected in the neighbourhood of Oakhampton about 20 years ago. After they have been well stripped, it requires many years to clothe the rocks again with these vegetable productions; but I am informed that there is now a plentiful crop of both species.

The number of cattle bred in this county is considerable; they are, for the most part, sent in droves from various parts of the county, to the graziers, in Somersetshire, Essex, &c., who fatten them for the London markets. Considerable numbers of sheep also are bred in the north of Devon, and there is a great sheep-fair at Bampton, but not equal to those in Hampshire. Among the exports of 1820 at Dartmouth, I find 3681 sheep sent coastwise to Portsmouth and Brighthelmstone.

The wool grown on Dartmoor was formerly (in the reign of Edward I.) exported in considerable quantities to foreign countries. In more modern times it has formed one of the principal articles of importation, especially in the more flourishing periods of the manufactures.

Butter is sent in considerable quantities from the neighbourhood of Honiton, Axminster, &c., to London. I am assured, from the best authority [t], that not less than 1500 dozen pounds are sent weekly from Honiton to London, and about 300 dozen pounds for the supply of the towns on the south coast of Devon. During the war, great quantities were sent to Portsmouth.

What has been said of the Cornish mines may here be repeated of the tin-mines of this county; that it appears from Strabo, Herodotus, and other ancient writers, that the Phœnicians, and after them successively the Greeks and the Romans, traded for that article with the western inhabitants of Britain, and that there is no doubt that it had become an article

[t] Communicated on the authority of the principal butter-factor of Honiton, by C. Gidley, Esq., of Honiton, to whom I have been obliged for various information relating to that neighbourhood.

of

of commerce at a very remote period, and continued such even during the middle ages. There is no mention of the Devonshire tin-mines in the record of Domesday; yet we find that so early as the reign of Richard I. it was one of the principal sources of the revenue of the earldom of Cornwall. In the tenth year of that monarch's reign, the earldom being then in the crown, William de Wortham accounted at the exchequer for the ferm and issues of the tin-mines of Devon and Cornwall.[u] In the 14th of King John, the same William accounted for the sum of 200 marks for the ferm of the stannary of Cornwall, and 200*l.* for the ferm of that of Devon, by which it seems that the Devonshire mines were then worked to a greater extent than those of Cornwall. It is probable, however, that, from some temporary causes, the tin-mines were not then so productive as they afterwards became; for the immense wealth which enabled Earl Richard, in 1257, to purchase the title of King of the Romans, has been attributed by the old foreign historians to the revenue which he derived from the tin-mines of his earldom.

In 1250 King Henry III. had granted a charter of protection to the tinners of Devon, commanding all knights and others, of whom the tinners of Dartmoor held, that they should not exact from them other customs or services than they ought, and had been accustomed to do, nor to vex them contrary to the liberties they had before enjoyed under charters of the King's predecessors, but maintain them in the said liberties.[x] In 1337 the profits of the coinage of tin to the Earl of Cornwall, in the county of Devon, were 273*l.* 19*s.* 5¼*d.*[y] In the years 1373, 1374, and 1375, the coinage of tin produced, on an average, only 127*l.* per annum.[z] In 1471 the quantity of tin raised in Devon was 242,624 lb. the profit to the duke 190*l.* 17*s.* 11½*d.*, being at the rate of 1*s.* 6¼*d.* per hundred weight. The quantity raised in Cornwall that year was 851,116 lb., the profit 1705*l.* 5*d.*, the rate of duty in that county being at 4*s.* per hundred weight. In 1479 the weight of tin was, in Devon, 211,045 lb., the profit 166*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*; in Cornwall, 808,950 lb., the profit 1620*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*[a] The profits in both counties, 15 Hen. VIII., were 2771*l.* 3*s.* 9¼*d.* In that year there were, in the county of Devon, 424 tinners, who paid what was

[u] Madox's History of the Exchequer.

[x] Pat. Rot. 35 Hen. III.

[y] Dodridge's Historical Account of the Principality of Wales, Duchy of Cornwall, &c. 2d edit. p. 97.

[z] Roll of the Revenues of Edward the Black Prince, 47—49 Edw. III. in the Tower.

[a] From the records of the duchy.

called

called the white rent, 8*d.* per annum, to the duchy. In the year 1602 the profit of the coinage of tin in this county was only 102*l.* 17*s.* 9¾*d.*[l]

The average quantity of tin raised in Devon for six years, ending at Michaelmas 1820, was 1171 blocks, weighing 586 cwt. and 9lbs., and yielding a duty of 45*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*[m] Of the tin-mines now worked, Vitifer, in the parish of North Bovey, Ailsborough, in that of Shipstor, and Whiteworks, in that of Lidford, are upon a large scale. The former has been rather productive, but is now on the point of being abandoned. Gobbets, in Widdecombe in the Moor, is, or was lately, working: Wheal Union, in Ashburton, and Bottlehill, in Plympton St. Mary, are, or were lately, working for tin and copper. There are also some stream-works and small mines near Dartmouth, worked by labouring miners on their own account.

There have been old tin-mines in most of the parishes bordering on Dartmoor[n], and stream-works on most of the rivers in its neighbourhood;

[l] Dodridge.

[m] The number of tons of tin raised annually, upon an average, in Cornwall and Devon, at the beginning of the last century, was 1600; about the latter end, 3245: but a small proportion of this has been raised in Devon. Rees's Cyclopædia, article Mining.

[n] The following table of abandoned tin mines was obligingly communicated by Mr. John Taylor.

Parishes.	Name of Mines.	Date when last worked.
Ashburton	Whiddon Down	1810.
North Bovey	Peckpits	——
Lidford	Bachelor's hall	1810.
——	Huntington	1810.
Widdecombe	Brempts	1807.
Walkhampton	Nuns	1810.
——	Keaglesburrow	1810.
——	God's Hall	1780.
——	Whitemoor Mead	1790.
Shipstor	Ringmore Down	1809.
——	Crown Hill	1809.
Mary Tavy	Wheal Jewell	1797.
——	Wheal Unity	1795.
——	Wheal Saturday	1809.
Tavistock	Devil's Kitchen	1795.
Whitchurch	Wheal Surprize	1795.
——	Concord	1795.
——	Concord East	1795.
Walkhampton	Wheal Mary	1795.
Shaugh	Wheal Sidney	1795.
Buckland	Furzehill	1798.
Sampford	Grimstone	1805.

These had all been abandoned before 1815; since that time East Poldice, in Buckland; Wheal Greenofen, in Whitchurch; and Wheal Lucky, in Sampford Spiney, have been abandoned. These were worked but a short time.

the old stream-works at Plympton were renewed some years ago, but have not been worked since 1805.

Early in the sixteenth century the stream-works on all these and the Cornish rivers were worked to a great extent, whereby the principal southern ports and havens of the two counties were decayed and destroyed. The act passed for their preservation, in 1531, states in the preamble, that so great a quantity of sand, gravel, stone, rubble, earth, and filth, descending and coming down from the rivers near which the said works were carried on, had so filled and choked the said havens that whereas ships of 800 tons might heretofore have easily entered at low water, then ships of 100 tons could scarcely enter at half-flood. It was enacted, that no person should search for tin near the rivers connected with these havens, unless the searchers should make "hatches or tyes" to secure the said stone, sand, gravel, &c., from being carried down by the rivers, under a penalty of 10*l.* By another act passed four years after, the penalty was increased to 20*l.* It was enacted in the fourteenth year of Richard II., that tin should be exported from Dartmouth only; but this statute was repealed the following year. The tin concerns are regulated by the stannary laws[o], which have been already mentioned. The stannary towns of Devon are, Ashburton, Chagford, Plympton, and Tavistock. The tin was formerly smelted and coined in the county, but since the produce raised has been so much diminished, it has been taken into Cornwall to be smelted.

It appears that some copper-mines were worked in this county early in the last century; but it was not before the commencement of the present that they were worked to any extent. Mr. Polwhele, in his History of Devon, published in 1798, speaks of copper-mines at Ashburton, Wood-Huish, in the parish of Brixham, Sampford Spiney, and a mine at Oakhampton, worked some years, but then long since deserted. Of these mines he promised to give a more particular account, but it is not to be found in the subsequent part of his work. By inquiry at Oakhampton, I cannot find that any copper-mine had been ever worked there with success. The history of mining, in the Cyclopædia of Dr. Rees, states that previously to 1800 it was supposed that the copper-mines of Devon, mostly situated within a few miles of the town of Tavistock, had not alto-

[o] See p. iv., and an account of its prison and parliaments, p. 313, 314. 414. More relating to the Stannaries may be seen in the account of Cornwall, and some general observations respecting the mines.

gether,

gether, in any one year, yielded more than 100 tons of fine copper, and even this was then a recent occurrence. The rise of price of the metal gave a great stimulus to the exertions of the miners, and from this time the quantity of ore dug greatly increased.

In 1811 there were seven mines worked in the county of Devon, exclusively perhaps of a few others unproductive: the names of these are subioined. with the quantity of ore offered for sale by each.

	Tons.
Wheal Friendship	1102
Wheal Crebor (on the Tavistock canal)	1308
Wheal Crowndale	863
East Crowndale	913
Ding Dong	250
Wheal Hope	6
Wheal Huckworthy	10

The following account of the produce of the copper-mines of Devon from the beginning of the century to 1811, is copied from the new edition of Risdon, having been communicated by Mr. John Taylor, who has obligingly enabled me to continue it to the present time.

	Copper Ore.			Fine Copper.				Value.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
1801	1078	18	0	136	6	3	23	12,878	6	1
1802	2204	6	0	252	12	1	24	22,950	0	0
1803	2486	0	1	288	4	1	2	26,584	16	9¾
1804	2578	17	0	283	16	1	3	29,119	9	11½
1805	3832	16	2	332	0	2	16	43,130	16	7
1806	4542	13	0	412	0	3	6	50,714	10	8¾
1807	3916	5	0	394	15	1	6	36,526	6	5¼
1808	3308	3	0	346	6	3	21	26,894	2	3½
1809	3206	7	2	364	19	3	4	35,245	11	6¾
1810	3747	2	3	358	1	3	5	39,568	3	1
1811	3540	0	0	323	13	0	0	31,517	15	0
1812	5321	1	1	506	15	2	7	40,340	18	11
1813	5020	3	2	475	10	2	22	39,079	16	11
1814	5743	3	3	473	5	3	8	45,772	12	3
1815	4691	5	0	371	10	2	17	30,581	13	9
1816	3650	14	3	319	5	1	26	21,270	4	6
1817	3390	8	2	287	2	3	0	21,093	12	7
1818	4053	15	3	407	16	0	0	40,498	2	9
1819	3776	20	1	374	16	1	9	36,418	9	7
1820	4037	3	1	463	11	3	24	39,593	15	11
Total	74,126	5	0	7172	13	1	27	669,779	5	8½

The principal copper-mines now worked are Wheal Friendship, in Mary Tavy; Wheal Crowndale, in Tavistock; Wheal Crebor, near the tunnel

on the Tavistock canal; East and West Liscombe, on the south side of the Tavistock tunnel; and Wheal Tamar, adjoining East Liscombe on the west; and a mine at Buckfastleigh.

Wheal Friendship mine, which produces also some lead, is very productive of rich copper ore. It has been working for 25 or 26 years, and is now about 170 fathoms deep. Wheal Crowndale, which was discovered in 1799, was very rich in ore for about ten years, but of late years has been so little productive, that it is now nearly abandoned; it is 110 fathoms deep. Wheal Crebor was very rich from about 1811 to 1819, when it became unproductive; but further discoveries have been lately made which promise to render it again more productive: it is about 80 fathoms deep. East Liscombe, discovered about three years ago, has lately become productive; a large water-wheel has been erected to drain the mine, for the purpose of prosecuting further discoveries: it is now about 50 fathoms deep. Wheal Tamar, near the river of that name, has been working about 30 years, and was rich with copper-ore for a short time, but has not of late years been so productive. This is the only copper-mine in the county which has a steam-engine; the others being worked by very powerful overshot water-wheels, some of which are from 40 to 50 feet diameter. The four last mentioned mines, Wheal Crowndale, Wheal Crebor, East Liscombe, and Wheal Tamar, are on the same lode which ranges as usual from east to west, and are included in a space of about four miles in length. There are other small copper-mines which have been tried, or are now exploring, but they are not considered as being entitled to particular notice.[q] The copper-mine at North Molton is said to have been worked many years

[q] In the list of mines about 1815, communicated by Mr. Taylor, is the following class of mines working for copper, which had not then become productive: the event of most of them is subjoined: —

Parishes.	Mines.	
North Molton	The old mine, since again given up.	
Mary Tavy	Wheal Hope	given up.
Tavistock	Little Duke	soon given up.
———	North Wheal Crebor	soon given up.
———	Wheal Georgina	produced some copper, but not of importance.
Bickleigh	Wheal Henry	unsuccessful.
Tavistock	Wheal Burn	unsuccessful.
———	William and Mary	small produce, given up, but re-opened last year.
———	George and Charlotte	given up.
———	Wheal Impham	given up.
———	South Wheal Tamar	given up.

with

with good success.[r] It had been abandoned before 1778. Vancouver speaks of its having been re-opened, and worked about the year 1813; but it was not found to answer to the adventurers, and has since been wholly abandoned.[s]

The lead mines of this county and of Cornwall are more enriched with silver than those of any other part of the kingdom. The produce of the mines at Comb Martin and Beer Alston, is said to have been unusually great in the reigns of Edward I. and II., and to have much enriched the treasury of those monarchs. In the year 1293, William de Wymundham accounted at the treasury for 270 pounds of silver raised in Devonshire, which was given towards the portion of Eleanor, the king's daughter, then married to the Duke of Barr. The next year there was refined the quantity of 521*l.* 10*s.* weight; and in 1295, 704*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* weight. In 1296, in which year 360 miners were impressed out of Derbyshire and Wales, there was great profit from the Devonshire mines.[t]

In the year 1326 it appears, that the mine of Bir-lond, which I take to have been Beer, was in the king's hands, certain persons being then empowered to elect miners in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and to

[r] The ore was plentiful in 1729, and sold then at 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton; a good price for that time. Woodward.

[s] Mr. Taylor has favoured me with the following list of abandoned copper-mines, drawn up in or about 1815: —

Parishes.	Names of Mines.	Date when last worked.
Ashburton	Awsewell Wood	1810.
Molland	Molland Mine *	1770.
Oakhampton	Wheal Oak	1808.
Bridestowe	———	1809.
Tavistock	Wheal Bedford	1812.
———	Wheal Peter	1811.
———	Wheal Adam	1806.
———	Great Duke	1813.
———	Wheal Tool	1812.
———	Holming Beam	1810.
———	Marquis	1812.
———	Wheal Tavistock	1810.
———	Wheal Smith	1810.
Whitchurch	Wheal Surprize	1812.
Buckland Monachorum	Virtuous Lady	1807.
———	Crakern Beam	1807.
———	Wheal Charlotte	1807.
Whitchurch	Wheal Carpenter	1803.
Lamerton	Wheal Capeltor	1810.

Owlacombe mine, near Ashburton, was abandoned about the year 1815.

* This mine was worked by Mr. Courtenay so early as 1728.

[t] Fuller's Worthies, who quotes from records at the Tower.

bring

bring back such as had deserted from the works.[u] In the early part of Edward the Third's reign, I find a grant to the inhabitants of Devon, of liberty to dig for gold or silver on their own lands for two years, giving an account to the king's clerks.[x] In 1358, the king granted to John Ballantine and Walter Bolbolter, all his mines of gold and silver for two years.[y] This, probably, was an experiment; for I find that at the end of the two years, the king took the mines into his own hands. In 1360, a writ was issued authorising certain persons to take up so many miners and workmen as should be necessary to work in the king's mines in Devonshire, allowing them reasonable wages according to the custom of the country; to arrest and imprison such as should resist, till they should give security to serve the king in the said mines; and to buy and provide timber at a competent price.[z] In 1361, John Wolf was made controller of the king's mines in Devonshire.[a] In 1370, there was a writ, directed to the masters of the king's mines in the county of Devon, empowering them to take eight men (miners, melters, and boilers,) out of the county of York, and six miners from the counties of Nottingham and Derby.[b] King Richard II., in 1377, assigned Henry de Burton, by himself and his deputies, to search all mines of gold and silver in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, &c., as well in the banks of rivers, and in rivulets, as in other places in the said counties, where it might seem to him most for the king's advantage; and also to elect and take, wheresoever they might be found, such labourers and workers as should be necessary for the said digging and works; and to imprison such as should resist.[c]

In 1384, King Richard II. granted to Nicholas Wake, Clerk, license to dig for gold and silver in Devon for ten years[d], paying tithes to the church, and one-ninth to the king.[e] In 1405, Henry and John Derby,

[u] Pat. Rot. 19 Edward II. m. 18.

[x] Pat. Rot. 12 Edward III.

[y] Pettus, p. 13. These were probably the lead and copper mines: the copper was supposed to contain, indeed, both gold and silver.

[z] Pat. Rot. 34 Edward III. pt. 1. m. 9.

[a] Pat. Rot. 35 Edward III.

[b] Pat. Rot. 44 Edward III. pt. 2. m. 2. dors.

[c] Pat. Rot. 1 Richard II. pt. 1. m. 2.

[d] The usual history of royal mines has been, that they were first worked at the king's expence; when they became less productive they were farmed out; afterwards, when abandoned by the lessees, permission was granted to individuals or companies, who were more enterprising, to work them: hence arose the company for working the mines royal. The power which this society once possessed having been much abused, was justly considered as highly injurious to the liberty of the subject, and has been abridged so as to render it nugatory.

[e] Pat. Rot. 8 Richard II.

had

had a lease of the king's mines in Devon, the prior of Pilton being made controller.[f] In 1427, John Duke of Bedford had a lease of these mines for ten years[g]; and in 1438, John Solers for 20 years, from the expiration of the Duke of Bedford's term, paying to the crown a fifteenth of pure gold and silver.[h] In 1440, Richard Curson, Esq., had a 20 years' lease of all mines of gold and silver in Devon and Cornwall, with wood and underwood requisite for the purpose of proving and refining the metal.[i] John Bottright, the king's chaplain, was made controller of the mines in 1451[k]: in 1454, Alured Cornburgh.[l] The next year they were granted to Richard Duke of York, for 20 years.[m] John Bottright, abovementioned, was made governor of the mine at Beer Ferrers in 1457[n]; and soon afterwards he made complaint, as appears by a record in the Exchequer, that Robert Glover, by the command of Roger Champernowne, (lord of the manor) had taken away 144 bouls of glance ore, valued at 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and made profit of the same without any thing allowed to the king, to the king's damage of 100*l.*[o] In 1461, the Devonshire mines were leased to John Ormond, Esq., for 22 years.[p] The same year, soon after the accession of Edward IV., all the king's mines in Devon and Cornwall were leased to Sir John Neville, of Montague, at the annual rent of 110*l.*[q]

The Comb Martin mines were re-opened in the reign of Queen Elizabeth under the direction of Sir Bevis Bulmer, a skilful engineer, much esteemed by that queen and her ministers. Mr. Bushell, a celebrated mineralogist of that day, and a pupil of Sir Francis Bacon, strongly recommended the reworking of the Comb Martin mines to the long parliament, in 1659. Fuller, who wrote soon after the Restoration, observes that the mines had not recovered their former credit. They do not appear to have been re-opened before the close of that century, and then without success. The mines were opened again in 1813, and continued to be worked for four years, during which time 208 tons of ore were shipped for Bristol; but the quantity of silver obtained being not found sufficient to pay for the expence of working, they were given up in the month of August, 1817.

The mines at Beer Alston and Beer Ferrers, are remarkable for the length of time for which at different periods they have been worked, and

[f] Pat. Rot. 7 Henry IV. and Pettus. [g] Pettus. [h] Ibid.
[i] Pat. Rot. 19 Henry VI. [k] Pettus. [l] Pat. Rot. 33 Henry VI.
[m] Pat. Rot. 34 Henry VI. [n] Pettus. [o] Cyclopædia; article *Mining*.
[p] Rot. Pat. 38 Henry VI. [q] Rot. Pat. 1 Edward IV.

for

for the quantity of silver which they contain; the silver in each ton of lead being from 80 ounces to 120.[r] This I suppose to be the same mine which in a record of the reign of Henry VI. is called Bir-lond. Either this or the mine at Beer Ferrers, was worked in the reign of Charles II. by Sir John Maynard, but, as it is said, without success. In 1783, or 1784, this mine was again opened by Christopher Gullett, Esq., and the silver produce of the year 1784 and 1785, amounted to 6500 ounces.[s] Extensive preparations were made for opening the Beer Alston mines again, about 1809, and the undertaking was divided into 3000 shares of 100*l.* each. It has been said, that some time after the last re-opening, 6000 ounces of silver were procured in six weeks. The mines are described as 110 fathom deep, and running under the Tamar.[t] The Beer Alston and Beer Ferrers mines are contiguous, upon two lodes, or veins. They have not answered to the adventurers, and the whole has been again abandoned except the mine called South Hooe. Wheal Betsy lead-mine, in Mary Tavy, which had been worked about 80 years ago, was re-opened about 1806, and has been a productive concern. The quantity of pig-lead obtained from it is now between 300 and 400 tons in a year, and the silver from 4000 to 5000 ounces, although a ton of the lead yields only 12 ounces.[u] This mine is drained by large water-wheels, and is now about 60 fathom deep, with good promise of continuing productive.[x]

About the year 1787, Mr. Gullet, above mentioned, re-opened a lead and silver mine at Newton St. Cyres; but it was abandoned after a trial of five or six years. The proportion of silver in this ore is said to have been 30 ounces in a ton.[y] The lead veins or lodes in Devon range from north to south, crossing the usual direction of the copper and tin mines. It is said that there have been lead-mines formerly at Ilsington. Lead-ore has been

[r] From the information of Mr. Taylor. An article in the Cyclopædia states, that in one the portion of silver is 70 ounces in a ton, and in another 170. Mr. Jehu Hitchings speaks of 140 ounces as the greatest quantity occasionally occurring in the ore of South Hooe mine, at Beer Alston.

[s] From the information of John Hawkins, Esq. [t] Cyclopædia.

[u] From the information of Mr. Taylor. The pig-lead is smelted at the mine: some of the produce is sent away in ore.

[x] Other mines now worked are Wheal Prosperous, in Hennock; Wheal Mary, in Mary Tavy; Birch and Cleve, Buttspile, and Wheal Ezenedge, in Beer Ferrers parish.

[y] From the information of John Hawkins, Esq.

found

found at Rattery. Lead is found accompanying the copper in Wheal Friendship mine. At one time, this was the only lead ore raised in the county. [m]

Most of the ores dug in the mines near Tavistock, are exported from Plymouth. The quantities have of late decreased; in 1819, 9271 tons were exported; in 1820, 8096; and in 1821, only 6312.

There are said to have been old iron mines at Rattery, and near South Molton. Vancouver mentions, that a considerable quantity of rich iron-stone was sent annually from the neighbourhood of Comb Martin to South Wales. Upon enquiry, I find that this was from the year 1796 to 1802; and it was sent to the iron-works at Llanelly. The quantity sent in the seven years was 9293 tons. [n] None has been shipped since 1802, which was some years before Mr. Vancouver's survey was published.

Manganese has been found in great quantities in this county; and within the last fifty years a considerable trade has been carried on in that article. It was first found about the year 1770, at Upton Pyne, about four miles north of Exeter; and this mine, together with two others of less consequence on the same lode at Newton St. Cyres, for many years supplied the whole united kingdom with this article; and of the finest quality, as I am informed, ever raised any where. The consumption for some years was inconsiderable, the use of it being confined almost wholly to manufacturing what was called the Egyptian ware in Staffordshire, and in purifying glass. Its use in bleaching, however, afterwards became considerable; and from

[m] The following list of lead mines abandoned before 1815, was communicated by Mr. John Taylor:—

Parishes.	Names of Mines.	Date when last worked.
Yarnscombe	Unknown	1794.
Berry Narbor	Berry mine	1809.
Lidford	Wheal Mercy	1810.
Beer Ferrers	Wheal Resolution	1795.
———	North Hooe	1795.
———	Furzehill	1785.
———	Whitsum	1785.
———	Lockeridge	1785.
———	Wheal Unity	1805.

[n]

	Tons.		Tons.
In 1796	116.	In 1800	2114.
1797	1584.	1801	2025.
1798	2336.	1802	106.
1799	1012.		

From the information of Walter Locke, Esq., of Ilfracombe.

about 1804 to 1810, the quantity shipped from Exeter amounted to between two and 3000 tons per annum. The mines, or pits, at Newton St. Cyres, failed about the year 1810; and since that period, the mine at Upton Pyne has been exhausted. New discoveries of manganese, however, were made in the parishes of Doddescombleigh, Ashton, Christow, &c. seven miles west of Exeter, which are said to have produced from ten to 1500 tons per annum. They are still worked, but the produce of last year did not much exceed 450 tons. It is shipped at Exeter.

About 1815, manganese mines were discovered in the neighbourhood of Tavistock, in the parishes of Coryton, Brent Tor, Lifton, Maristow [o], and Milton Abbot, from which considerable quantities are procured and shipped at Plymouth; at which port the exportations of this article are increasing, 1336 tons having been shipped off in 1819, 2170 in 1820, and 2212 in 1821: but a considerable portion of this must have been from the neighbouring part of Cornwall. In the note below will be seen the produce of each of the Devonshire mines in the year 1821.[o] Manganese has been found in the north of the county, in the parishes of Braunton and Marwood, but not in sufficient quantity to encourage speculation.

Antimony is of rare occurrence in this county; but a considerable and increasing quantity is dug for sale at Pillaton, in the adjoining county of Cornwall [p], and exported from Plymouth.[q]

Cobalt has been found near Meavy and Walkhampton, but not in a sufficient quantity to become an article of commerce.[r] The same may be said of zinc and arsenic.

Large quantities of ochre occur in the parish of East Downe. In the year 1785, Mr. Pine Coffin set up a manufactory there for grinding it: umber, raised at Berry Narbor, was sent thither to be ground with it; and for three years 45 tons, on an average, were shipped and consigned to London; but from difficulties which occurred in managing the concern, Mr. Pine Coffin was induced to discontinue it. Whilst the concern was carried on, these articles were much in use by the paper-stainers: the umber was esteemed to be of a particularly good quality.

[o] Upton Pyne, 30 tons; Ashton, 130; Doddescombleigh, 280; Christow, 16; Ilsington, 15; Milton Abbot, 250; Lamerton, 150; Brent Tor, 40; Coryton, 280; Maristow, 390; Lifton, 250; and Lew Trenchard, 80. From the information of Edward Williams, Esq.

[p] The vein has been discovered since the History of Cornwall was published.

[q] Twenty tons in 1819, 33 in 1820, and 79 in 1821.

[r] Except that about 1700 lbs. of an inferior quality, procured from a mine at Sampford Spiney, were sold about the year 1820.

In

In the parishes of Hennock and Lustleigh there is found in the granite a species of micaceous or specular iron ore, known by the name of Devonshire sand; a few tons of this article were sent, some years ago, from Exeter to London, where it was used for writing-sand, and various other purposes. It was sold from three guineas to eight guineas a ton.

Pipe-clay was formerly dug in great abundance at Weare Giffard, and in the parishes of Peters Merland, and Petrockstow. It was sent coastwise from the port of Bideford, and by canals to the potteries in Staffordshire. The pits at the two last-mentioned places have not been worked for nearly 20 years.

Pipe and potters' clay are found, in inexhaustible quantities [s], in the parishes of Hennock, Ilsington, Bovey-Tracey, Teigngrace, King's Teignton, &c. Some years ago pipe-clay was dug at Knighton, in the parish of Hennock, and manufactured into tobacco-pipes on the spot. The manufacture has been long since given up, and the works abandoned. Both pipe and potters' clay are now dug in great quantities on Bovey Heathfield, and in the parish of King's Teignton; and are conveyed by the Stover canal, constructed by Mr. Templer, to Teignmouth, whence it is shipped to most parts of the united kingdom. The potters' clay is used at the manufactories at Indio and Bovey Heathfield, and sent to most of the manufactories of earthenware. A potters' clay, of a very superior quality, has recently been discovered in the parish of King's Teignton, which burns remarkably white, and is considered as a most valuable discovery for the manufacture of china. About 20,000 tons of clay of the various sorts, are annually exported from Teignmouth. [t]

The clay-pits are for the most part the property of George Templer, Esq.: they were first worked about the year 1730. The demand has greatly increased within the last 40 years, particularly since the Stover canal has been opened. The pits are open works, seldom exceeding 100 feet in depth: the clay is cut into square pieces of about 33 lbs. each, which are readily raised by the workmen without machinery. The pits are kept clear of water by common wooden pumps.

[s] In boring for coal some time ago in the parish of Ilsington, the bed of clay was found to be 230 feet in depth.

[t] From the information of the Rev. John Templer, to whom I have been indebted for various particulars relating to the neighbourhood of Teignmouth.

Brown clay is raised in the parish of Fremington, and manufactured into useful coarse earthenware at the potteries at Barnstaple and Bideford.

The anthracite, already mentioned as found near Bideford, is raised in considerable quantities for the purpose of a pigment, and is employed as such in the dock-yard at Plymouth.

Several attempts have been made to procure coal in this county. Mr. Northmore sunk a shaft for this purpose near Exeter in 1818, but was unsuccessful, as his father had been in 1761: he still supposes, nevertheless, that coal would be found at a great depth; but it is the opinion of the most scientific geologists of the present day, that coal does not occur in the strata of this county. It has been said, that it has been found in small quantities at Abbotsham [u], and elsewhere; but culm might have been mistaken for it. Culm has been dug in the parishes of Tawstock, High Heanton, and Chittlehampton. At the two last-mentioned places, the works were soon abandoned; but, at Tawstock, it was procured in great quantities and of a good quality about the middle of the last century. The works had been given up, and re-opened about 1790: they were abandoned about 1800, on account of the water; at that time, about 900 bushels a week were procured; the depth of the pit being then about 25 fathoms. The culm is found at the depth of about five or six fathoms; the veins, of which there are two, are about nine feet thick, and are supposed to be of great depth.

The substance called Bovey coal, on Bovey Heathfield, (for an account of which see p. ccxlix.) was first dug for use early in the last century. It is not much used for fuel, except by the neighbouring cottagers, on account of its bituminous smell: its use, indeed, is now chiefly confined to a pottery established a few years ago near the pit, and an adjoining lime-kiln. The bed appears to be inexhaustible, and were its smell less offensive, would be a most valuable property.

There are various beautiful marbles in Devonshire, which occur in the limestone rocks at Chudleigh, Bickington near Ashburton, Buckfastleigh, Denbury, Staverton, Berry Pomeroy, Waddon, Churston, &c. near Torbay, Babicombe, St. Mary Church, King's Teignton, Drewe's Teignton, South Tawton, Yealmton, Brixton, Oreston, &c.; and some years ago, a good

[u] This appears to have been culm: it was in small quantities, and did not pay the expense of digging.

deal

deal of the Babicombe marble was polished, and sent to London. The marble from the Chudleigh and Harcombe rocks is now manufactured into beautiful chimney-pieces, and sent from the port of Teignmouth.

Prodigious quantities of lime are procured from the limestone and marble rocks, which occur in various parts of the county; near Plymouth, at St. Mary Church, Buckfastleigh, Bickington near Ashburton, Branscombe on the south coast, South Tawton, Bampton, Cannonleigh, Hockworthy, Castlehill, Swimbridge, Comb Martin, &c. &c. &c. Lord Fortescue, who owns the works at Castlehill, had formerly lime-works at Challocombe, but they have been discontinued. The great lime-works at Swimbridge are on an estate called Marsh; there are other smaller works in that parish and Landkey. There are several small lime-works in Comb Martin: those of J. D. Basset, Esq., are on an extensive scale, as are those at Canonleigh, in Burlescombe. The great excavations near the present lime-works at South Tawton, show that they have been worked there for a great length of time. So extensive is the use of this article in Devonshire as a manure, that, besides the immense quantities raised in the county, there are at least 20 kilns between Weare Giffard and the mouth of Bideford harbour for the purpose of burning lime imported from Wales, and three or four more scattered round the bay.

Granite of the best quality, which has of late been brought much into use for bridges and other public works, may be obtained in any quantities from the Dartmoor rocks; but on account of the difficulties of carriage, it has never till of late been thought of as an article of commerce. A rail-road is now making to convey granite from Dartmoor to Plymouth; and a rail-road has been completed by Mr. Templer, which conveys this article from his quarries at Heytor to the Stover canal. The Heytor granite is said to be equal in quality to that of Aberdeen, and has great comparative advantages in the facility of carriage. The concern is in its infancy, but a considerable quantity has already been exported from Teignmouth; 150 men are now working the quarries, and it is expected that double that number will soon be employed.

There are quarries of good building-stone at Flitton, in North Molton, in Ashwater, Lew Trenchard, &c.; at Great Cocktree, in South Tawton, and at Beer on the south coast. That of the latter quarry exactly resembles the fine stone at Totternhoe, in Bedfordshire. A considerable quantity of it is dug and sent coastwise. It was used for the inside work of Exeter cathedral. The clay-porphyry, which occurs in detached

rocks

rocks on Roborough down, near Plymouth, is said by Marshall to have been used formerly for the Gothic ornaments of most of the churches in the west of Devon, and the neighbouring parts of Cornwall. [v]

The alabaster which is found in the cliffs from Beer to Salcombe, Branscombe, and Sidmouth, makes good plaster of Paris; but it is in small quantities, and, I am informed, is now collected by a labouring man, who scarcely makes a livelihood by it.

The principal slate-quarries in Devonshire are near Ivybridge; Cann quarry, about five miles from Plymouth, Lamerton, Lew Trenchard, Werrington (an insulated district of the north of Cornwall), Mill hill, and other places near Tavistock; West Alvington, and Buckland Toussaints. Before the Dutch war, in 1781, great quantities of slate were exported from the Buckland quarries to Holland. This trade has not since revived. A branch of the Tavistock canal has been carried to the Millhill slate-quarries. The slate from this neighbourhood is exported to Guernsey and Jersey, and has been sent to France, but not of late years. The quantity of slate sent from the quarry has indeed altogether much diminished.

The soft sandstone on the side of Blackdown, within the parishes of Peahembury, Broad Hembury, and Kentisbeare, is worked on the spot, whilst wet, into whetstones: they are made also on the east side of Haldon, in the parish of Kenne. The greater part of the whetstones, which are sold by the name of Devonshire batts, are sent to Bridgewater, and thence by water to Bristol, Glouçester, Worcester, &c. &c. Some are exported from Topsham to London.

Westcote mentions the magnets of South Brent as famous in his time, and Chapple speaks of them among the commodities of Devon: but they have long ceased to be considered as such.

After having spoken at large of the commodities of the land, something should be said of the produce of the rivers and the coast. The most important fishery of the rivers was that of salmon, which has of late years much declined in this, as well as in other counties, in consequence of the fish having been destroyed in the spawning season. Salmons are the produce of all the principal rivers: those of the Exe and Dart are said to be most esteemed. Salmon-peal is found in the Tavy, the Tamar, the Otter, the Dart, the Arme, and the Mole. Trout abound in almost all the

[v] Rural Economy of the West of England, I. 18.

principal

principal rivers. The lamprey is found in the Exe and the Mole, but has not the same repute as the lamprey of the Severn.

The herring-fishery on the north coast of Devon, though never to be spoken of as of much importance, compared with the fisheries of Scotland, was formerly much more considerable than it has been of late years, and consituted a chief source of employment for the poorer classes of Clovelly, Lymouth, &c. Both white and red herrings were then cured at Ilfracombe[w] for exportation, and great numbers of both sorts were sent to Bristol. For some years past the herrings have not been so abundant on this coast. During the last year, the fishery promised to be more successful; but the exposed situation of the coast is most unfavourable to the fishermen, and the storms which happened in the month of October last afforded a melancholy instance[x] of its insecurity. There is a small herring-fishery at Teignmouth: considerable numbers are taken during the winter season in set-nets.

There has been for some years an extensive pilchard-fishery at Burr-island in Bigbury bay. Large quantities were taken here, and at two adjoining stations, called Clannaborough and the Warren. They are cured on the spot[w], and sold to the Cornish merchants. About four years ago, so large a quantity was taken in the bay as produced about 7000*l.*, but the fishermen have not since had a successful season.[y] In Start bay there is also a pilchard fishery, but not on so extensive a scale: there are also about 300,000 pilchards taken annually, on an average, by drift-net boats from Dartmouth and Brixham. There was formerly a pilchard-fishery at Teignmouth.

Pilchards taken on the Cornish coast are cured at Plymouth, and exported from thence. Sidmouth is spoken of by Leland as one of the fishing towns of the county, but there is now scarcely any fishing carried on there. Westcote speaks of the fishing-trade at Plymouth as having been carried on in his time to a great extent; and says that very often 100 sail of fishing-vessels, and sometimes double that number, were to be seen in the harbour. There are now about 40 trawlers belonging to this

[w] It is probable that fish have been cured on the Devonshire coast from a very early period. Numerous salt-works near the coast are mentioned in the record of Domesday. About the middle of the last century, a brine for curing fish was made at Bideford, from rock-salt dissolved in sea-water, which they call salt upon salt.

[x] See the Appendix.

[y] From the information of Walter Prideaux, Esq., of Kingsbridge.

port,

port, which supply Plymouth with fish, besides what is sent from thence to the Bath market.

Teignmouth has a considerable fishery for whitings, mackerel, soles, turbot, &c.; but the great fishery of the western part of England is now in Torbay. The number of decked fishing-smacks belonging to Brixham is 89; that of open fishing boats 60; the number of men and boys employed in the fishery about 540. The number of tons weekly brought to market, is, on an average, 120; the annual quantity 6240 tons. The fish taken are chiefly turbots, soles, whiting, mackerel, &c. The Bath and Exeter markets are supplied from this fishery, and great quantities are sent by sea to Portsmouth, whence they are conveyed by land-carriage to London.

At Star-cross are oyster-beds, to which the oysters are brought from the Teign, from Weymouth, Pool, Saltash, &c., and having been fed for awhile in these beds, are sent to the Exeter market. The young oysters from the Teign are sent to be fed also in the Thames for the London market.

The port of Bideford had formerly a great concern in the Newfoundland trade, as is stated more at large in the account of that town. Topsham had also a considerable share of the trade. At present no port in Devonshire, except those of Dartmouth and Teignmouth, have any great share in it, and the trade of the former has of late years much declined. In 1791, 112 ships were employed in this trade at Dartmouth; there are now only 59. In 1820, 10,504 quintals of cod-fish, brought from Newfoundland, were shipped from this port, of which 1073 were sent coastwise, and 9431 to foreign ports. The same year 3326 quintals of cod-fish were sent from the port of Exeter, which includes Teignmouth, from which place 35 vessels sailed that year for Newfoundland. The small port of Torquay has some concern in this trade. At Plymouth two ships only are regularly employed in it: a few ships from this port are now employed in the whale-fishery [y]; and a ship is lately gone to South Shetland for furs and skins.

[y] The Hydra, of 731 tons; the Wanderer, of 428 tons; and the Prince of Wales, of 265 tons; have each made a successful voyage to the South Seas: the Prince of Wales is gone out on a second. The Countess of Morley is returned from a second successful voyage; the first having cleared sufficient for the outfit of the second.

Trade

Trade of the Principal Ports of Devon.

	Exports.	Imports.
Axmouth	- - - - -	Just opened for coasting vessels, which bring in a good deal of culm for the neighbouring lime-works.
Barnstaple	Timber and bark	Coals and culm from Wales, merchandize from Bristol.
Bideford	Oak-bark to Ireland and Scotland; and oats and malt to Wales	Limestone, coals, and culm.
Brixham	Fish in great quantities	Coals, culm, &c.
Comb Martin	Corn and bark	Limestone and coals.
Dartmouth	Woollen goods, cyder, barley, &c.	Dried fish from Newfoundland; coals and other merchandize in coasting vessels.
Exeter	Woollen goods, manganese, &c.	Wine, hemp, tallow, coals, groceries, &c.
Hartland	Corn, &c.	Limestone and coals.
Ilfracombe	Oats, &c.	Coals, groceries, &c., in coasting vessels.
Kingsbridge	Cyder, corn, and malt	Coals from Sunderland, &c.
Plymouth	Silver, copper, tin, and lead ores, Antimony (from Cornwall), manganese, marble, granite, lime, &c. pilchards	Corn, coals, &c. &c.
Salcombe	Corn, cyder, &c.	Coals, &c. &c.
Teignmouth, within the port of Exeter	Granite, pipe and potters' clay, manganese, timber, bark, cyder, fish, &c.	Now the chief port in Devon for the Newfoundland trade: the other imports are coals, culm, deals, iron, groceries, &c.
Torquay	- - - - -	Has some portion of the Newfoundland trade, and imports coals, culm, &c., in coasting vessels.

Barnstaple was formerly the chief port for the importation of wool from America and Ireland. This trade, as far as relates to America, ceased with the American war, and no wool is imported at Barnstaple now from Ireland. From the æra of the discovery of Virginia, Bideford, in consequence of its connection with its discoverer, Sir Richard Grenville, became the chief port for the importation of tobacco; and till the middle

of the last century it imported more than any port in the kingdom except London. It had also a great trade to Newfoundland, having sent out more ships thither in the year 1699 than any port in the kingdom, except London and Topsham. Exeter established a trade with Africa in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from whom the merchants of that city had a charter of monopoly [x] in that trade during a certain period.

Manufactures.

The principal manufacture of this county has, from an early period, been that of woollen cloth. I do not find any mention of fulling-mills in Devonshire in the Domesday survey; but from the mention of them in records of the reign of Edward I. it is evident that cloth was then made at Exeter and Chudleigh. It appears, nevertheless, from the Hundred Rolls, that the Dartmoor wool was at that time exported.

King Edward III. forbade the exportation of wool, and gave great encouragement to weavers and cloth-makers from foreign parts [y], who in his reign came to London, and afterwards settled in other parts of the kingdom. John Kempe, a foreigner, is said to have established the clothing trade at Taunton in this reign; but we have no evidence that any of them settled in Devonshire.

It appears that cloths called Raies, or dozens of the colour of ray, were made in the west in the reign of Henry IV., but the counties are not specified in the statute of 1409. In the beginning of Edward the Fourth's reign (1463) the inhabitants of the hundreds of Lifton, Roborough, and Tavistock, petitioned parliament to be exempted from the operation of an act which prohibited the using of flocks in the manufacture of woollen cloths; stating that they had been acccustomed to use such mixtures from time immemorial, and that the cloth made by them could not be otherwise manufactured on account of "the stobernesse of the wool," it being made solely of wool grown in those three hundreds; and they state, that if the act should be enforced, they should be impoverished, and utterly destroyed. An exemption was in consequence allowed them, and it is recognised in all subsequent acts. In a statute of 1511, these cloths are

[x] Printed in Hakluyt's Voyages, edit. 1599, vol. ii. pt. 2. p. 123.

[y] Rot. Pat. 26 Edw. III. pt. i. m. 21.

exempted

exempted by the name of Tostocks: in a statute of 1534, they are called Tavestocks, or western dozens.

It appears that there was another species of coarse cloth, nearly similar, called "white plain streits, or streights," and "white pinn'd streights," to which the same exemption was allowed. They are spoken of in the statutes of 1513, 1553, and 1585. It the statute of 1553, they are described to be of the nature of Tavestock cloths. It appears that they were made of the refuse of coarse wools, flocks, lambs' wools, and hairy wools; that they were exported by the Devonshire merchants to Brittany, and bartered for dowlas, lockeram, and canvass. The statutes above mentioned prescribe their measure and weight.

Westcote, writing in the early part of the seventeenth century, says, that before the reign of Edward IV. only frizes and plain coarse cloths were made in Devonshire; and that one Anthony Bonvise, an Italian, in that reign, is said to have taught the art of making *carsies* (kerseys), and the women to spin with the distaff. "For the karsies," says he, "at first, they only used Devon wool, which is more than any stranger travelling the county would suppose, since, except in Dartmoor, Exmoor, and such open grounds, the sheep are hidden by the high-grown hedges of the enclosures. Now they work Cornish and Dorset wools, and from other parts of the kingdom, and from London sent weekly, (though, by the new measure, 150 miles distant,) Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Wales, and Ireland, all which is here wrought into cloths or stuffs, wherein most towns have appropriated to themselves a several or peculiar kind.

"The late made stuff of serges or *perpetuanoes* is now in great use and request with us, wherewith the market of Exeter is abundantly furnished of all sorts and prizes, fine, coarse, broad, narrow, so that the number will scarcely be credited. Tyverton hath also such store of karsies as (the neighbourhood of other markets consider'd) will not be believed. Crediton yields many of the fynest sort of karsies, for which, and for fine spinning, it hath the pre-eminence.[z] Totness, and some other places near it, hath besides this a sort of coarse cloth which they call Pynn whites,

[z] In another place, he says that it became a proverb as fine as Kerton (Crediton) spinning. "It is very true," he adds, "that 140 threads of woollen yarne, spun in that town, were drawn through the eye of a taylor's needle, which needle and threads were for many years together to be seen in Watling Street, in the shop of one Mr. Dunscombe, at the sign of the Golden Bottle."

not elsewhere made. Barnstaple and Torrington furnish us bayes, single and double, and fryzadoes, and such like; and Pilton adjoining, vents cottons[a] and lyninge, so coarse a stuffe as there was a *væ* (a woe) pronounced against them in these words:—'Woe unto you, ye Piltonians, that make cloth without wool.'

"At Tavystock there is also a good market for cloth, and for other commodities of the like nature, without any great difference. Ottery St. Mary, and dyvers other places, hath mixed color'd karsies, Culmton, karsie stockings. This might be enlarged with other pretty commodities belonging to other towns, besydes the generality of knytting stockings and spinninge of worsted thread for women's workinge in every towne."[b]

It appears, that the Devonshire kersies had acquired celebrity, and were an important article of commerce to the Levant in the early part of the sixteenth century. Fine kersies, of divers colours, coarse kersies, and white western dozens, were sent in English ships to Chio, and other ports in the Levant, from the year 1511 to 1534, by Sir John Gresham, Sir William Bowyer, and other London merchants, as we have it on the authority of Hakluyt.[c] Each ship that sailed to those ports took from 6000 to 8000 kersies.[d] They were bartered to considerable advantage for commodities of the country, which bore a good price in England. Gaspar Campion, an English merchant residing in Chio, writing in 1569, when the trade had been some time in the hands of the Venetians, strongly recommends the revival of a direct trade with this country.[e] A statute of the year 1552, regulates the weight and measure of the Devonshire kersies. By an order of council, in the year 1587, it appears they were prized at from 18*s.* to 3*l.*[f]

The statute of 1593 speaks of the Devonshire kersies as having been formerly in great request, and of great prize and estimation, both at home and in foreign nations and countries; but then grown into discredit in consequence of the frauds of the manufacturers, which it was the object of that statute to reform by the enactment of heavy penalties. In consequence of complaints from the States of Holland, it appears, that a royal

[a] This was a species of the coarsest woollen cloth, similar to what was made in Wales, and, so early as the year 1575, called Welsh cottons. See Rees's Cyclopædia, article Cotton.

[b] MS. Survey, in the British Museum.

[c] Hackluyt's Voyage, vol. ii. p. 96., or p. 206. of the new edition.

[d] Ibid. p. 116. or 230. of the new edition. [e] Ibid. p. 127. or 229. of the new edition.

[f] See Hutchins's Dorsetshire, vol. iv. p. 186.

proclamation.

proclamation had already been issued, which that statute was intended more strictly to enforce.

Westcote, speaking of the progress of the woollen manufactures, observes, "The gentleman, farmer, or husbandman, sends his wool to the market, which is bought either by the comber or spinster; and they the next week bring it again in yarn, which the weavers buy, and the market following bringe it thither again in cloth, when it is sold either to the clothier, (who sends it to London,) or to the marchant, who (after it hath passed the fuller's mill, and sometimes the dyer's vat) transports it. The large quantity whereof cannot be well judged at, but is best known to the custom book, whereunto it yieldeth no small commodity, and this is continued all the year through."

The market for wool and cloths, which had long been at Crediton, was removed to Exeter in 1538. The great increase of the woollen manufacture, spoken of by Westcote, in the early part of the seventeenth century, was occasioned by the revival or extension of the sale of English cloths in Italy, Turkey, and the Levant. Moryson, who was in Turkey in 1596, speaks of kersies and tin as our chief articles of commerce with Turkey.[g] The trade experienced a still further increase towards the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was then at its greatest height.

Brice, who published his "Topographical Dictionary" in 1759, speaks of the clothing trade as then somewhat declined; but says, that the ordinary weekly sale at Exeter on a Friday was 10,000*l.* worth; and that Exeter was esteemed the greatest wool market in England, next to Leeds. I have been assured, that about the year 1768 the exports of woollen cloths were above a million in value annually. The trade suffered considerably during the American war, but after the peace in some measure recovered itself; and the extension of exportation to the East Indies, which took place soon afterwards, caused it to equal its former amount. In 1789, the East India trade being then increasing, 121,000 pieces were bought by the Company. These were of the sort of serges[h] called Sandfords, except

[g] Itinerary, part iii. p. 127.

[h] The difference between kerseys and serges is, that the chain of the serge is made of worsted, and that of the kersey of the same as the shute or warp, only more twisted. It is a mistaken definition of the kersey given in "Rees's Cyclopædia," that kerseys are a kind of coarse woollen cloth: they were made of various degrees of fineness, and some of them, according to Westcote's account, were remarkably fine. The serges are of various descriptions: the sort now chiefly manufactured for the East India Company is called long ells.

600 pieces of broads, made at Crediton: the other serges were made mostly at Ashburton, Tavistock, Modbury, North Tawton, and Newton Bushell. From 1795 to 1805, the Company purchased from 250,000 to 300,000 pieces annually. After this, their purchases began to decline to about 200,000 pieces. After the renewal of the charter, in 1813, their demand declined still farther; and their present purchases do not exceed 150,000 pieces annually.

During the last war, the woollen trade sustained a most serious injury in its foreign consumption, from which it has only partially recovered. Notwithstanding the reduced scale of their purchases, more than two-thirds of the woollen cloths now made in the county are for the East India Company.

The principal manufacturing towns are now Exeter, Crediton, Collumpton, Ashburton, and South Molton. At Tiverton, which was one of the earliest and the principal seat of the clothing manufacture, and at which town, so lately as the year 1790, it is said, that there were 1000 looms at work, there is now scarcely any woollen trade. At Newton Bushell, Chudleigh, Bampton, Oakhampton, Hatherleigh, Bideford, Sampford Peverell, Torrington, Moreton Hampstead, Culmstock, Uffculme, and Ottery, they have ceased to manufacture. At Bideford, about 150 serges are made yearly. At Honiton, there is only one serge-maker.

The Crediton manufactures, which were upon a most extensive scale, declined after the great fire of 1743: before that period, 1400 or 1500 pieces of serge were made there weekly. They now make from 800 to 1000 pieces.

Before the late war, Exeter, and the towns of Crediton, Collumpton, and South Molton, with the populous villages of North Tawton and Bishop's Morchard, were principally employed in manufacturing coarse woollens for Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Germany. The long continuance of war, from time to time, lessened the demand for these foreign markets, which for a while wholly ceased, and these places only shared with others the orders of the East India Company, for long ells, &c. Since the return of peace, they have supplied the diminished demands of the above-mentioned foreign markets. The diminished manufactures of Exeter are chiefly of plushes and estameans[1], for the Spanish market.

[1] The article of this name is kersey wove, not quite so clothy as a kerseymere, nor so much of a stuff as a shalloon: the pieces are 32 yards in length, and three quarters of a yard wide.

The

The town of Collumpton, before the commencement of the war, manufactured Dutch serges, plain and twilled druggets, sagatties, duroys, and estameans, which were shipped at Topsham, by the merchants of Exeter, for Holland, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. At present, some cloths, kerseymeres, and estameans, with flannel and baize of various qualities and descriptions, are made for the markets of Spain and Portugal, as well as home consumption; and occasionally long ells and other woollen goods, for the East India Company. Although the trade is now diverted into a different channel, I am informed, that the quantity of wool manufactured, the value of the goods, and the number of the labourers employed, exceed that of any former period. The chief trade of Ashburton and South Molton consists in the manufacture of woollen goods for the East India Company.

The secondary manufacturing towns of the present day, are Totnes, Tavistock, Kingsbridge, Modbury, Brent, Chagford, and Barnstaple; to which may be added the villages of Buckfastleigh, Bishop's Morchard, and North Tawton.

The woollen trade of Tavistock, Totnes, Kingsbridge, Modbury, Brent, Chagford, and Buckfastleigh, consists chiefly of long ells for the East India Company. The largest factory of this article is that of Mr. Berry, of Chagford. At the height of the clothing trade, in the reign of Charles II., there was a wool market established at Totnes, and another at Ashburton. The trade of Modbury and Kingsbridge is much declined: some years ago, about 300 pieces of serge were made weekly at Modbury, and about 400 (but not at the same time) at Kingsbridge, for the trade of the two towns has fluctuated. About 100 pieces only are now made weekly at Kingsbridge, and about double that quantity at Modbury. Flustrings, army-cloths, and blanketings, are made also at Kingsbridge: the former are chiefly for home consumption and for Newfoundland.

At Barnstaple, the baize-making, for which it was celebrated in Westcote's time, and which continued so considerable till nearly the end of the last century, that, before the American war, there were 20 baize-makers in the town, is now so reduced, that there is only one, who exports his goods to America, Newfoundland, Spain, and Portugal. Coarse serges also are made at Barnstaple for the American trade.

The general state of the woollen trade, as compared with that of its greatest prosperity, may be judged from the entries at the custom-house

at

at Exeter, from which city the great bulk of woollen goods manufactured in the county is exported. I am informed, that, even from Kingsbridge, a great part of the manufactured goods is sent by waggons to Exeter, and shipped from that port. The years 1768 and 1787 are considered to have been the periods of the height of the prosperity of the woollen trade. In 1768, 330,414 pieces of cloth were exported from Exeter; in 1787, 295,311 pieces; in the year 1820, the number was 127,459.[k]

The chief trade now for woollens is that of the East India Company, although, as before mentioned, on a reduced scale; and a partial recovery of the foreign markets, particularly those of Spain and Portugal. The high price of English wool, and the fluctuating state of the market since the peace, have operated to prevent a more extensive revival of the foreign trade; but some of the most intelligent manufacturers express a hope, that, with the continuance of peace, the foreign markets may be revived to a greater extent, either for the old articles, or others suited to the altered taste and habits of the consumers. Besides the trade of the East India Company, long ells are purchased for the private trade of India, and have been introduced into China by American and other foreign vessels.

At some of the towns in which the clothing trade has been discontinued, the manufacturing labourers are employed in preparing materials for the manufactures of other towns. The poor of Culmstock and Uffculme are employed in a factory lately erected at Culmstock for preparing materials for the long ells manufactured at Wellington. Those of Moreton Hampstead are employed in the manufacture of long ells at Chagford. At Ottery, where a few woollen goods are still woven, is a large factory for spinning the yarn used for manufacturing serges, which yarn is sent to the Exeter market.

In Westcote's time, fine flax thread was spun at Axminster; and he observes, that Comb Martin supplied the whole county with shoemakers' thread, made from hemp there grown. Both these have been discontinued; but there is a considerable manufactory of linen thread at Tukenhayes, in Ashprington. The celebrated carpet-manufacture at Axminster is still flourishing: it was established in the year 1755.[l]

[k] This information has been obligingly communicated by the Collector of the Customs.

[l] See the account of Axminster, p. 21.

The

The manufacture of bone or thread lace at Honiton, made with fine thread imported from Antwerp[m], was introduced probably in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Westcote does not speak of it as a new thing. "Here," says he, speaking of Honiton, "is made abundance of bone-lace, a pretty toye, now greatly in request." He speaks of it as made also at Bradninch. A small quantity is still made there: the manufacture at Honiton, which not many years ago was very flourishing, is now much on the decline. A large manufactory of Nottinghamshire lace was established at Tiverton in 1815, as a means of providing for the numerous labourers whose employment had ceased on the removal of the clothing manufacture. The lace manufacture is still flourishing. A lace manufacture at Raleigh, in the parish of Pilton, near Barnstaple, is about to be immediately established on an extensive scale, and numerous cottages are now building near the spot for the manufacturers. A manufacture of gloves, upon an extensive scale, has found employment for the labouring classes of Torrington since the removal of the woollen manufactures. At Fordton, near Crediton, the extensive buildings formerly occupied by the woollen manufacture of Messrs. Davy, dowlas, and other coarse linens, are now made.

At Bradninch are three paper-mills: those of Mr. John Dewdney, at Heale Paine, in this parish, which were destroyed by fire in the summer of 1821, are now rebuilding, on an extensive scale, for the manufacture of all kinds of writing paper.

A manufacture of porcelain was carried on for a short time at Plymouth, by Mr. William Cookworthy, who settled there in 1733, and first discovered the materials requisite for its composition: it was at first unsuccessful, and after a little while was removed to Bristol, and afterwards to Worcester, where, in consequence of various subsequent improvements and discoveries, it attained great celebrity, and still flourishes.

A manufacture of an inferior sort of white ware, for common purposes, was established at Indio, in Bovey Tracey, in 1772: of late years blue and white ware has been made here; and within these ten years another manufactory has been established on Bovey Heathfield, adjoining to the pits, the coal from which is used for the works. There are potteries of brown ware at Bideford and Barnstaple. At Tavistock is an iron-foundery and an edge-tool manufactory. At Plymouth are manufactories of sail-

[m] See more particulars under the account of Honiton, p. 281.

cloth, soap, and Roman cement. Great quantities of shoes, made at Ashburton, Kingsbridge, and Dartmouth, are sent to Newfoundland.

The whetstones, already spoken of, are manufactured by being cut into the proper shape on the spot, whilst the soft stone of which they are made is wet.

Antiquities.

British and Roman-British Antiquities.

Circular Enclosures. — Grimspound, as it is called, is situated in the parish of Manaton, about three miles from that village, among the moors, and under a lofty tract of moorland, called Hamilton, or Hameldown. It consists of a circular enclosure of about three acres, surrounded by a low vallum of loose stones, some of which are very large, being the remains of a wall. There are two entrances opposite to each other, directly north and south; at these points the wall, which appears to have been about 12 feet high, were the thickest. Within the enclosure are numerous small circles of stone, in general about 12 feet in diameter; the greater part are near the south side of the enclosure.[n] Various conjectures have been formed respecting this remarkable remnant of antiquity: some have supposed it a place of religious worship, others the remains of a British town, and connected with the ancient tin-works, the vestiges of which are visible near the spot.

Small circular enclosures are found on the moor between Cawsand hill and Gidleigh, formed by low stone walls; they occur also on many other parts of Dartmoor, sometimes in considerable groupes.[o] There are some also on Holwell Down, near Widdecombe-in-the-Moor.

At Nightacott, in the parish of Bratton Fleming, are six upright stones, which appear to be the remains of a circle similar to that at Boscawen-un, near the Land's End.[p]

[n] This account is taken from notes made by my brother, who visited it in 1807, and others taken by the Rev. J. P. Jones, which I found, in the chief particulars, to correspond.

[o] From the information of Mr. Jones.

[p] From the information of Mr. Jones.

Sepulchral

Sepulchral Stones.—Risdon speaks of some circular stones on Maddock's Down [q], more than the height of a man; but Westcote, who, in his manuscript, gives a rough sketch of them, describes two great upright stones, 147 feet apart, of unequal size; the larger nine feet and a half, and the smaller five feet and a half in height; and placed parallel with these, in a row, at the distance of 66 feet, 23 smaller stones of various shapes. The two large stones only remain, and are now in an enclosed field; the smaller one of these has been thrown down. The larger stone is a block of quartz. It appears, by a letter from Mr. Badcock, quoted by Mr. Polwhele, that the smaller ones have been long covered over with turf. The stones are doubtless sepulchral, and are supposed by tradition to commemorate some great battle fought on the down, in which Maddock, or Madoc, one of the contending chiefs, is said to have been slain. There is a sepulchral stone, called Maen Maddock, in South Wales, in the cross road leading over the mountains from Brecknock to Neath. [r]

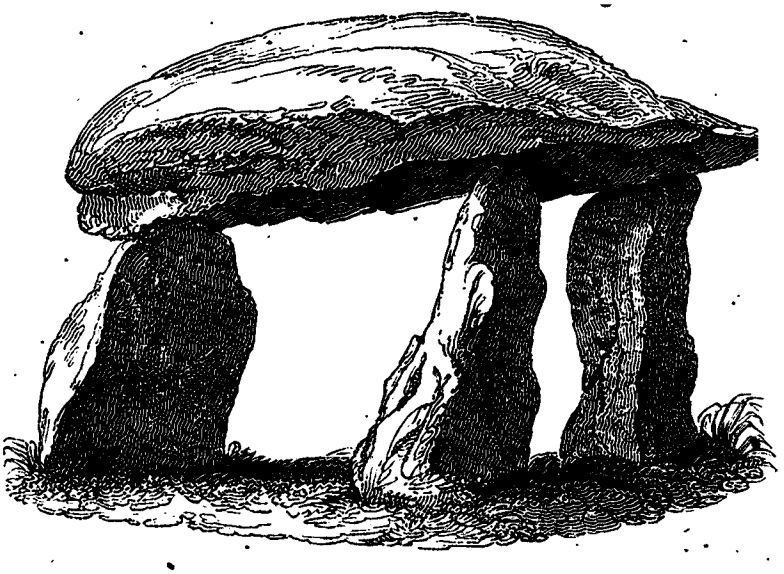
The *cromlech* at Drewe's Teignton, of which much has been said and written, has been supposed by some to have been the sepulchre of an arch-druid: that it was sepulchral there is little doubt; and from the rarity of such monuments, it is most probable that it was for some eminent person; but there is no more reason for supposing that it had any thing to do with druidism, than that the name of Drewe's Teignton was derived from that source. [s] This cromlech is on a tenement called Shilston. It is of moor-stone, about 12 feet in length, and about nine feet wide in the widest part. The supporting stones are from six feet to six feet and a half to the under part of the covering stone.

[q] On the Northcote estate, in the parish of East Downe.

[r] Archæologia, vol. iv. p. 8.

[s] See "Cornwall," General History, p. clxxxii. clxxxiv. and ccxvii., on the subject of Logan stones and rock basins, and p. 493. of this volume, as to the name of Drewe's Teignton; to which may be added, that there is no authority whatever for the place having been so called before the time of Drewe de Teignton. The natural excavations called Rock basins, occur in numerous places on the granite rocks of Dartmoor, &c. The most celebrated Logan stone in Devon is that on the banks of the Teign, in the parish of Drewe's Teignton; but I am informed that the motion is now scarcely perceptible. A natural pile of rocks in the parish of Manaton, called Bowerman's Nose, somewhat resembling the Cheesewring near Alternon, in Cornwall, has, by some enthusiasts in druidism, been supposed to have been a rock-idol.

The sketch beneath is from an accurate drawing, made by my brother, in 1807.



On the opposite page are representations of three ancient inscribed stones, from drawings made by my brother. Mr. Polwhele mentions another in Yealmton church-yard, of which I have no note, with the word TOREUS inscribed on it.

No. 1. is at Buckland Monachorum, at the corner of a blacksmith's shop; it is seven feet two inches in height, fourteen inches wide at the top, and one foot six inches in the widest part.

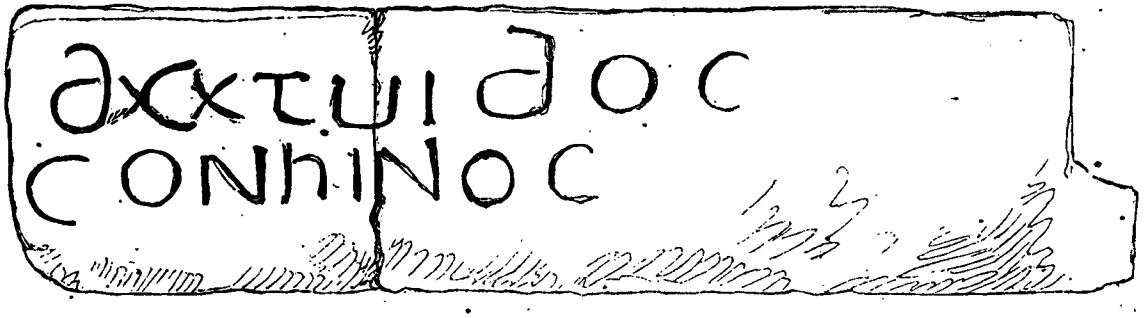
No. 2. now forms a sill under the door of Lustleigh church. It is four feet in length, and 14 inches wide.

No. 3. is at Tavistock, on the site of the abbey. It stands seven feet above the ground, is 11 inches thick, and 21 wide.

Numerous tumuli, or barrows, occur in various parts of the county, on Haldon and other downs, particularly in the north of Devon. Many of them are of stone, which are sometimes called kairns: a few of those on Haldon have been opened; urns were found in them[t], and in one some Roman coins; fragments of urns were found in one that was opened in the parish of Moreton, and Roman coins, &c. in one in East Worlington.

[t] The great tumulus on the highest part of the east side of Haldon, 200 feet in circumference, and about 10 feet high, which is a conspicuous object from a great distance, was opened in 1780 by Mr. Tripe, and was found to contain, within a stone cell, an inverted urn, containing the burnt bones of a small size and ashes.

Crosses.



Crosses. — The most remarkable ancient cross in the county is that at Copleston, in the parish of Colebrooke. It is a pillar about twelve feet in height, and about two feet square at the base, but declines a little in size as it ascends; at the top is a square hole, in which a cross is supposed to have

have been mortised. The sides are rudely ornamented with saltier-shaped crosses, &c.; on one side, near the top, is a niche, from which a figure appears to have been removed. At Lustleigh, in a lane near the church is a block of granite, about five feet in height, called the Bishop's Stone, which appears to have been the base of a cross: the sides have been worked into a regular shape, and on one of them may be traced the form of a coat of arms. In an enclosed field, on a farm called Stone, in the parish of East Worlington, is a square stone, about six feet five inches in height above the ground, into which it is sunk nearly to the same depth. At the top, on each side, is a cross.

Celts. — Mr. Polwhele makes mention of celts, most of them brass, found singly in the parishes of Chudleigh, Ilsington, and Buckfastleigh, and one north of Barnstaple. The Rev. Mr. Carrington found several in some kairns between Bridford and Christow; George Drake, Esq., of Ipplepen, has one of copper, found in the year 1820, in a wood belonging to him in that parish.

Roman Antiquities.

Considering that there are some undoubted Roman stations in this county, very few antiquities of that nation, and those not of great importance, have been discovered in it. It appears, from "Stukely's Itinerary," that a Roman tesselated pavement was found in Exeter, in Pancras-lane, behind the Guildhall, at the depth of eight feet. Some small remains of a tesselated pavement, and a few Roman medals, were found in 1777, in digging the foundation of Mr. Dennis's house in the High-street: and in 1778, some Roman Penates, in bronze, were discovered in digging a cellar under the house of Mr. Upham, in the same street, at the corner of Broadgate; two of them evidently meant to represent Mercury.[t] The female bust and the Roman altars, placed in the front of the house lately the property and residence of Richard Eales, Esq., were not found in Exeter, but were placed there by the learned Dr. Musgrave, who procured them from Bath, as appears by a passage in his *Belgium Britannicum*, where there is an engraving of the bust. An antique *lar* of iron was found near Hembury fort, in 1801.[u]

Westcote says, that a pot of gold and silver Roman coins was found in

[t] See Archæologia, vol. vi. p. 1., where there is an engraving of the Penates.

[u] Figured in pl. lv. of vol. xiv. of the Archæologia, 1. and 2.

Exeter,

Exeter, near the castle; and others not far from the same spot, with a fair ring, which had a beautiful stone, representing Cleopatra with the asp. Thirty of the coins came into Westcote's possession: the latest was one of Antoninus Pius. In 1721, a pot of Roman coins was found near St. Martin's church: they were of Balbinus, Philippus, Julia Mæsa, &c.[w] Some Roman coins were found in the camp on Berry-head, about the year 1730; among others, one of the Emperor Claudius, with the figure of Victory on the reverse. Chapple says, that, in 1774, some Roman coins were found in an earthen vessel in St. Catherine's lane when some houses were rebuilt; one of Augustus Cæsar was in fine preservation: the same year, a fine medal of Domitian, in silver, was found by the workmen digging the foundation of the new hall, on the site of the castle. Mr. Chapple says, that, in 1774, Mr. George Baker showed him coins of Domitian, Trajan, Vespasian, Probus, and Valentinian, all found in or near Exeter. In 1779, coins of Vespasian, Probus, Carinus, &c., were found in altering a house for the Methodists' meeting.

Mr. Chapple speaks of a lachrymatory and Roman coins found near Seaton, supposed to have been the *Moriodunum* of the *Iters*. Some tumuli having been opened on Haldon, in 1793, three urns were found under a bed of flint, filled with ashes and bones; several Roman coins were found in these tumuli. In 1816, a labourer, digging for stone in the great barrow on the western side of Haldon, found several Roman coins of the later empire, which are in the possession of the Rev. John Templer. Some silver Roman coins were found about 1813, by some labourers repairing a hedge in the parish of Bishop's Morchard; four of these, two of Vespasian, one of Nerva, and one of Trajan, are in the possession of John Sillifant, Esq., of Combe. Roman coins have been found in a barrow, in the parish of East Worlington.

On excavating the ground, for the purpose of taking down and rebuilding Teignbridge, in 1815, the timbers of an ancient wooden bridge were discovered; and, underneath, the piers of another bridge of white ashler, apparently of Roman work. It appears, from the mention of it in the Domesday survey, that Teignbridge had given name to the hundred from a remote period. The remains of two ancient highways, the lower one of which was paved, were found under the channel of the temporary river.[x]

[w] Mentioned in the collections of Mr. Chapple, who supposes them to have been in the library at Powderham, in 1773.

[x] See a paper giving an account of these discoveries, drawn up by P. J. Taylor, Esq., in the Archæologia, vol. xix. p. 308—313.

British

British and Roman Roads and Stations.[y]

" As it is allowed by all our writers, that the earliest trade of Britain, in whatever articles it consisted, was seated, from local circumstances, in this western part of the island, we may fairly conclude, that internal roads, the constant attendants on trade, and without which, indeed, it can hardly exist, must have been particularly numerous in Devonshire and Cornwall; and the fact seems to confirm this idea, for in no counties are we able to trace, especially since the last excellent survey made by the order of government, so many lines of communication between the places supposed to have been British towns.

" Of these, one principal road, converted afterwards by the Romans to their own use, passed through the whole length of Devonshire, from north-east to south-west, in its way to the great marts of trade on the Cornish coast. It enters the county from Dorsetshire (where it has preserved the British name of the Ikeneld-way) a little east of Axminster, to the right of the present turnpike-road; then proceeds with it by Kilmington and Shute-hill, to Dalwood-down, where it bears away from it on the left for the sake of keeping the ridge of the hill, which it does till it gradually descends by Honiton church to the house called the Turk's Head, where it crosses it, and runs direct to the large camp at Hembury, which was very probably a British post on it; from hence it ran by Lay-hill, Colstocks, Tale-water, Tallaton-common, and Larkbeare, near Whimple, to Street-way-head, being still known in this part of its course by the name of the Old Taunton Road. Here the ancient trackway is lost, but it probably continued nearly in the line of the present turnpike-road to Exeter, which was certainly the principal town of the Damnonii, (though we may not perhaps adopt the conjecture of Mr. Polwhele, that it is exactly delineated on a Damnonian coin). It crossed the Exe at a ford a little below the present bridge, which ford was the site of the ancient bridge, and ran through St. Thomas's by the causeway, now a nursery, to the village of Alphington, so over Haldon, leaving Ugbrooke, where there is a strong British camp, on the right. Some way beyond this, it bore off again from the present turnpike-road at Sandygate, and passing by King's Teignton, crossed the Teign below Newton Abbot, by a ford still called *Hacknield-way*; then leaving another British camp on its left, went over Ford-com-

[y] Communicated by the late Bishop of Cloyne.

mon,

mon, and again joined the modern road to Totnes, which we may fairly conclude to have been a British town, both from its being celebrated in the tales of our old historians, not only as the spot where Ambrosius and Uter Pendragon, but even where Brute himself landed, (and, whatever we may think of the matter of fact, it proves the idea of these early writers as to the traditionary antiquity of the place,) but also from the evident bend to the east, which the line of the road makes in order to pass through it. From hence it seems to have tended more westerly near Brent, and by an old circular camp near Boringdon park to the first ford upon the Tamar.

"A second road, which has every appearance of being British, seems to have run from the mouth of the Exe to the great camp at Woodbury, which it enters at the south-west gate, and leaves by the north-east, thence to Streetway-head, where it joins the Ikening-street, and proceeds with it to Hembury, so over Blackdown towards Taunton, in Somersetshire.

"Another of these trackways seems to have left Exeter on the north-west side of it, to have crossed the Exe at a ford near the Bonhay, below the Weare, and passing through Mr. Buller's fields, where it is still visible, continued in a straight line up Cleve-hill, close to Cleve-house, and so fell into the line of the modern Oakhampton turnpike-road, near which it joins another ancient road, still in good preservation, which ran from Crediton to Exeter and Haldon. This last road is very plain and straight, but keeps the hills as much as possible, seeming to have been once the great communication between Exeter, Crediton, Chulmleigh, and the whole north-west part of the county.

"A more decided road, which was afterwards used by the Romans, seems to have gone from Exeter to Molland Bottreaux, which there is much reason to conclude was also a British town: it is plain in the parish of Woolfardisworthy, in a line between the two, where is Berry castle, a circular fortification, and from hence through Witheridge and near Knowestone, directly in a line for Molland.

"From Seaton a road is said to run between Yerbury and the parish of Farway, to the camp at Hembury, before mentioned; thence by Collumpton and Bampton, leaving Dulverton a little on its right, and proceeding by the Ansteys to Molland.

"These roads, and many others, the traces of which have perished, or are too obscure to be spoken of with any certainty, were, probably, in existence long before the Roman invasion; and the conquerors adopted such of them as were most convenient for their own purposes, raising their crest

always, and altering their line in some instances, according to their usual practice. There is, however, a local circumstance which renders it more difficult to trace these roads in Devonshire than in any other part of England, for the country is not only in the lower parts of it deeply enclosed, but the enclosures are formed by banks of such a height and thickness, as is unknown in the more northern districts; and in order to construct them, the elevated crest of the Roman road, which was near at hand, has almost in every instance fallen a sacrifice. That the principal Roman Way, however, was in the course of the British Ikeneld, we have the most evident proofs. It entered the county with it at Axminster, and, probably, proceeded with it towards Honiton, where the British Way, still bearing the name of Street, seems to have run north towards Hembury, and the Roman one south-west along the banks of the Otter, in the line of the present turnpike-road. Five or six miles west of Honiton, at a place called Fair Mile, the ridge of the Roman road was, in Musgrave's time [z], visible for some distance. It bent, according to him, somewhat to the left at Honiton Clist, entered the east gate of Exeter, went up St. David's hill to the old ford below the bridge, and thence straight to the top of Haldon. It is quite plain even at this day in the ascent to Haldon, on the right of the present turnpike-road; but just beyond the road leading from Mamhead to Sir L. Palk's crosses that road and continues on the left, being often seen in this direction at intervals, by Newton Bushell to Totnes, where Musgrave describes the crest as quite perfect. Totnes was therefore, probably, the *Statio ad Durium Amnem.* It is lost for some way to the west of this town; but being again visible near Brent, goes to Ridgway near Plympton, and thence straight for St. Budeaux, where it crossed the ferry into Cornwall at the station of *Tamara*, mentioned in Richard's sixteenth *iter.*

" Soon after the Ikeneld-street enters the east borders of Devonshire, it is crossed or joined by a very distinguished Roman road, the Fosse, in its way from *Ischalis* to *Moridunum.* Which of these terms is most proper to be used is indeed matter of doubt; for the latter road is so obscure in this part of its course, and the site of *Moridunum* so difficult to determine, that our best antiquaries have doubts upon the subject; and according as they are led to fix this station at Hembury, or Seaton, suppose the Fosse to fall into the Ikeneld near the first, or to cross it in its way to the second.

[z] See his Belgium Britannicum, p. 75

For

For reasons which will be detailed more at large when I come to consider the claims of these two places to a Roman origin, I am inclined to prefer the latter, which is countenanced by the bearing of the Fosse when it is last seen distinctly at the back of Hinton St. George, and by the name of the village of Street, in the direct line between that spot and Seaton. The defenders of the contrary opinion suppose the Fosse to have inclined more west by Chard, and to have descended into the vale of the Otter, perhaps by Yarcombe, where a portion of a road with a high crest is said still to exist, and thence to the camp at Hembury. It is much to be wished, that the bearings of this Yarcombe road had been given us with more accuracy. General Simcoe, whose active and intelligent mind comprehended the whole military system of the Romans more fully than any gentleman of his county, but whose employment in the important duties of the profession of which he was a distinguished ornament left him hardly any leisure for these pursuits, was inclined to think that it was a fragment of a road bearing from Taunton towards Seaton; but as Roman remains of some consequence have been lately found at Chard, it is not impossible that a branch from the Fosse may have connected Ilchester and Exeter in this direction, by a shorter line than that through Seaton.

"An undoubted Roman road came from the central parts of Somersetshire towards Exeter, under the name (which never deceives us) of the Port-way: its high crest is particularly visible at Uffculme-common, about three miles west of Culmstock, and five north-east of Collumpton, and of a great breadth, running for above a mile, from South Appledore to Lennard-moor. It is still the turnpike-road from Taunton to Exeter, and was undoubtedly the very road from Bath travelled in the tenth *iter* of Richard.

"I have little hesitation in supposing another Roman road to have run from Exeter to Molland Bottreaux, in the line of the ancient British one. The greatest part of it can be travelled at present; and what makes the idea more probable, is, that passing through the British circular camp at Woolfardisworthy, with no apparent notice, it runs five miles farther to a Roman camp of the same name, Berry castle, in the north-east part of Witheridge parish, which is square, well situated on an eminence over the Dart, commanding a view beyond Molland to the borders of Exmoor, and the road from it pointing to Molland itself, beyond which it continues over Exmoor in the very line seen from Berry castle among the barrows, where Roman coins have been found, to Countesbury, on the coast near Linton, an undoubted Roman camp, and probably a station; and the communica-

tion with the northern channel in this direction must have been a point of considerable importance to *Isca*, whether as a British or a Roman city.

"The Romans had also a road from Exeter to Stratton, by the way probably of Oakhampton and Holsworthy; for in this line is Oldridge and Bradbury, or Broadbury castle, three miles north of Bratton-Clovelly, of an oblong form, 225 feet by 186, with a single vallum and ditch.

"There must have been some British or Roman town of great consequence towards the centre of Somersetshire, perhaps *Alauna*, near Taunton, and *Uxella*, supposed Bridgewater; for besides the other roads which we have marked as traversing Devonshire in that direction, a considerable one is visible on the north-east borders, coming from Taunton, under the name of the Rumansleigh, or Romansleigh ridge. It enters Devon a little north-east of Brampton, at the village of Clayhanger, crosses the road from Exeter to South Molton, a little beyond a house which stands at the junction of the Witheridge road; thence near a close in East Worlington parish, called Witchester, (in a barrow in which parish Roman coins were found,) near also to the square camp at Berry castle; so west-south-west to Beacon-moor, in the parish of Chulmleigh, leaving the town about one mile on the left, crosses the road from Chulmleigh to South Molton, near Cadbury, an ancient camp; thence through Elson, and crosses the Taw by an old ford to a farm-house called Ravington, in Burrington parish; thence over Burrington-moor, where are many barrows, and cross the Roborough road to Beaford-moor-head, near the direction-post in the crossway, a little east of the house so called; passing thence near Beaford and Wolley, it crosses the Torridge a little above its junction with the brook that comes from Wolley mill, it goes on to the parish of little Torrington, where it is distinctly visible pointing to Stratton, towards which it has not been farther traced. As in the first part of its course, near Bampton, it may have communicated with Molland, by the road through the Ansteys, or that from Berry castle, so it is probable that, near Torrington, another road from Molland to Stratton must have fallen into it. The beginning of such a road is visible between Molland and South Molton; but as to any road in Hollocombe parish, with which the Devon antiquaries have supposed it to be connected, such road, if it exists, must have been part of that which I last mentioned between Stratton and Bradbury castle, in the way from the former station towards Exeter.

"An old road in this north part of the country is said to have run from Molland towards Barnstaple, near which place, one mile to the north, is Roborough,

Roborough, a large irregular camp; this road went west of the present turnpike-road, in the valleys, and fell into the modern road at Landkey: from thence it has been conjectured to proceed towards Hartland, which is by no means unlikely, but the line has never been well examined. Stukely supposes, that a road went from Seaton in a direct line across the country, passing the Otter at Harpford; but neither has this been followed by any accurate observer. A piece of a road, as I before mentioned, is said to exist at Yarcombe, near Otterford, in the north-east part of the county, leading towards Honiton or Hembury, and another on the Wolborough hills pointing to Dartmouth, but nothing more determined is known of either.

"Having thus endeavoured to trace the Roman roads in a county, where, from local circumstances, the attempt labours under peculiar difficulties, we come now to fix the sites of the Roman stations; and here also we find the subject involved in much obscurity. The principal Roman station in Devonshire, *Isca Damnoniorum*, appears, however, most decidedly, to have been at Exeter. Tesselated pavements, coins, Roman idols, and other antiquities dug up within its precincts, stones with Roman inscriptions seen by Leland in its walls, and British as well as Roman roads proceeding from it in every direction, seem to settle this question beyond doubt; and Exeter has the honour to which but few cities in the island have such clear pretensions, of having been the capital of the British tribe, the Roman province, and the modern county. Indeed, so strong is its claim to be considered as Roman, that Horseley, who denies it the name of *Isca*, allows it in express words to be some other Roman station. The mistake of that learned antiquary on the subject is one of the few errors in his excellent work, and he was betrayed into this by two unlucky circumstances: first, the imperfect state of English geography in his time, when no roads had been measured, or the situation of towns determined with any accuracy, and, as he himself confesses, no Roman ways known to exist farther west than the limits of Dorsetshire; and, in the next place, the blunder (as it is now allowed to be) of an early transcriber of Antonine's Itinerary, who has confounded the twelfth *iter* from *Calleva* to *Isca*, with that immediately subsequent from some station in Wales, (probably St. David's,) to *Uriconium*. Being therefore without any guide at all in one case, and with a mistaken one in the other, Horseley was led to remove *Isca Damnoniorum* from Exeter, and to place it first at Ilchester, then at South Petherton, and at last at Chiselborough. In this he has been followed only by Mr. Strutt,

Strutt, of Essex, and Mr. Henry, of Edinburgh; both, like himself, perfect strangers to the county, and the latter, (an author of much merit in another line, but little conversant in these pursuits,) professes himself to have been determined solely by Horseley's reasons, when the only reasons Horseley has produced[a] are, that he 'sees in the map a place called Chiselborough, which sounds like antiquity, and not very unlike *Isca*.' Of the force of this reason every one must judge for himself. In fact, the mistake in Antoninus being now evident, and the towns of *Leucarum*, *Nidum*, and *Bomium*, which the twelfth *iter*, in its corrupted state, would fix in the neighbourhood of *Isca Damnoniorum*, being all agreed to be in Wales, near *Isca Silurum*, the only reason for removing the former of these stations from Exeter has ceased to exist.

"It seems indeed to be allowed, that the distances west of Old Sarum, both in Antonine and Richard, (the latter having probably copied from the former,) are very inaccurate. This however by no means affects the situation of Exeter, which answers to the distance of *Isca* from *Durnovaria*, viz. 51 miles in Antonine, and 53 measured, and wherever in this interval we may choose to fix *Moridunum*, (respecting which the numbers are certainly erroneous,) it has nothing to do with the present enquiry. Exeter, therefore, from its antiquities and the roads conducting to it, must be allowed to be a Roman town, and from its near agreement with the itinerary distance, must certainly have been *Isca Damnoniorum*.

"The star which misled Horseley in this instance has shed its unlucky rays upon a still greater character, the geographer Ptolemy, in the very same instance; for by an evident and gross error, the latter has not only confounded *Isca Damnoniorum* with *Isca Silurum*, but has made a third town, *Legio Secunda Augusta*, out of the latter; nor will Mr. Polwhele's ingenious conjecture, that the second legion may have been stationed at Exeter in Ptolemy's time, excuse the mistake of the Greek writer; for in stating *Isca* (and by its situation among the Damnonian towns he must mean *Isca Damnoniorum*) as in the latitude 52° 45′, and *Legio Secunda Augusta*, in 52° 35′, he evidently took them for two different places.

"But whatever obstacles may have thus impeded our antiquaries in determining till lately the situation of *Isca*, they are trifles compared to the difficulties which still attend our researches on that of *Moridunum*. This place has been fixed by different respectable authorities at Eggardon,

[a] See Brit. Rom. p. 464.

Hembury,

Hembury, and Seaton. Horseley contends for the first of these, in opposition to the numbers in the itineraries, which in these western parts are supposed to be corrupted; besides, however, his disagreement with Antonine, (who in two different *iters* asserts *Moridunum* to be 36 miles from Dorchester, and 15 from Exeter, when Eggardon is only nine from the first of these towns, and 41 from the second,) it is to be observed, that the camp at Eggardon is irregular, with no antiquities of any kind found in or near it, looking more like a British than a Roman fortress, and more likely to be the *Dunium* of Ptolemy, (which that geographer places among the *Durotriges,*) than the *Moridunum* of the itineraries, if Maiden castle, near Dorchester, had not still better pretensions to the name of *Dunium* than either.

" Hembury has a fairer claim to be considered as *Moridunum.* It is not far (about two miles and a half) from the great western road, about 14 miles from Exeter, and 35 from Dorchester. It is evidently connected with this road, and the distances agree with those in the itineraries. Two old roads at least, one from Somersetshire towards Exeter, and another from Seaton, are said to meet under its ramparts. Add to this, that the road from Seaton to it is called *the Street,* and close under it are *Aggerdon* fields. It is objected to these plausible arguments, that the form is irregular, and that few antiquities exist in its neighbourhood. I should have said none, if my friend, Mr. Harford, had not lately dug up an iron *lar,* which has every appearance of being Roman, and there is a tradition in the neighbourhood that a coin or two have been found there.

" Seaton is supposed to have been *Moridunum* by Camden, Musgrave, and Stukely. The tradition of the inhabitants is, that it was once a great town; and Leland observes, ' there had been a notable harbour,' of which indeed evident marks appear at present. Stukely even speaks of a square camp called Honeyditches, only half a mile to the west of it, and that much wrought stone had been dug up there; but of this fort no traces are now to be found. One road, as I observed, called the Street, runs from it towards Hembury, and another is said to have gone in a more direct line to Exeter, crossing the Otter at Harpford. The Fosse road, too, which (wherever *Moridunum* was) certainly led to it, points evidently towards Seaton in the latter part of its course, though I am far from asserting it may not have thrown off a branch towards Exeter by Chard and Hembury. But a circumstance that weighed much on my mind, when in company with my excellent friend, Mr. Leman, I traced this celebrated

brated road from the coast of Lincoln to that of Devonshire, was, that we seldom descended into any large valley without being able to guess at the line of the Roman way, by a tumulus, or camp, or other conspicuous object on the brow of the opposite hill; and when we finally lost this road, like all our predecessors, on the Somersetshire side of the hill, called Windwhistle, which is just on the borders of the two counties, we no sooner ascended that eminence, than a small bay of the sea, with the land bending in towards it on both sides, was visible in a line before us, which once formed the entrance of the harbour, and is known by the name of Seaton Gap. The agreement of this object to many of the same kind which we had noted down in our careful examination of the road for near 300 miles, could not fail of making an impression in favour of *Moridunum* being near Seaton. I am therefore, on the whole, inclined, though not without some hesitation, to adopt the opinion of Camden on this subject. The want of agreement indeed with the distance on both sides of the itinerary numbers, (being only 31 or 32 from Dorchester, and at least 20 from Exeter,) with the absence of all Roman remains [b], (however the latter may be in some degree accounted for by the encroachments of the sea,) must always lead a writer to be cautious on so obscure a point. The idea of Dr. Mason, that a road bearing to Seaton from Somersetshire is called Morwood's Causeway, (*quasi via ad Moridunum*) is too hypothetical for us to adopt.

" The stations of *Isca* and *Moridunum* are known to be in Devonshire, from their position in Antonine's Itinerary; but we are indebted to that of Richard for the information of two others. These are both mentioned in his 16th *iter; ad Durium*, and *Tamara;* the first of these, was undoubtedly on the Dart, and Totnes, from its traditional antiquity and its situation, not only on the same river, but on a certain Roman road, seems to me to have every claim to it. *Tamara*, from the name only, has been fixed at Tamerton, but all we know of it is, that it lies somewhere near the Tamar; indeed so few Roman remains have been found at most of the places specified in the itineraries under names of this sort, as *ad Pontem, ad Trivonam, ad Sturium amnem*, &c. (*ad Tisam* being, I believe, the

[b] Mr. Chapple has a note of Roman antiquities found near Seaton, of which the Bishop was not aware, see p. cccxi. This tends to confirm the opinion of his Lordship, that Seaton was *Moridunum*.

sole

sole exception,) that it has been conjectured they may have been only mansions, where persons were placed by the government (as we know to have been the Roman custom) to provide horses for travellers, and more particularly on the sides of rivers, to superintend the ferries for conveying them and their luggage to the opposite bank. Of course, it is more difficult and less important to point out their precise situation. The names indeed of these posts point out, in many cases, a different class of resting-places from the towns or stations, and more nearly approaching to our inns: thus we read in Antonine's Itinerary, *ad Aquilam, ad Columnam, ad Septem Fratres, ad Rotam, ad Palmam,* and the like.

" Besides these, we are obliged to Richard for the names of two British towns, which his map places among the *Cimbri,* in the north of Devonshire, *Termolus* and *Artavia ;* and for these we have the additional authority of the geographer Ravennas, who states, in his corrupt Latin, *Termonin* and *Mostevia* as two towns in this part of the country, not far distant from *Isca.* It will be always useful in consulting Ravennas to remember, that, if not a Greek himself, he composed his work from a Greek map, and that the later Greeks always disfigured names and places of foreigners, with the arrogant carelessness of the modern French. Thus Theophanes calls the Italian cities Verona and Brixia by the names of *Beroi* and *Brincas ;* and Leo the Deacon corrupts Martyropolis into the barbarous word *Myctarsim.*[c] *Termolus* and *Artavia* therefore were certainly ancient cities in this part of the country; and I have no hesitation in fixing the first of these at Molland Bottreaux, where the number of roads pointing to it on all sides, and an encampment of an oblong figure, (200 paces by 96,) with another perfectly square, (probably a summer-camp,) about two miles distant, still mark the site of the station: near the latter, too, is an evident piece of a raised road.

" We cannot speak with so much confidence of *Artavia:* it is supposed, from the resemblance of the name only, to have been near Hartland Point. But besides that the British town in Richard's map seems to be much more inland, no coins have been found, or roads traced, or fortifications known, except Clovelly Dykes, in the neighbourhood of Hartland. I was once of opinion that this camp was constructed by Inguar, and the brother of Halden, when they landed in this part of the country from Wales with 23 ships[d]; but, as Mr. Swete observes, the Danes had seldom

[c] See Gibbon, vol. vii. p. 398., and vol. x. p. 91. 8vo.

[d] See Sax. Chron.

time in their plundering incursions to raise fortifications of this magnitude: it is irregular, surrounded with three deep ditches, and more likely to be Saxon than either Roman or British; if the latter, it is possible it might have been *Artavia*, but this possibility is all we have to produce for it.

" Exactly on the same suspicious ground is the claim of Denbury to be the *Devionisso* of Ravennas, though it is called *Devenesbury* in Domesday, and lies near the British road by Newton Bushell; or Dartmouth Clifton *Ardness* to have been *Ardea;* or Bampton, though it may have had warm springs, to have been a Roman town under the name of *Bathrumpton.* Stansborough has a little more right to be considered as *Stone:* it is circular, large, and has a number of barrows about it; it still gives name to the hundred, (a proof of its ancient consequence,) and the road on Wolborough hills may probably be connected with it; but the only places of this description which I look upon to have evident claims to the title of Roman camps or stations are Countesbury, on the northern channel; the camp in Sir Thomas Acland's park at Killerton, where coins have been found, and which is well situated for a station between Taunton and Exeter; Bradbury, between Exeter and Stratton; and Berry castle, in Witheridge, between Exeter and Molland. Perhaps, too, Shorsbury, 10 miles north-east of Barnstaple, at a meeting of roads half way on the line between this last place and Countesbury. It is an ingenious observation of Mr. Polwhele's, that the few large Roman camps existing in Devonshire argue the *Damnonii* to have surrendered without any considerable resistance.

" If Hembury be not regarded as *Moridunum,* I am inclined to allow it to have been a British camp occupied by the Romans; it is an irregular figure, but tending to circular. Oval stones, used by the Britons for slings, have been found in it, yet its lofty situation, commanding the Vale of Otter, the ancient roads (one of them with the name of Street) running up to it, the marks of two raised hills (*Prætoria* they are called) within the area, and some possible marks of occupancy, the Roman *lar,* and it is said coins dug up near it, with its very convenient distance from both Exeter and Seaton, are strong proofs of its having been possessed by the latter people.

" It is to be lamented that so extensive a county, inhabited at all times by an active and industrious people, and of late years, in particular, illustrated by the labours of many ingenious men, should still have such a cloud

cloud hanging over the period of its early history. A few insulated camps with no remains in them, and detached pieces of roads (the end and beginning of which are equally unknown), form the sum of its Roman antiquities; and of the stations and cities which it once contained. Exeter only, and perhaps Molland Bottreaux, have been fixed with any degree of certainty."

Ancient Church Architecture.

Saxon. — THE remains of Saxon architecture in the Devonshire churches are neither numerous nor particularly interesting. The most considerable are the two square towers of the cathedral built by Bishop Warlewast, and the churches at Bishop's Teignton and East Teignmouth, both of which appear to have been built about the same time. The tower at Bishop's Teignton, which stands between the nave and the chancel, is square, of very massive construction, with a circular turret at one of the angles. The west door exhibits the richest specimen of Saxon architecture in Devonshire, with grotesque heads, chevron, and other mouldings: the south door has a plain circular arch, on the transom stone of which are some kneeling figures, rudely carved, much defaced and obscured by white-wash.[e] The tower of East Teignmouth church is similar, and in the same situation as that of Bishop's Teignton; it has round-headed windows, which occur also on the north side of the church. One of the doorways, which has a circular head, is enriched with Saxon mouldings.

In the churches of Bundleigh, Farway, Holsworthy, and North Petherwin, are some remains of Saxon pillars and capitals. In the chapel at Ford abbey is an arch slightly pointed, with chevron mouldings at each end of a groined stone roof.

In the churches of Axminster, Buckland Brewer, Tiverton, Loxbeare, Parkham, Paignton, Woolfardisworthy, in the hundred of Hartland, Beaworthy, Holcombe Burnell, Meeth, Stockleigh Pomeroy, and East Worlington, are doorways having circular arched heads, with chevron and

[e] Many of the windows at Bishop's Teignton are obviously of a later date, long subsequent to the erection of the church, probably about the fourteenth century, at which time the north aisle appears to have been added.

other mouldings characteristic of the Saxon style. There are also arched doorways without enrichments, but evidently of this æra, in the churches of Bickleigh (near Tiverton), Bradford, Bradstone, Dunsford, High Hampton, High Bray, Holsworthy, Knowestone, Sutcombe, and Thornbury. At South Milton are two pillars of a Saxon doorway. At Downe St. Mary, over the doorway, are some rude Saxon carvings.

Thirteenth and fourteenth Centuries. — The chapel of St. Mary in Exeter cathedral is supposed to have been built by Bishop Simon de Apulia, in the early part of the thirteenth century; and the style of architecture appears to be of that period. The remains of the priory church at Frithelstock, founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., has three lancet-shaped windows at the west end. The chancel of Bishop's Teignton church has windows of a similar form; and there are some remains of the architecture of this date in the church of Aveton Giffard. The remains of the cloisters at Hartland exhibit the arches and columns in use during the reign of Henry III. The choir and nave of Exeter cathedral, designed by Bishop Quivil, who was promoted to the see in 1280, were begun by him, but the greater part was built by Bishop Grandisson, who was promoted to the see in 1327. The lower part of the chapter-house, from the style of its architecture, appears to have been built after Bishop Quivil's design. It is attributed to Bishop Lacy, who was not promoted to the see till 1420. The upper part of the building is of that age. The very rich façade at the west front, adorned with numerous statues of patriarchs, prophets, apostles, kings, bishops, &c. under enriched niches, was built by Bishop Brantingham towards the latter end of the fourteenth century.

The church of Ottery St. Mary, dedicated by Bishop Bronscombe in the year 1260, is a large structure, built in the form of a cathedral, with nave, choir, and lady's chapel, of a plain, and, for the most part, uniform style of architecture. The roof appears to have been finished by Bishop Grandisson, who made it collegiate. The bosses at the intersection of the groins are ornamented with foliage, and have his arms frequently repeated. The north aisle is of later date.

Fifteenth Century. — Most of the parish churches in Devonshire appear to have been rebuilt in this century: they are distinguished by clustered columns, more or less ornamented with foliage, and by arches of a pointed form. Among the most handsome of these churches may be reckoned Ashburton,

S.E. View of the Church of Ottery St. Mary.

Ashburton, Broad Clist, Chittlehampton, Colyton, Collumpton, Crediton, Heavitree, Kenton, South Molton, Silverton, Swimbridge, and Tiverton.

The church of Crediton is a handsome structure, and exhibits several rich specimens of the style prevailing during this æra: it appears to have been erected towards the end of the fifteenth century; for Leland, who was at Crediton in the reign of Henry VIII., speaks of the parish church as of no antiquity, and William of Worcester, who was there in 1478, does not mention it. Honiton church appears also to have been built about the end of this century. The window of the south transept at Awlescombe is a rich specimen of the florid style prevailing about this period.

Sixteenth Century.—The principal specimens of the florid Gothic, which was in use in the reign of Henry VIII., are the chapel of Bishop Oldham, and Speke's chapel in Exeter cathedral; the north aisle of Ottery St. Mary, built when Voysey was Bishop of Exeter, much enriched with tracery and pendant ornaments on the ceiling; the chapel at Collumpton, built by John Lane, wool merchant, in 1528, richly ornamented in the same style, with figures of angels holding emblems of the crucifixion; the cloisters and hall at Ford abbey, built by Abbot Thomas Chard, in 1508; and Greenwaye's chapel at Tiverton, built in 1517. The latter is separated from the south aisle of the church by a rich stone screen. The roof is coved and enriched with tracery and pendant ornaments. The cornice has angels holding shields, with the founder's mercantile mark, and with anchors and woolpacks; the arms of the Drapers' company, and those of the Merchant Adventurers. The arms of Greenwaye are on the wainscot of the chapel.[f] The outside of the chapel is richly ornamented with tracery in stone, with shields and anchors. The cornice is carved with various subjects from the history of our Saviour. On a wide frieze are waves, with ships and boats; on another, immediately under the battlements, the arms of Greenwaye, &c., as in the chapel, and a shield with three roses and several quarterings, probably the arms of the founder's wife; the whole rather coarsely executed. On another frieze is this inscription:

Have grace, ye men, and ever pray
For the souls of John and Jone Greenwaye.

[f] A chevron between three covered cups; in chief three griffins' heads erased.

The

The Umberleigh aisle at Atherington, fitted up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has the following inscription:

> " *God save the church, our Queen Elizabeth, and realme,*
> *And grant us peace and truth in Christ. Amen.*"

Ancient painted Glass. — The painted glass of the cathedral was nearly all destroyed during the civil war. Some figures remain in the great east window; among these are the Virgin Mary, St. Catharine, St. Helen, St. Sidwell, King Edmund the Martyr, Edward the Confessor, St. Martin, with some of the prophets and patriarchs. In St. Gabriel's chapel is a figure of that archangel; in St. Mary Magdalen's is a portrait of Bishop Stafford, in an attitude of devotion before that saint. The great west window, of painted glass, by Peckitt, of York, was fitted up in 1766.

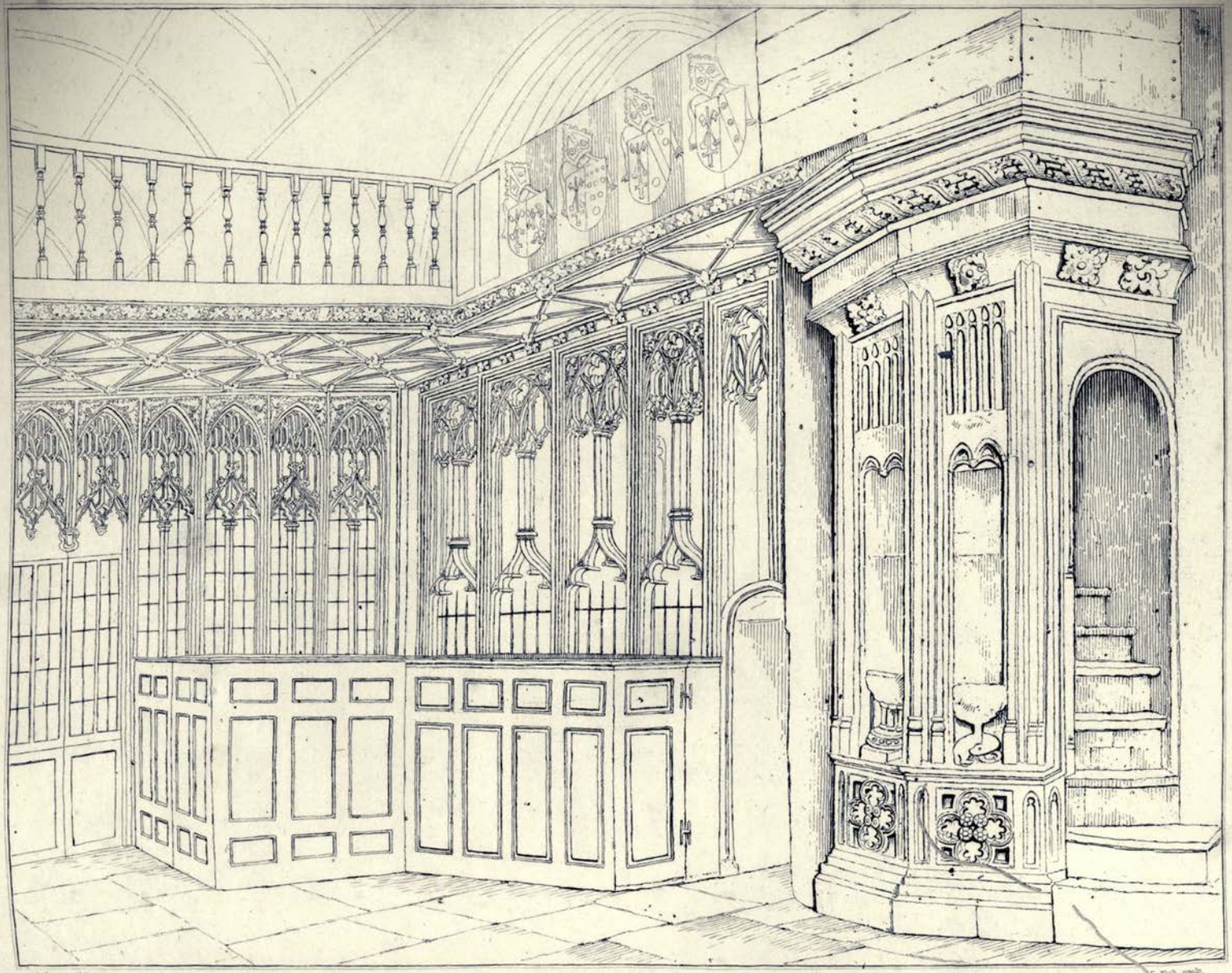
There are few remains of painted glass in the Devonshire parochial churches, and those, for the most part, much mutilated; as at Abbot's Bickington, Bampton, Coleridge, Lamerton, and Lustleigh, consisting chiefly of figures of saints. At Clist St. George, the east window appears to have been ornamented with painted glass, at the expence of one of the rectors, whose figure is introduced in a kneeling attitude. On a scroll is the following imperfect inscription: " *Ora pro Johi A.....lar rectori hujus ecclesie.*" In the central light is the crucifixion; on one side the virgin and child, on the other St. George, on foot, armed. In the church at Doddescombleigh are some remains of painted glass, representing the seven sacraments, with figures of saints, &c.

In the east window of the church at Beer Ferrers are some curious remains of painted glass, particularly the figures of the founder and his lady, as represented in the annexed plate, with an imperfect inscription, which denotes him to have been Sir William Ferrers. There are also the figures of St. Catherine and other saints, much mutilated. The different compartments of the window have borders formed of the arms of Ferrers and plain coloured glass placed alternately.

Rood-lofts, Screens, &c. — This county abounds in very rich remains of antiquities of the kinds here mentioned. Almost the whole of them appear to have been the work of the fifteenth century. The greater part of them are of wood, but there are also several of stone. At Totnes is a very

Drawn & Engraved by R. Stothard.

Painted Glass in the East Window of Beer Ferrers Church.



Rood-loft & Screen in Totnes Church.

very elegant stone screen, represented in the annexed plate, with tabernacle work painted and gilt. It extends to one half of the chancel: the gallery of the rood-loft remains, the staircase to it being on the north side. At Culmstock is a stone screen, between the nave and chancel; it has a rich doorway, ornamented with foliage, and a tufted finial; on each side the doorway are three arches, with Gothic tracery: above the arches are scrolls, on which is inscribed, "Whan God woll better may hit be." At Colyton is an elegant open stone screen across the south transept. At Marldon is a rich screen of stone, and another at the end of the north aisle, with the cornices much enriched. At Luppit is a stone screen. At Awlescombe is the stone screen of a rood-loft, in the style of the fifteenth century, with angels holding scrolls in the springings of the arches. At Bideford is a stone screen between the chancel and the south aisle, with several shields of Grenville, connected with the monument of Sir Thomas Grenville (1513). At Paignton, in the south aisle, is a rich stone screen, with shields similar to those in use in the reign of Edward IV., connected with monuments of the Kirkham family.

The costly stone screen at the east end of the choir of Exeter cathedral, erected by Bishop Stapeldon, is supposed to have been demolished about the beginning of Elizabeth's reign [s]; its place was long supplied by a plain freestone wall, for which has been lately substituted a screen of enriched Gothic sculpture by Mr. Kendall; but it is to be regretted that this ingenious artist had not adopted the lighter style of architecture, which, no doubt, characterized the Bishop's screen, and which is seen in the remarkably beautiful adjoining stalls.

Among the most rich and curious of the wooden screens which have the rood-loft remaining, are those at Ashton, Berry Pomeroy, Bradninch, (extending across the nave and aisles, with the date 1528,) West Buckland, with heads and arabesque ornaments, the projecting part of it particularly well carved; Clist St. Lawrence; Collumpton, with cornice of vine-leaves, &c.; Dartmouth (uncommonly rich); Feniton (very rich and complete); Halberton; Harburton, and Honiton (both very rich and entire); Kentisbere; Kenton, with scrolls, on which is the Belief in Latin; Marwood (inscribed Sir John Beapul, persone of Merewode); King's Nympton; Peahembury; Pinhoe, with rich mouldings of vine-leaves, bunches of grapes, &c.; Plymtree; Poltimore; Sampford Peve-

[s] Mr. Oliver, from a passage in Hoker's MS., supposes it to have been in 1559.

rell,

rell, Swimbridge, richly ornamented with vine-leaves, &c.; Tallaton, very rich and complete; Tiverton, richly ornamented, and with side screens; Tor Bryan, Trusham, and Uffculme, with foliage, richly gilt and painted, as are several of those above mentioned. Most of them have figures of saints, &c., painted on the lower compartments. At Tor Mohun is a screen with the joists of the rood-loft remaining over the Ridgway chapel. At Atherington is a very rich screen across the north aisle, with the gallery of the rood-loft remaining: it originally extended across the whole church. At Dawlish part of the rood-loft and screen remain. At Malborough the projection of the rood-loft remains across the north aisle.

In numerous churches, the screen of the rood-loft only remains; in the following they are particularly rich, and most of them are painted and gilt: Bridford, Bovey Tracey, Burlescombe, Chivelstone, Clayhanger, Clist St. Lawrence, Dartington, Dowland, Little Hempston, Holne, Lapford, Manaton, West Ogwell, Pilton, Plymstock, Portlemouth, Shipstor, and Staverton. Those at South Brent, Christow, Rattery, and Wolborough, extend across the nave and aisles.

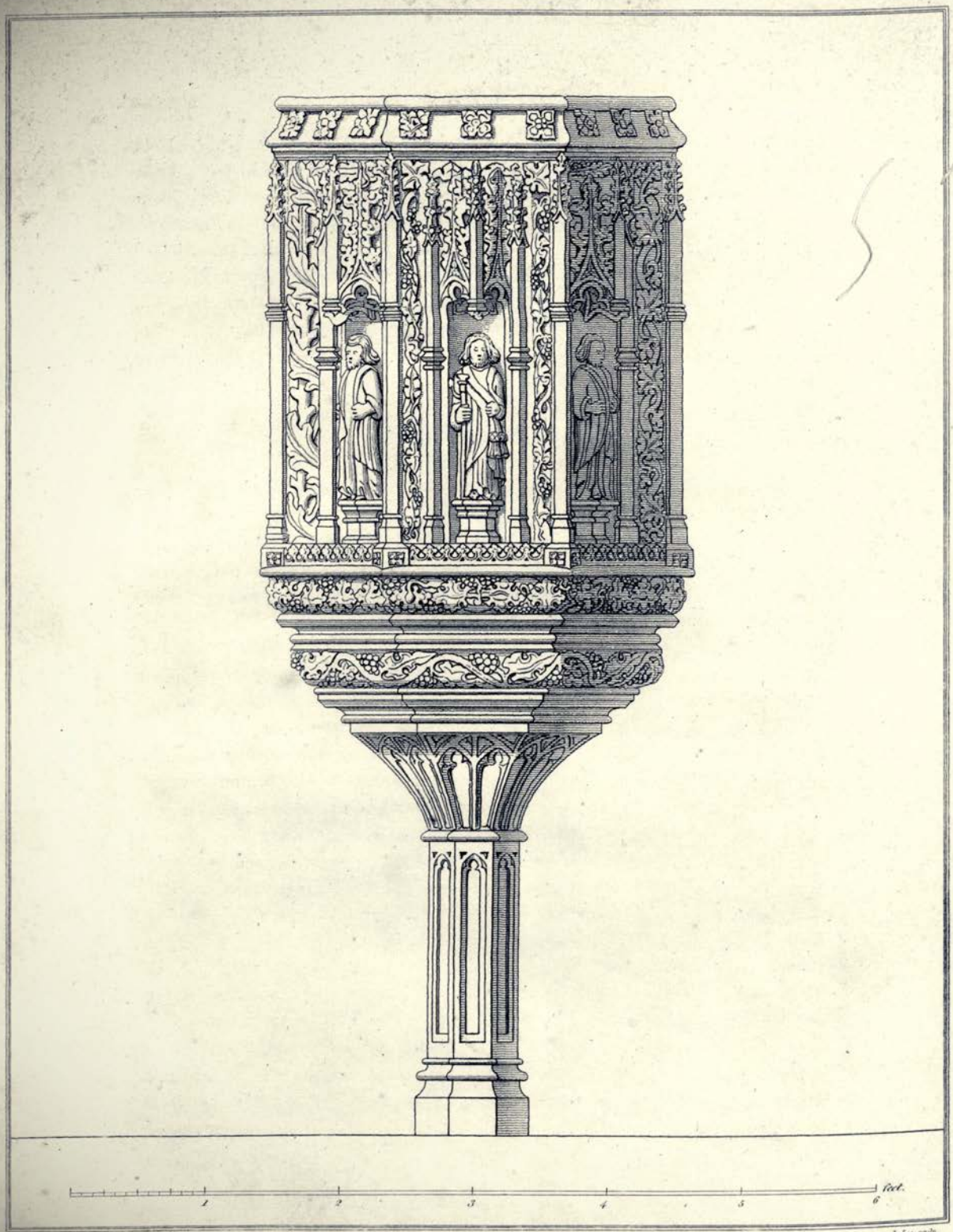
There are screens of a less ornamented description at East Allington, Alphington, Ashcombe, Blackauton, (ornamented with pomegranates,) North Bovey, High Bray, Burrington, Broadwood Wiger, Buckland-in-the-Moor, Chawley, Chulmleigh, Cockington, Coleridge, Churston Ferrers, Comb in Teignhead, Dodbrook, East Downe, Dittisham, Ermington, (with ornaments in the Holbein style,) Broad Hempston, Hennock, Heanton Punchardon, South Huish, Ilsington, Ipplepen, Kenn, Abbot's Kerswell, Littleham, Lustleigh, St. Mary Church, South Milton, North Molton, Monkleigh, Moreton Hampstead, North Petherwin, South Pool, Powderham, Sherford, Slapton, Stoke Gabriel, Stoke Rivers, Stoke in Teignhead, Stokenham, East Teignmouth, and Ugborough.

At Heavitree only the lower part of the screen remains, formed into pews, with paintings of saints. At Romansleigh and Sampford Courtenay are remains of screens. At Throwley is the base of the screen, painted with Scripture subjects (1544). At Ashprington is part of a screen, which has been much cut away. At North Huish, Whimple, and Widdecombe-in-the-Moor, are remains of screens. The screen at Holbeton, which was at the end of the nave, has been cut down, but it remains in the north and south aisles, ornamented with roses, portcullises, pomegranates, and fleurs-de-lis. The screens have been removed, within a few years, from the churches of Coffinswell, Langtree, North Lew, and Uplowman. There was an elegant screen

F. Nash. del. et sculp.

Door of Dartmouth Church.

Published May 1 1812 by T. Cadell, Strand, London.



F. Nash del.

J. Lee sculp.

Stone Pulpit at South Molton.

Published May 1 1828, by T. Cadell, Strand, London.

screen in the old church of St. Sidwell, with rich mouldings of vine-leaves, &c., which was taken down a few years ago, when that church was rebuilt. The screen at Langtree was rich and entire, ornamented with scrolls of vine-leaves, flowers, heads, &c., on the projecting fans, and shields of the age of Edward IV. That at North Lew is said to have been very rich.

In several of the churches the pews appear to be coeval with the rood-lofts, which they resemble in their ornaments, as at Peahembury, &c. The pews in others are ornamented with grotesque figures carved in wood, as at Lew Trenchard, Pancras Week, &c. &c. The door at St. Saviour's at Dartmouth, or at least its iron ornaments, appear to be coeval with the building of the church in the reign of Edward III. The date of 1639 must have referred to some repairs.

Ancient Pulpits. — There are several richly ornamented ancient pulpits, both of stone and wood, in the Devonshire churches. At Bovey Tracey the pulpit is ornamented with foliage and tabernacle work, gilt; at Chittlehampton it is ornamented with scrolls of vine-leaves and figures of saints; at Dartmouth several enrichments, carved in wood, have been added to the stone pulpit, and are evidently of later date. The pulpit at Dittisham has figures under niches, rudely executed, with alternate scrolls of vine-leaves and other foliage; that at Harberton is richly ornamented with scrolls of vine-leaves and grapes, and the figures of the evangelists and other apostles, in niches; the pulpit at North Molton is enriched with tabernacle work and tracery; that of South Molton, of the same description, which is particularly rich, is represented in the annexed plate. The stone pulpit at Paignton is ornamented with vine-leaves and other foliage; that at Pilton with Gothic tracery; that at Swimbridge with figures of saints; that at Witheridge with sculpture of saints, crucifixes, &c. The stone pulpit at Totnes is on a pedestal, with Gothic tracery and shields.

Among ancient enriched wooden pulpits, those of East Allington, Bridford, Halberton, Holne, Ipplepen, Kenton, Malborough, Pinhoe, and Tor Bryan, may be particularized. Some of these are painted and gilt, and are evidently of the same date as the rood-lofts, by the resemblance in their enrichments.

Stone Stalls. — In Axminster church are three stone stalls of unequal height, with trefoil arched heads, and an elegant piscina; at Bigbury, three with plain pointed arches, and a piscina; at Broad Clist, three of equal

height, connected with a monument[g]; at Cornwood, three of unequal height, with plain trefoil-arched heads and a piscina; at Crediton, the remains of three, with arched heads of remarkably rich tracery.

In the Lady's chapel in Exeter cathedral, are three stone stalls, with highly pointed arches and a double piscina. On the south side of the choir, are three of great beauty. The seats are of unequal height; the backs, which are semi-octagon, are richly ornamented with mosaic work; the canopies, which are octagonal, are surmounted by lofty pinnacles, with finials; the whole richly ornamented with foliage.

At Harberton, are three stone stalls, very much enriched, and a piscina; at Lustleigh, three of equal height, with plain trefoil-arched heads and a double piscina; at Maristow, two similar ones of equal height; at Newton Ferrers, three with very pointed arches and a double piscina; at West Ogwell, three of equal height, with trefoil arches upon detached columns; at Plympton St. Mary, three and a piscina; and at Yealmton, two with plain pointed arches upon detached pillars.

At Dartmouth, the communion-table is surrounded with seats, the upper parts of which are enriched with arabesque ornaments and arms. The table is supported by grotesque figures, and the four Evangelists with their symbols.

Fonts. — Few of the fonts in this county claim particular notice. Among many of circular form and an early age, enriched with various carved mouldings, wreaths, scrolls, or foliage, may be enumerated those of Ashcombe, Bideford, Blackauton, South Brent, Dean Prior, Dittisham, St. Petrock in Dartmouth, St. Mary Steps in Exeter, Farrington, Harberton, Huxham, Loddiswell, Nymet Rowland, South Pool, Rattery, Stoke Fleming, Bishop's Teignton, Drew's Teignton, Twitchen, and Ugborough. At South Milton and Topsham, the fonts are also circular, with figures of animals rudely carved; that at Alphington is surrounded with pillars and interlaced arches in low relief, with an ornament of grotesque figures over them. The font at Stoke Canon has figures and animals of very coarse workmanship.

There are ancient square fonts, for the most part supported by four pillars and a large pedestal in the centre, at Bundleigh, Dodbrook, Holne, Honeychurch, Honiton Clist, Kenne, North Lew, Lifton, Mariansleigh,

[g] See p. cccxxxii.

Maristow,

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F. Nash del. et fecit.

FONTS.

1. Hartland.
2. St Mary Steps, Exeter.
3. Alphington.
4. Stoke Canon.

Maristow, Petrockstow, Sherwell, Washfield, Wembury, Woodleigh, and Woolfardisworthy.[h] At Ashwater, Holbeton, and Luppit, are square fonts with rude figures of animals; that at Ashwater has grotesque heads at the angles. The fonts at Christow, Hittesleigh, Loxbeare, Newton Tracey, Roseash, Bishop's Tawton, and Thelbridge, have square Saxon fonts on circular pillars, or pedestals. Those at Bishop's Nympton, Woolfardisworthy[i], and Dolton, are square, on a square base; the latter is highly enriched, but the ornaments are much worn.

The fonts at Broad Hembury and North Molton are octagonal, very richly ornamented with quatrefoils, foliage, and the figures of saints under niches. The fonts at Cockington and Dunsford are octagonal, ornamented with coats of arms; at Plymtree, with quatrefoils and tracery; at Tor Mohun, with foliage, and winged figures at the angles as supporters. The fonts at Challocombe, Linton, and East Teignmouth, are octagonal on pillars; the latter enriched with quatrefoils, &c. in pannels, and foliage. At Bigbury, the font is octagonal, with carved pannels and shields on the sides, and supported upon a base fancifully ornamented with tracery and small pillars. At Shipwash, the font is square upon the top, curved below, and connected with a plain octagonal base, upon which it stands. Three sides of the font are plain; the fourth, enriched with foliage slightly carved upon its surface. The font at Beer Ferrers consists of a truncated polygonal shaft, resting upon four foliated ornaments, encircled by a band of rather coarse execution.

Ancient Sepulchral Monuments.—Few instances occur in this county of ancient monuments of ecclesiastics without inscriptions, distinguished by crosses flory, &c. There are such in the ruins of Canonleigh priory, at Coleridge, Hittesleigh, and Offwell. At Chittlehampton is a slab with a cross flory fitcheé, having a tall shaft resting on a base, on which are the following arms:— A bend engrailed, cottised; on the slab is inscribed in text characters, the letters being on each side of the shaft, "*Orate pro aiā Joh. Doble.*"

In Axminster church is a mutilated effigies of an ecclesiastic, with a maniple suspended from the left wrist. Under the south tower of the cathedral is an altar-tomb, ornamented with quatrefoils, supposed to be that of John, Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1191: that of Bishop Leofric, under the same tower, was constructed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[h] In the hundred of Hartland.

[i] In the hundred of Witheridge.

Two ancient monuments, supposed to be those of Bartholomew Iscanus and Simon de Apulia, Bishops of Exeter, have been lately discovered on removing the library in the Lady's chapel. The latter, which belongs to the thirteenth century[k], is represented in the annexed plate; the former is of ruder sculpture, and not so much raised.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. — At Atherington is the effigies of a crusader, brought from Umberleigh chapel in 1818. At Beer Ferrers, on the north side of the chancel, is the monument of a crusader and his lady. He is habited in mail and surcoat; she in a veil and whimple. In the north transept is the mutilated effigies of a crusader in the act of drawing his sword, the shield angular; both doubtless of the Ferrers family, who possessed Beer Ferrers from a very early period. At Georgeham is the effigies of a crusader, rudely executed; with a plain shield, two angels at his head, and a lion at his feet (said to be Sir Mauger St. Albyn, who died 22 Edw. I.). At Haccombe is the effigies of a crusader in armour, richly inlaid with ornament, as shown in the annexed plate; on his shield the arms of Haccombe (either Sir Stephen or Sir Jordan de Haccombe).

In Exeter cathedral, in the south aisle of the choir, are the effigies of two crusaders. One of these, which is under an ogee arch, is in mail and surcoat, with a helmet under his head, and a dog at his feet; he has a long sword, which he is in the act of drawing: the other, which is under a plain arch, and has a round helmet, is in the act also of drawing his sword; at his feet is a lion. These monuments are said to be for one of the Chichester family, and Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford.[l] At Iddesleigh, under a flat arch, is the effigies of a crusader, with a plain shield, said to have been intended for Sir John Sully. At Little Hempston is the effigies of a crusader, much mutilated and defaced; a lion at his feet; probably Sir John Arundell. At Weare Giffard, under a plain arch, is the effigies of a crusader, with that of his lady, in stone, much obscured by white-wash; he is represented in mail and surcoat, in the act of drawing his sword; she in a veil and whimple, with a coronet on her head, her hands joined in prayer. A mutilated effigies of a crusader,

[k] Bishop Simon de Apulia, died in 1224.

[l] Leland mentions only a knight of the Chichester family. The other appears to have been attributed to Humphrey Bohun so early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when John Hoker wrote an epitaph for it, which has been long illegible: it is printed in Mr. Polwhele's History.

doubt-

R. Stothard. del.

F. Perrie sculp.

Monument of a Bishop at Exeter.

Published May 1. 1802. by T. Cadell. Strand. London.

Monument of a Crusader at Beer Ferrers.

LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC

H. Stothard del.

J. Kelsey sculp.

Effigies of a Crusader in Haccombe Church.

Stone Seats and Monument at Broad-Clist.

Published May 1. 1822, by T. Cadell, Strand, London.

doubtless one of the Peverell family, has recently been discovered in the church of Sampford Peverell.

At Arlington, in a little chapel on the south side of the church, is the effigies of a lady, in a very good style, with a coronet, which may probably be attributed to the latter part of this period. At Atherington, under a plain arch, on the north side of the chancel, is an altar-tomb, ornamented with shields: on the slab are the effigies of a knight and his lady; the former in armour, with a pointed helmet, a lion at his feet, and on his breast the arms of Champernowne[m]; the lady is in a long loose gown, with a mantle, and has a dog at her feet. At Broad Clist is a monument connected with three stone stalls, as is shown in the annexed plate. Behind the columns which support the arches, is the effigies of a knight, in plate armour, with mail gorget, and a pointed helmet; under which is the crest; a hand, with the fist clenched, rising out of a ducal coronet. On the surcoat are lions rampant. At Dartington, under a trefoil-headed arch, is an effigy, two feet in length, with curled hair and a long gown. At West Downe, in the north transept, under an arch, is the effigies of a female, in a loose dress with large collar; the whole much defaced. In Exeter cathedral are monuments of Bishop Marshall, who died in 1206; Simon de Apulia, before mentioned, who died in 1223, Walter Bronscombe, who died in 1280; and Walter Stapeldon, who was murdered by the mob in 1326. That of Bishop Marshall is an altar-tomb of purbeck marble, enriched with foliage on both sides. The effigies of the Bishop is under a canopy, with a trefoil-shaped head; a dragon at his feet; his right hand raised in the attitude of benediction, his crosier on the left. The monument of Bishop Bronscombe, on the south side of the Lady's chapel, consists of an altar-tomb, under a rich canopy, the cornice of which is ornamented with angels playing on musical instruments; the two in the centre holding shields, with the arms of Bronscombe. The monument is much enriched with quatrefoils, trefoils, &c., painted and gilt. It has the following inscription:

" *Olim sincerus pater omni dignus amore*
Primus Walterus magno jacet hic in honore
Edidit hic plura dignissima laude statuta
Quæ tanquam jura servant hic omnia tuta
Atque collegium quod Glasney plebs vocat ōis
Condidit egregium pro voce data sibi somnis

[m] Probably the last of this branch of the family, whose heiress married Willington in the reign of Henry III.

Quot

Quot loca construxit, pietatis quot bona fecit,
Quam sanctam duxit vitam, vox dicere quæ scit?
Laudibus immensis jubilet gens Exoniensis
Et chorus et turbæ, quia natus in hac fuit urbe.
Plus si scire velis, festum statuit Gabrielis.
Gaudeat in coelis igitur pater iste fidelis.

The monument of Bishop Stapeldon, on the north side of the choir, has the effigies of the Bishop in his pontificals, lying on an altar-tomb, under a depressed arch. It appears by the inscription that this monument was repaired at the expense of the rector and fellows of Exeter college, in 1733. Underneath is a long Latin epitaph, written in 1554, by John Hoker. [n]

Opposite to the monument of Bishop Stapeldon, is the effigies of a crusader in armour, said to be that of Sir Richard Stapeldon, the Bishop's brother, who lost his life at the same time; but there seems to be no particular reason for the supposition, nor any evidence to show for whom it was intended.

Under an arch, on the south side of the nave, is a lofty altar-tomb, enriched at the ends and sides with niches, shields, and quatrefoils, in memory of Hugh, Earl of Devon, who died in 1377, and Margaret, daughter of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford. On a slab of black marble are the effigies of the Earl and his Countess, much mutilated; at the feet of the former is a lion, at the lady's feet the remains of two birds.

At Little Hempston, in the south aisle, is the effigies of a knight in plate armour, with an oval helmet; a lion at his feet, the hands joined in prayer: on another tomb is the effigies of his lady, both much obscured by white-wash. At Haccombe, in the north aisle, under an obtuse arch, is the effigies, in free-stone, of a lady of the Haccombe family, as appears by the arms; probably the heiress, who married L'Ercedekne. She is habited in a veil and whimple, has angels at her pillow, and a dog at her feet; with her left hand she holds up her loose robe, which is tucked under her right. Under another arch is the effigies of a lady in a veil and whimple, her right hand holding the string of her mantle, her left a book; a dog at her feet. At Clay Hidon, under a trefoil-shaped arch, is the effigies of a knight, much mutilated.

At Lustleigh, in the north aisle, under two obtuse arches, are the effigies of a knight in armour, and his lady; he has his right hand on his shield; she is habited in a long gown. At the south end of the transept is the effigies, in stone, of a knight in a surcoat, with his right hand on his

[n] Printed in Mr. Polwhele's History.

shield,

shield, the left on his sword; this figure is much mutilated. At Modbury is the monument of a knight and his lady, of the Champernowne family, much mutilated, under an open trefoil-shaped arch, with crockets and finials.

At Morthoe is an altar-tomb, the sides of which are rudely ornamented with tracery; the arms of Tracey, the crucifixion, &c. On the slab are cut the lines of the figure of an ecclesiastic in his robes, holding a chalice with both hands. It has the following mutilated inscription: *.....ame de Traci ...l'ame eut merci.* This monument commemorates William de Tracey, rector of Morthoe, who in 1308 founded a chantry in that church, and died in 1322. It has been erroneously ascribed to Sir William Tracey, one of the assassins of Thomas à Becket.

At Poltimore is a slab for John Bampfylde, at whose expense the church was erected, with the following inscription: *MCCCXC. John Baunfeld et Agnes uxor ejus patr. et matr. Willi Baunfeld qui hanc ecclesiā et magnā campanā fieri fecerunt.*" At Stoke Fleming is a slab with the effigies (cut on a brass plate) of a man with flowing hair, forked beard, a large dagger on his left side, long pointed shoes, his hands joined in prayer; his lady standing on a pedestal, with reticulated head-dress and a veil flowing on one side. Underneath is the following inscription: "*Amys q̄ passes ycy p̄ Joh Corp et Elyenour:.....ancy pies dieux pur charite q̄ di lo almes aie merce. Amen.*

Obiit in die Sci Georg. Ano Dni Mill° CCCLXXX primo.

Obiit in die Sci Joh. Evangeliste Ao Dni. Mill° CCCLXImo.

At Widworthy, in the transept, under a flat arch, ornamented with quatrefoils, is the effigies of a knight in armour, with whiskers, habited in mail gorget, and pointed helmet; on his shield are the arms of Wootton. It must have been intended for William Wootton, who purchased Widworthy in the reign of Edward III.

I am not certain whether to refer the following to the fourteenth, or the early part of the fifteenth century.

At Broadwood Wiger, an altar-tomb, ornamented with niches, on which is the effigies of a knight, much mutilated, and covered with white-wash; — at Bundleigh, an elegant monument, ornamented with quatrefoils, &c., with the effigies of a female in a loose robe; — at Feniton, on the south side of the chancel, an altar-tomb, ornamented with quatrefoils, on which is an emaciated figure in a winding sheet, larger than life; — at Horwood, in a window on the left of the altar, the effigies, in marble, of a lady, about four feet in length, habited in a loose dress, with a mantle; the head-dress reticulated in the form of a mitre; at the feet a plain shield;

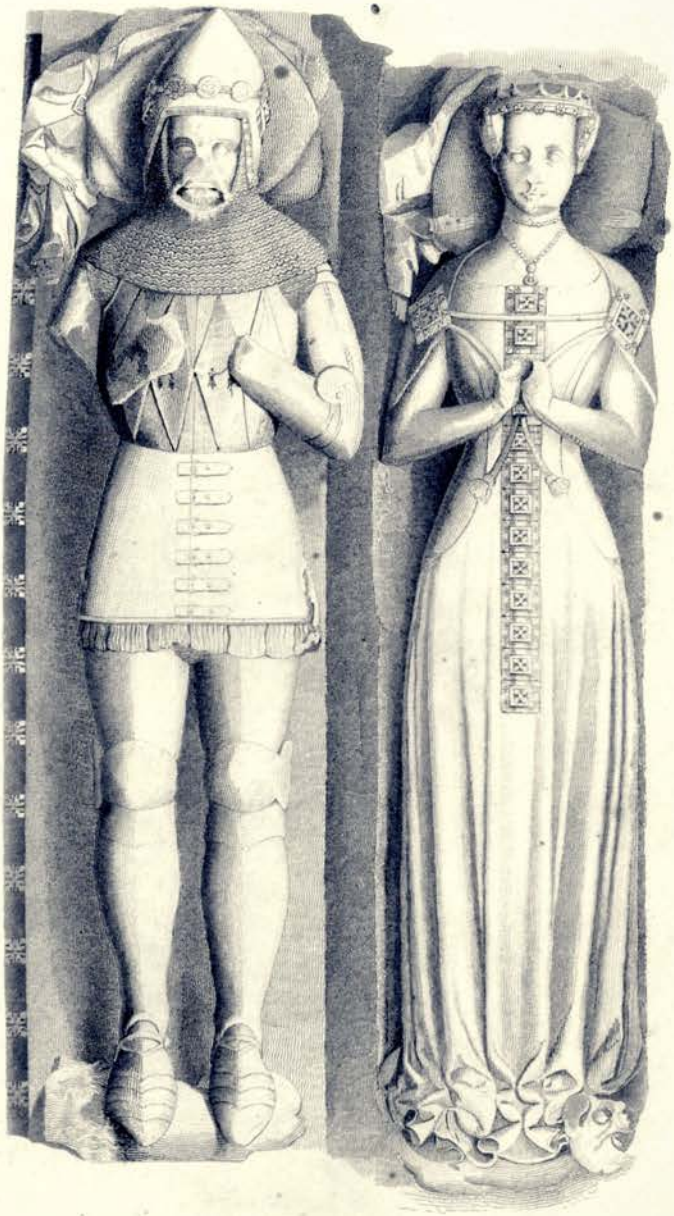
— at

— at Haccombe between the nave and aisle, on a tomb, three sides of which are embattled, an effigy two feet two inches in length, of a person in armour, without a helmet; angels supporting the pillow; a dog at the feet; — at King's Carswell, a rich monument, much mutilated, having on an altar-tomb the effigies of a man with a pointed helmet, mail gorget, and surcoat, on which are the arms of Dynham °, and that of a lady with a coronet, habited in a gown with a rich stomacher. In the north aisle of the same church, on an altar-tomb, the effigies of a lady, with a reticulated head-dress; two angels at her head, a wyvern at her feet; — at Luppit, an altar-tomb under an open arch of trefoils, much enriched with foliage, and having angels holding shields; the tomb ornamented with tabernacle work; the brass plates removed from the slab, except the arms of Carew, impaling three crescents; — at Membury, under a low circular arch, the effigies of a lady, habited in a long gown, with a veil and whimple; — at Plympton St. Mary, in the south aisle, under a rich canopy with an obtuse arch, an altar-tomb much enriched with tabernacle work, on which is the effigies of a knight in plate armour, much mutilated and obscured by white-wash; — in the north aisle of the same church, the remains of a rich monument, much mutilated, under a rich canopy of three arches, highly ornamented with crockets and pendents; the soffit enriched with tracery, as well as the back part of the arch: on the altar-tomb the effigies of a knight in plate armour, with a helmet under his head, and a wyvern at his feet; — at Shebbeare the effigies of a lady in a loose robe and veil, in the attitude of prayer; an angel at her head; — at Sherwell, on an altar-tomb with quatrefoils, that of a lady in a similar habit; a dog at her feet; — at Stoke Fleming, on an altar-tomb, the effigies of a lady with a turban head-dress, a book in her left hand, a dog at her feet; — and at Tamerton Foliot, in the chancel, an altar-tomb, bearing the effigies of a knight in plate armour; a lion at his feet: and that of his lady, with a dog at her feet, much covered with white-wash.

Fifteenth Century. — At Alwington, in the north transept, is a very small effigies of a lady, in a veiled head-dress, similar to those worn in the reign of Edward IV. In the south aisle at Ashwater, is the monument of Sir Thomas Carew, who married the heiress of Carminow. Under a Gothic arch, richly ornamented, are the effigies of Sir Thomas and his lady, recumbent; their hands joined in prayer. At Atherington is an altar-tomb, ornamented with quatrefoils, on the slab of which are the figures of a knight and his two ladies, on brass plates, with the arms of Basset

° Probably Sir John Dynham, who lived at King's Carswell in the reign of Richard II., and married a daughter of Sir Thomas Courtenay by one of the co-heiresses of Lord Moels.

impaling



R. Stothard del.

J. Redaway sculp.

Monument of the Dinham Family at King's Carswell.

Published, May 1 1822, by T. Cadell, Strand, London.

impaling Grenville and Dennis: the ladies have angular head-dresses; the knight is in plate armour, with a long sword.

At Berry Pomeroy, is an altar-tomb ornamented with quatrefoils, under an obtuse arch, much enriched; the brass plates have been removed, but the arms of Pomeroy remain impaling Ashton. At Bigbury, is a monument to the memory of William Bigbury, the last of the family of that name, and his wife Elizabeth, who afterwards married Sir Thomas Arundell. The figure (on a brass plate) of William Bigbury, has been removed: that of his wife is represented in a veiled head-dress, gown, and mantle; two little dogs at her feet. There is only this fragment of an inscription: "..... *et domina Elizabeth uxor ejus, nuper uxor Thomæ Arundell de Com.....*". At Burlescombe is an altar-tomb, on the sides of which are angels under canopies, holding shields, in memory of Nicholas Ayshford, and Margaret and Isabella, his wives (the date obliterated). At Chittlehampton, on a grave-stone are the figures, on brass plates, of a man between his two wives, who are in veiled head-dresses, such as were worn in the reign of Edward IV. Underneath is the following inscription: — "*Hic jacent Johes Coblegh et Isabella uxor ejus que quidem Isabella obiit XXI. die Octob. A°. Dom^i. MCCCCLXVI. nuper uxor Robert Cornew armigeri et Johanne uxor pdi. Johis Coblegh que quidem Johanne obiit ult. die Septemb. A°. Dni. MCCCCLXXX°.*"

At Colyton, is a monument much enriched with tabernacle work and tracery; with an altar-tomb, bearing the effigies of a young lady in a gown, with a coronet on her head, her pillow supported by angels, a dog at her feet. This monument, which has the royal arms and those of Courtenay, was put up in memory of a daughter of William Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, by his wife Catherine, daughter of King Edward IV. A vague tradition, that this young lady was choaked with a fish-bone, has occasioned it to be called the monument of "little choak a bone."

At Dartmouth, on a slab, are the figures, on brass plates under rich Gothic canopies, of a knight in plate armour, with mail gorget, between his two wives, taking hold of the hand of one with his right hand, and having the left on his belt; a lion at his feet, and two dogs at the feet of each of the ladies. Underneath is the following inscription: — "*Hic jacet venerabilis vir Johannes Hawley istius cancelle fundator qui ob^t. XXI. Octob. M..... dicta jacet uxor ejus. ..... noie Johna que obiit XII. die Julii a°. dni MCCC. nonagento qrto. In par ..... que obiit VII. die Januarii anno dni ..... CCCC° tercio quor animar. propicietur Deus.*"

In the nave of Exeter Cathedral, near the monument of his father, (before mentioned), is the tomb of Peter Courtenay, Earl of Devon, a distinguished military character, in the reign of Henry IV., who died in 1409. On a marble slab is his figure, under a Gothic canopy, on a brass plate, in plate armour, with pointed helmet, a long sword, and dagger; a helmet, lamberquin, and the crest of Courtenay, (a plume of feathers issuing out of a ducal coronet), a dog at his feet. Underneath is the following inscription: —

"*Devoniæ natus comes Petrusque vocatus*
Regis cognatus, camerarius intitulatus,
Calesiæ gratus, capitaneus ense probatus,
\- - - - - - - -
- - - - - - -[1]
Cœlo firmatus maneat sine fine beatus."

The monument of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, and some time Lord Chancellor, who died in 1419, is in the chapel of St. Gabriel, on the south side of the Lady's chapel. It is a very handsome monument of alabaster, with the effigies of the bishop *in pontificalibus* under a canopy, with his arms: (Or, a chevron, G. a border Az., charged with mitres of the field). Round the tomb is the following epitaph: —

"*Hic jacet Edmundus de Stafford intumulatus,*
Quondam profundus Legum Doctor reputatus,
Verbis facundus, Comitum de stirpe creatus;
Fœlix et mundus, Pater hujus pontificatus."

In the chapel is a grave-stone, with the effigies, engraved on a brass plate, of Walter Langton, cousin of Bishop Stafford, who was Canon of Exeter cathedral, and died in 1413. In the vestry chapel, under the north tower, is the tomb of William Pylton, secretary to King Henry IV. On the north side of the choir, is the monument of Edmund Lacy, Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1475; it consists of a plain altar-tomb; on the screen above are the arms of Lacy; 3 swans' heads erased.[m]

In St. Giles's church, near Torrington, is a slab, with the figure on a

[1] Two lines are obliterated, which are thus printed in Mr. Polwhele's history: —

"*Vitæ privatus, fuit hinc super astra relatus,*
Et qua sublatus, de mundo transit amatus,"

[m] A few inscribed grave-stones, of this and the following century, are noticed in the account of the cathedral, p. 209, &c.

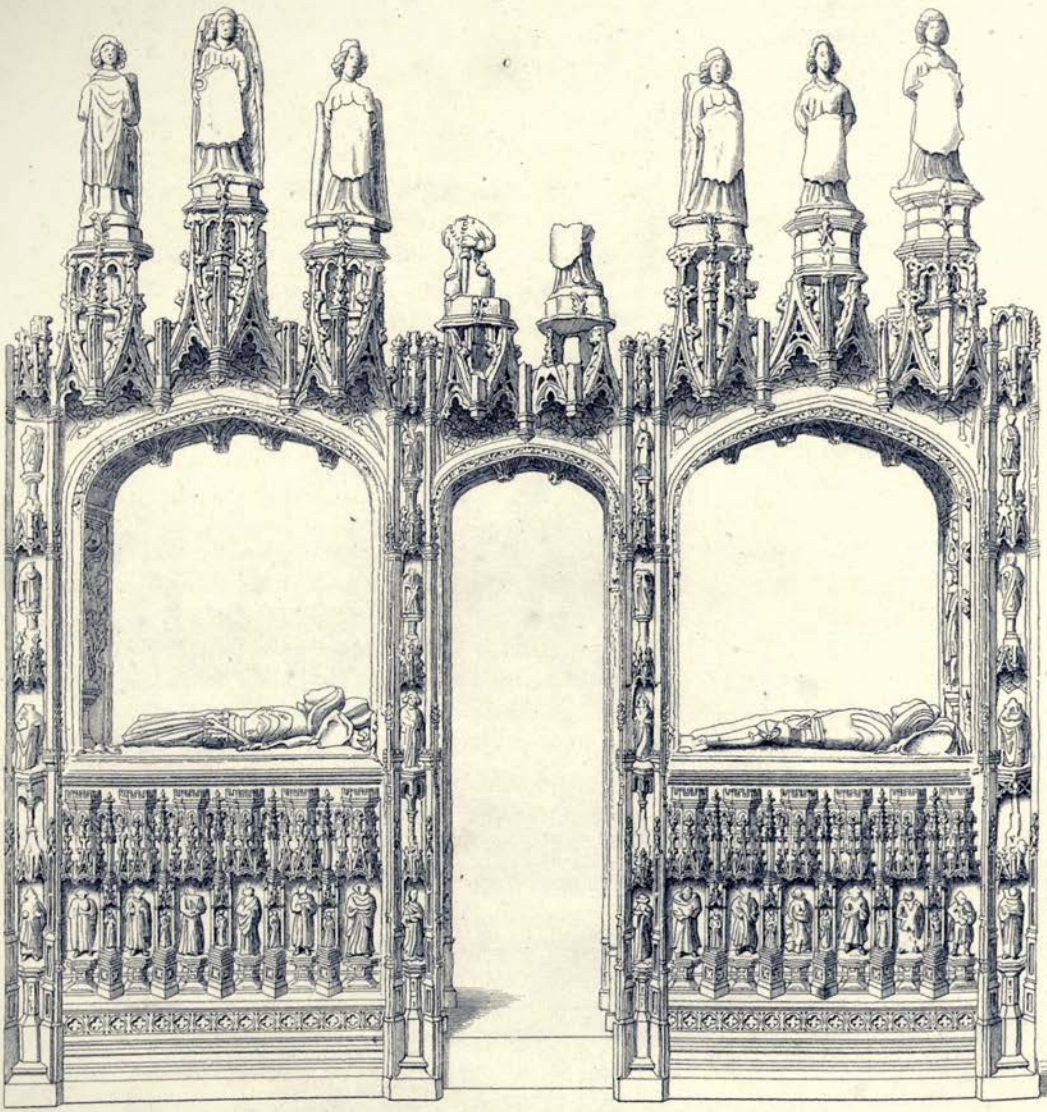
brass

R. Sothard del.

J. Byrne sculp.

Monumental Effigies of Bishop Stafford at Exeter.

Published May 1. 1815, by T. Cadell, Strand, London.



F. Nash. del.t

J. Lee sculp.t

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 feet.

Monumental Screen in Paignton Church.

Published, May 1, 1822, by T. Cadell, Strand, London.

brass plate, of a lady in a veiled head-dress and long gown; with the following inscription: — "*Hic jacet Alyanora Pollard que fuit uxor Johis Pollard et filia Johis Copleston qui obiit xxi die mensis Septembris Anno Dni Mill^mo. CCCCXXX^o. cujus anime propicietur D^s Amen.*"

At Haccombe, between the chancel and north aisle, is the monument of Sir Hugh Courtenay, who married the heiress of L'Ercedekne; consisting of a large altar-tomb, which bears the effigies of the deceased and his lady, in freestone. He is represented in plate armour, with a pointed helmet; under his head the crest of Courtenay; a lion at his feet. The lady has a reticulated head-dress covered with a veil, a dog at her feet. At Marldon, is a monument of one of the Gilbert family, with his effigies, smaller than life, much mutilated; the shield of the form which was in use in the reign of Edward IV. At Monkleigh, is an altar-tomb, with tabernacle work, under a flat Gothic arch, much enriched, said to be the monument of Sir William Hankford, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who died in or about 1424. At Bishop's Nympton, is a monument consisting of an altar-tomb, enriched with a double row of quatrefoils under a flat Gothic arch, without inscription, said to be one of the Pollard family.

At Paignton, in the south aisle, is a very rich monumental screen of three open arches, with the figure of a knight and his lady, supposed to be of the Kirkham family, lying under the two side arches, upon bases ornamented with small statues in canopied niches. A similar enrichment is introduced on the piers of the arches, and the whole is surmounted with figures of angels, holding shields of a form similar to those used in the reign of Edward IV.

At Powderham, in the window of the north aisle, is the effigies of a female in freestone, in a close-bodied gown and mantle, with a square head-dress, the hands in the attitude of prayer, a dog at her feet: supposed to be one of the Courtenay family. At Thornbury, on a slab, are the figures on brass plates, of Sir Thomas Brooke and his lady. He is represented in a gown with short hair; she is in a gown with a mantle, her head-dress reticulated, with a veil; at his feet is a greyhound, at her's a lap-dog. The inscription is imperfect and wants the date: — "..... Thomas Brooke, Knyght, the which dyed ....."

At Upton Pyne, in the south aisle, are two flat arches, under one of which is the effigies of a man in plate armour, a helmet under his head; on his shield are the arms of Larder. [n]

[n] On three piles issuing from the chief, as many bezants.

At Shillingford, is an altar-tomb under an obtuse arch, with the figure on a brass plate, of a knight in armour, with surcoat, and his lady in a mantle, with the arms of Courtenay. It has the following inscription: —

"*Conditor et redemptor corporis et animæ,*
Sit mihi medicus et custos utriusque."

"Dame Kateryn ye wife of Sir William H...field, and daughter of Sir W. Courtenay, Knight." Sir William Huddesfield, was Attorney-General to King Henry VII. This monument belongs, probably, to the beginning of the following century.

At Yarnscombe is a flat arch, ornamented with quatrefoils and tracery, under which is a stone inscribed to the memory of John Cockworthy, Esq., who died in 14...

The emaciated figure, in a winding sheet, under an obtuse arch in the north aisle of Exeter cathedral, which has been erroneously called the tomb of one of the bishops, is probably to be referred to this century; and a similar figure in the north aisle of Paignton church.

Sixteenth Century. — At Berry Pomeroy, is a handsome monument for Lord Edward Seymour, (son of Edward Duke of Somerset), who died in 1593, Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., his son, and others of the family, with their effigies. At Bideford, on the south side of the chancel, under a screen of stone-work, is an altar-tomb, ornamented with quatrefoils and tracery: on the tomb is the effigies of a knight in plate armour, with straight hair, having his helmet, with the crest and lamberquin, under his head. Over the arch, on both sides, is this inscription: "*Hic jacet Thomas Graunfyld miles patron isti eccle q. obiit viii. die mensis Marcii* A.D. MCCCCCXIII: *cuju*....." (the latter part of the inscription hidden by a pew).

In Branscombe church is the monument of the father and mother of Nicholas Wadham, the founder of Wadham College in Oxford. She was widow of John Kelloway, and the monument has the arms of Kelloway and Wadham. There are kneeling figures in alto relievo, of the two husbands and their children. At Broad Clist is the monument of Sergeant Drewe, who died about the year 1600, with recumbent effigies of himself and his lady. This monument may probably belong to the following century. At Cadleigh is the monument of Sir Simon Leach, who died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with kneeling figures under a handsome canopy, and the following inscription: "Here lye the bodies of Sir Symon Leach,

Leach, Knight, son of Symon Leach, of Crediton, blackesmith; and of Lady Katherine Leach, his wife, daughter of Nicholas Turberville, of Crediton, Esq., whose true affection in religious wedlock caused their desire to make there bed together in the dust."

In the chancel at Chagford is a very rich monument with an altar-tomb, and two arches, all much enriched with arabesque ornaments in bas relief, for Sir John Whiddon, Knight, one of the justices of the King's Bench, who died in 1575. At Dartington is a monument of the Champernowne family, with kneeling figures of a man in armour (a helmet before him) with four sons and five daughters. At Dunsford are slabs in memory of Sir John Fulford, the builder of Fulford House, who died in 1580: and another of the family about the same period. At Ermington is a monument of purbeck marble, with the figures on brass plates of an old man in a gown kneeling, with his wife and daughter, with this inscription: "Here lyeth buried the body of Willia Strachleigh, of Strachleigh, Esquire, who dyed the xxi day of July in the yeare of our Lorde God 1583, and Anne his wife, the daughter and heyre of John Gould, of Dore, Esq., and Christian, their only daughter and heyre, who married with Christopher Chudleigh, Knight, by whom she had issue, John Strachleigh, John, Robert, Elizabeth, Marye, and Anne." Against the north wall is a monument of the Chudleigh family; an altar-tomb under an arch; the canopy is much enriched by arabesque ornaments.

In the north transept of Exeter cathedral, in the chapel of Dr. William Sylke, precentor of the church, who died in 1508°, is an obtuse arch, under which is the figure of a skeleton. In the north aisle, in the chapel founded by Sir John Speke, in 1518, is the recumbent effigies of the founder in armour. At the end of the south aisle is the enriched chapel of Bishop Oldam, in which, under a flat ogee arch, is an altar-tomb ornamented with tracery and shields bearing the effigies of the Bishop. It has the following inscription: "*Hic jacet Hugo Oldam Eps q. obiit xxv die Junii An° Dni Mill°* CCCCC° XIX° *cuj' a.*..... In St. Gabriel's chapel, on the south side the library, is the monument of Sir John Gilbert, who was sheriff of the county in 1574, and his lady, with their effigies; in the north aisle is an altar-tomb in memory of Anthony Harvey, Esq., who died in 1564: on the north side of the choir is a plain altar-tomb for Bishop Bradbridge, who died in 1578: under the south tower is the monu-

° Not 1485, as in p. 210.

ment

ment of Sir Peter Carew, with his effigies in a kneeling attitude, 1574, removed from the north aisle; the monument of Sir Gawen Carew and his lady, with their effigies, the dates (which were 1581 and 1589) gone; the altar-tomb of Bishop Wolton, who died in 1594, remains on the south side of the choir; but his monument, with the following inscription, has been removed to the south tower:

" *Hic jacet, haud jacet hic tumulo quem credis in esse*
Terra nequit tantum contumulare virum:
Ingenium, genium, mores, pietatis honores
Eloquimur que pium busta perusta tegent
Falleris Ultonus tonus est, sic spiritus unde
Hoc nostri? tonus est cælicus orbe tonans."

At Filleigh is a brass plate having the figure of a knight in armour kneeling, with a helmet and gauntlet at his feet, and the following inscription:

" Forget who can yf that he lyst to see
Fortescue of Fyllegh, the seventh of that degree,
Remembrance of a frynde, his brother Drake doth showe
Presenting this unto the eyes of moo
Hurtfull to none and fryndlye to the moste,
The earthe his bones, the heavens possess his goste.
Richard Fortescue died at Fyllegh ye last day of June, 1570."

At Harford, under an obtuse arch, ornamented with foliage, is an altar-tomb with quatrefoils, on which is the figure, on a brass plate, of a knight in plate armour, with long sword, his helmet under his head: it has the following inscription:

" Here lyeth the corps of Thomas Williams, Esquire.
Twice reader he in court appointed was,
Whose sacred mind to virtue did aspire;
Of parlement he speaker hence did passe;
The common peace he studied to preserve,
And trew religion ever to mayntayne,
In place of justice whereas he did serve,
And now in heaven with mighty Jove doth reigne.
Obiit primo die mensis Julii Ano Dno, Mo. CCCCCLXVI. ætatis suæ anno quinquagesimo secundo."

At Heanton Punchardon, in the chancel, is an altar-tomb in the style of Henry VIII.'s reign, with the initials R. C. on the spandrils; the upper part is richly ornamented with vine-leaves and grapes; in the middle are angels with shields bearing the arms of Coffin. The altar part has shields and roses, with a double row of quatrefoils. At Holcombe Burnell

is

is an altar-tomb with shields under a flat arch, apparently of the time of Henry VIII., the spandrils and cornice enriched; at the back, in rude sculpture, is a bas relief of the resurrection. [p]

At Kentisbeare is an altar-tomb in memory of John Whiting, who died in 1529, and Anne his wife; and in the same church, on the east wall, the figure, on a brass plate, of Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton, wife, first of Sir Henry Guldeford, and afterwards of Sir Gawen Carew; she died in 1558.

At Monkleigh is an altar-tomb, under a low flat arch, with ornaments in the mixed style which prevailed at this period, in memory of John Coffin, Esq., who died in 1566. At Pilton is a large handsome monument of stone for Sir John Chichester, who died in 1569. In the chancel at South Pool is the monument of Thomas Briant, rector; an altar-tomb under an obtuse arch, with the figure of an ecclesiastic under a Gothic canopy. The arch is much enriched with Gothic tracery, and at the back of it, in rude sculpture highly relieved, is a representation of the resurrection. [p]

At Tavistock is the monument of Sir John Glanville, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, who died in 1600, with his effigies in his judge's robes. In the south aisle of the chancel is a large monument of stone, with the effigies of a knight in armour and his lady, in memory of Sir John Fitz, of Fitzford (about the latter end of Elizabeth's reign: no inscription). In the burial-place of the Bourchiers, on the south of the chancel, among other monuments of later date, is that of Frances, Lady Fitzwarren, daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson, who died in 1586; it is under a rich canopy, of several arches.

At Thornbury is a monument of the Edgecumbe family, apparently of this century, with the effigies of a knight and his lady: he is in armour, with his left hand on his breast, his right on his sword: she is in a long robe, with ruff and collar. There are also three small figures, kneeling; two in armour, the other a female. At Woodleigh, in the chancel, is the monument of Thomas Smyth, rector, resembling that of Thomas Briant, at South Pool. At Yealmton is a slab with the figure, on a brass plate, of a knight in plate armour, with a long sword. It has the following inscription: "*Hic jacet. Johan Crokker quonda ciphorarius ac signifer*

[p] Tombs of this sort were used before the Reformation for the purpose of celebrating the resurrection of Christ at the festival of Easter. See note l, p. 420.

illus-

illustrissimi viri regis Edwardi quarti qui obiit xiii die Marcii Anno Dni Milles°. quingentesimo octavo."

There are many handsome monuments of the seventeenth century, which are more particularly spoken of under the several parishes in which they occur; as of the Rolles at Bicton; the Leaches at Cadleigh; the Giffards at Chittlehampton; the Fulfords at Dunsford; the Chichesters at Eggesford; Sir John Doderidge, &c. in Exeter cathedral; Otho Peter at Exminster; the Bluetts at Holcombe Rogus; the Aclands at Broad Clist, and Landkey; the Tremaynes at Lamerton; the Harrises at Lifton; Sir Thomas Wise at Maristow; the Bampfyldes at North Molton, Poltimore, and Tamerton Foliot; the Drakes at Musbury; the Strodes at Plympton; the Northcotes at Newton St. Cyres; Sir R. Reynell at Woolborough, &c. &c. &c.

Monastic Remains.

The remains of monastic buildings in this county are inconsiderable. There is a wall of Canonleigh priory, about 45 paces in length, and the remains of an entrance-porch, which has been converted into a coach-house. There are some remains of the priory church at Frithelstock, the west end of which has three lancet-shaped windows. The chapel of Ford abbey, built apparently in the early part of the twelfth century, has its groined stone roof remaining, with an arch at each end slightly pointed, and having chevron mouldings. The hall, cloisters, and entrance-tower, are of the reign of Henry VIII., built by Thomas Chard, the last abbot. Below the battlement of the tower is the following inscription: "*An° Dni millesimo quingesimo vic.m°. octa°. A. Dno factum est Thoma Chard Abb.*" Over the hall, below the battlements, are the unicorn, rose, and crown, within the garter, with the dragon and dog as supporters. The bay window over the door is much enriched with the arms of the abbey, the initials T. C., and a mitre frequently repeated. Over the cloisters in the quatrefoils are shields with a stag's head and crosier, the initials T. C., &c.

The refectory and abbot's hall of Tavistock abbey remain, but in an altered state, as mentioned in p. 474. The gate-house also remains, and a building with turrets and pinnacles, now converted into a mill. In the court, before the present abbey-house, is an arch, about nine feet high, and

and nearly 13 in width, supported by short slender pillars with rich foliated capitals, and within it several small trefoil-headed arches, in the style of the early Gothic of the thirteenth century.

The only remains of Hartland abbey are some parts of the cloisters with trefoil-shaped arches, now placed in the front of Mrs. Orchard's house, and the following inscription in Lombardic capitals: "*Istud: quadratum: claustrum: .....ci: edificatum: marmoreo: lapide: perfect: sumptibus: ac: annis A... Abbatis: et: arte: Johis: Exonie*[q]*: sit: ei: gr:*

There are some small remains of Polsloe nunnery in a farm-house built on the site. The crypt of St. Nicholas's priory at Exeter, with massive Saxon arches, remains in Mint lane, having been converted into a kitchen. The walls of the priory may be traced to a considerable extent. The steeple of the college at Slapton remains near the parish church. There are considerable remains of the conventual church of Tor abbey, in the garden of George Cary, Esq., particularly a fallen tower, in which is a doorway with a semicircular arch; there are fragments also of foliated capitals. The refectory has been fitted up as a chapel. A large gateway, not far from the dwelling-house, has two groined entrances. The four great arches of the tower of the conventual church at Buckland are preserved in an upper room of the old mansion built on the abbey site.

Ancient Castles, and Sites of Castles, and Castellated Mansions.

THE remains of Lidford castle, in which was formerly the prison of the stanharies, are near the church. The castle, of which the walls are standing, was a plain embattled building, about 48 feet square, with an outwork on the north side of it, projecting forwards to the edge of a steep precipice: there are no remains of the walls upon this outwork.

At Dartmouth are the remains of an ancient castle, and of a circular tower called Paradise Fort. The walls of King's Weare castle are standing; and there are the ruins of a fort opposite Dartmouth castle.

What remains of Afton castle, some time the seat of the Aftons, afterwards of the Stucleys, is a square embattled building with a small tower at one corner; the windows are of the later Gothic. Berry Pome-

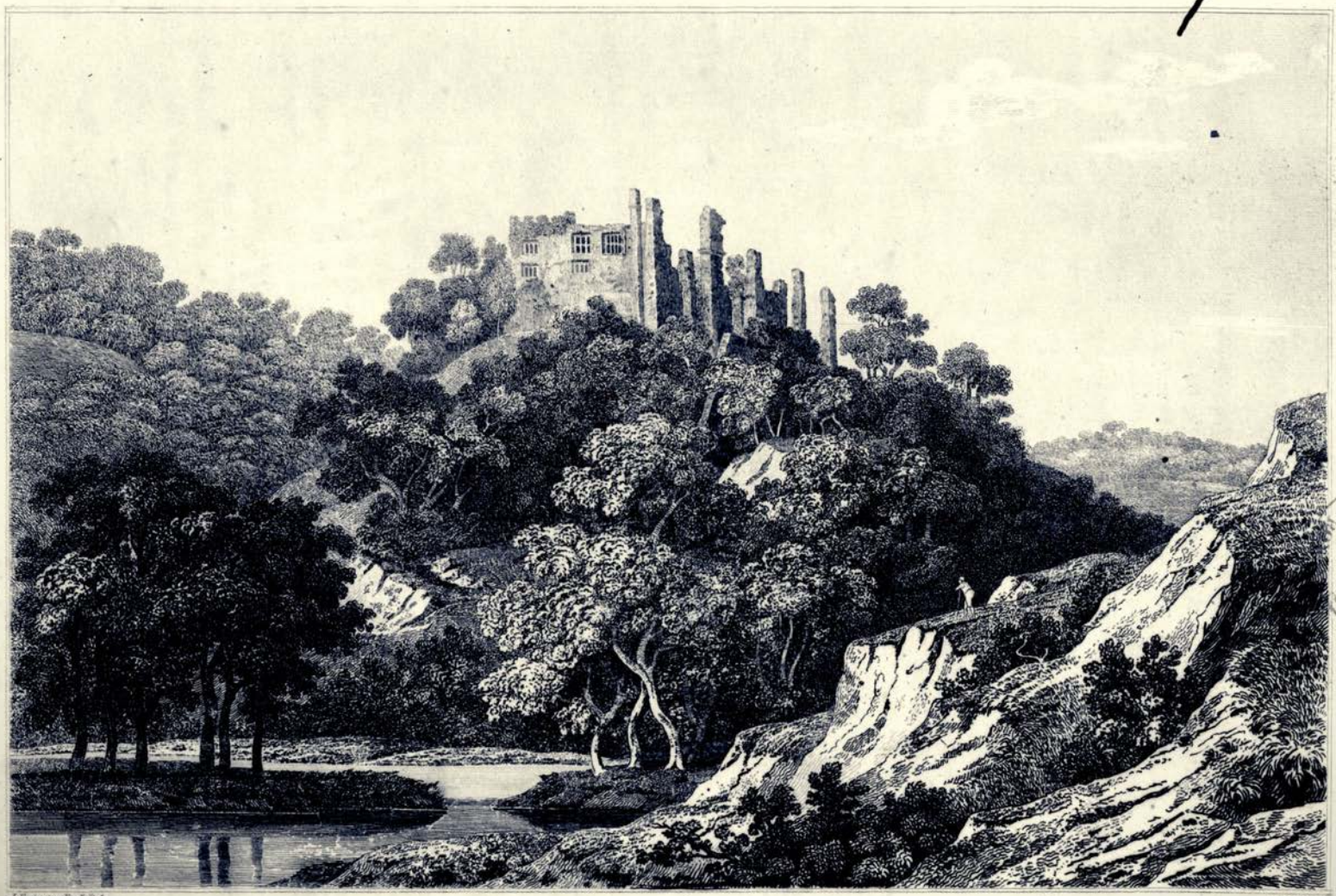
[q] It is probable, that this was John of Exeter, who was treasurer of the cathedral at the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century.

roy castle, the seat of the Pomeroys, appears to have been a very large mansion. It has an ancient gateway, with a round tower at one corner; the arms of Pomeroy were, not many years ago, to be seen over the gateway. The greater part of the mansion, which stands on the brow of a steep hill, among woody scenery, was probably built or altered by the Seymours: it has large transom windows, in the style of the sixteenth century. This mansion is in ruins and much overgrown with ivy.

Compton castle, the seat of the Comptons, and afterwards of the Gilberts, is still standing, converted into a farm-house. There are small remains of Gidley castle, the old seat of the Prous family: an apartment, 22 feet by 13, with remarkably thick walls, has a vaulted chamber under it, with pointed arches. At Hemiock are considerable remains of the castle, which was a seat of the Dynhams. The east entrance has a pointed doorway, and there are remains of five of the towers, some of them covered with ivy; one of them is about 20 feet in height. An old moorstone doorway, made use of in building the farm-house, was not part of the castle, but brought from a distance.

At Exeter, Plympton, Oakhampton, and Tiverton, were castles, all of which had belonged to the earls of Devonshire. Exeter and Tiverton castles were dismantled as fortresses after the civil war. Plympton had been destroyed at a much earlier period. The whole that remained of Exeter castle was taken down about the year 1774, except a lofty gateway, with circular and segment arches, rudely constructed, still to be seen in the garden of Edmund Granger, Esq. At Plympton there remains only some of the walls of the keep, the internal diameter of which was 40 feet; the walls were about eight feet and a half thick, and, in some parts, they are now about 12 feet high. The vallum on the west side of the castle is 100 paces from east to west, and about 67 from north to south; very high and deep. On the north side is a deep moat: the vallum on the south side also is very deep. There are but small remains of Oakhampton castle, which is about half a mile from the town of that name. Part of the site of Tiverton castle is occupied by a modern mansion. Within the site, at the south-west angle, is a square tower, with Gothic windows. It is commonly called the chapel, but has a fire-place. At the south-east angle is a small round tower, quite perfect: on the east side a gateway, groined, in the style of the fourteenth century, the outer arch pointed, and ornamented with roses. On the other sides, the lower parts of the walls only are remaining.

Ancient

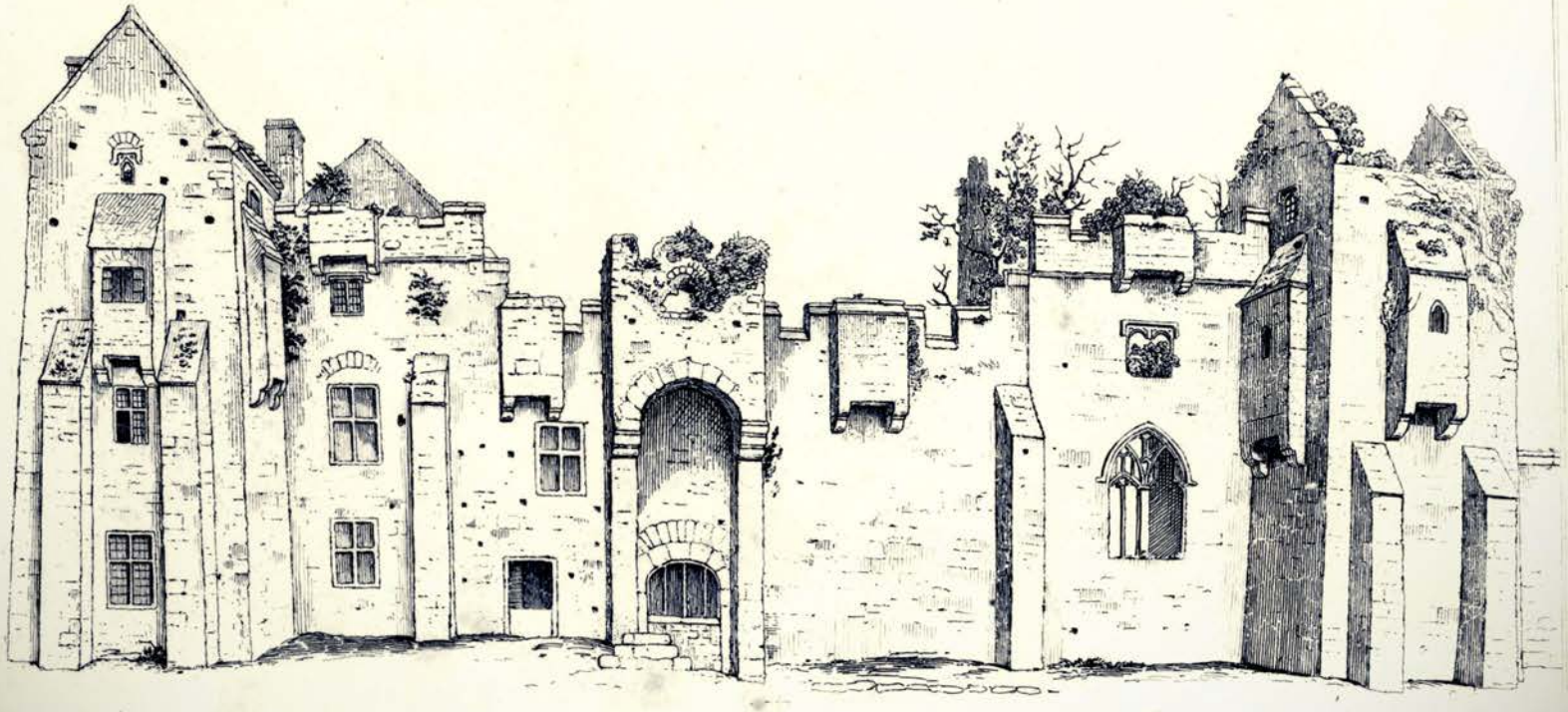


J. Farington, Esq.r R.A.

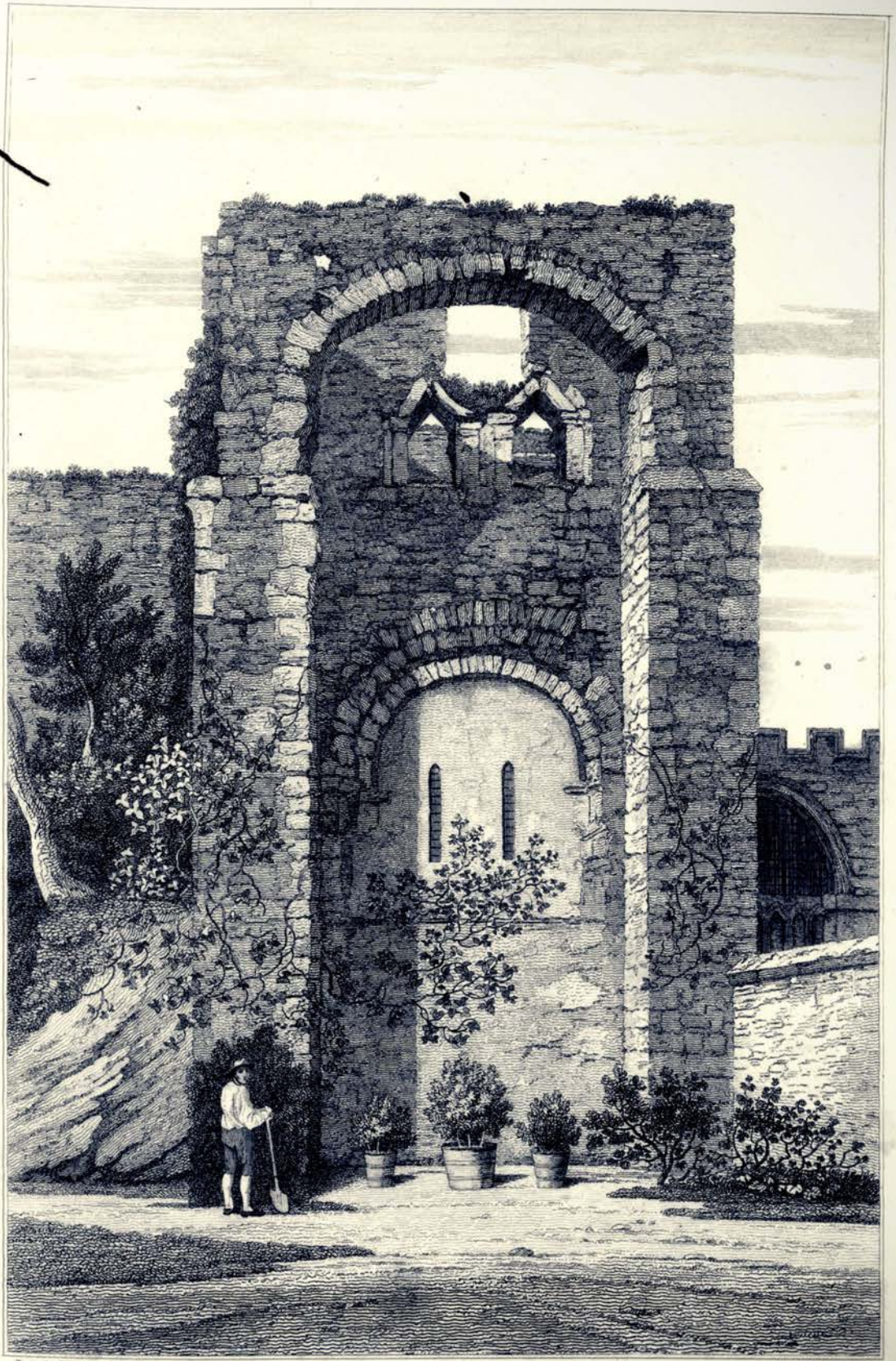
E. Nash. sculp.

View of Berry Pomeroy Castle.

Published May 1.1822 by T. Cadell, Strand, London.



View of Compton Castle.

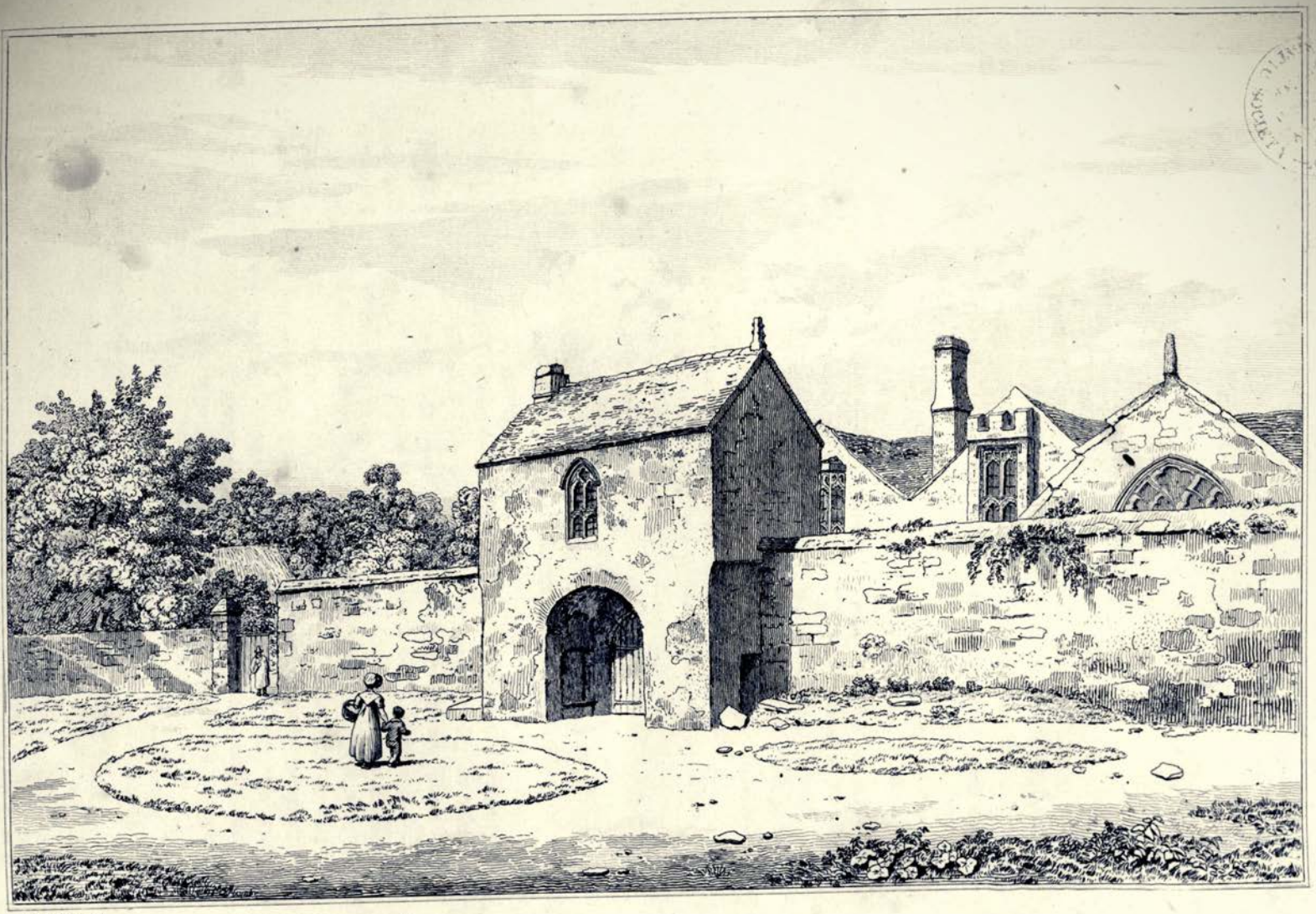


Drawn by J. Farington, Esq.r R.A.

Etched by Letitia Byrne.

Remains of Exeter Castle.

Published, May 1.1812, by T. Cadell, Strand, London.



F. Nash. del. et sculp.

Old Mansion at Bradley.

Published May 1.1823 by T. Cadell, Strand, London.

Ancient Mansions.

BRADFIELD Hall, in the parish of Uffculme, the seat of the Walronds, is a perfect ancient mansion, probably of the early part of the sixteenth century. It consists of an irregular building in the centre, with two wings very much projecting. The hall has a roof of five obtuse arches of timber, with angels at the springings; and a cornice enriched with quatrefoils and other ornaments. The drawing-room which adjoins the hall, has a pannelled ceiling, richly ornamented with pendents: it is wainscotted, and has pilasters, much enriched with carving: the dining room has a similar pannelled ceiling. In the drawing-room, are the arms of Walrond, and the alliances of that ancient family, with which the outside of the house also is decorated.

The hall at Buckland abbey-house was fitted up in 1576, with wainscotting, in the style which prevailed at that time. The drawing-room is fitted up also with wainscotting in small pannels, and Corinthian pilasters. The frieze, which enriched an ancient outside window, with three mullions and tracery, is at one end of this room, and a similar one in an adjoining passage.

At Chudleigh are several walls and arches which belonged to the Bishop of Exeter's palace at that place. There are remains also of the Bishop's palaces at Bishop's Tawton and Paignton.

Bradley, the seat of the Yardes, near Newton Bushell, is an ancient mansion of the fifteenth century.[u] It originally formed a quadrangle, but two of the sides have been taken down: the chapel and hall remain, and the gateway. Collacombe, the old seat of the Tremaynes, is of the Elizabethan age, with transom windows, one of which is 20 feet in height, and contains 3200 panes of glass. One of the chimney-pieces bears the date of 1574. The vicarage-house at Colyton was built by Thomas Brerewood, vicar, in 1529, as appears by an inscription over the door, with the device of the vicar, a bundle of briers bound together, and the arms of Bishop Voysey, who probably was a benefactor to the work. Over the window of a sitting-room is this inscription: "*Peditatis totum, Meditatio totum.*"

[u] Some parts of an older mansion appear to have been retained when this was built.

Dartington hall, formerly the seat of the noble family of Holland, appears to have been built in the reign of Richard II., whose cognizance occurs in the porch. It consisted of two quadrangles: the outer quadrangle, 245 feet by 157, is nearly complete; the north side is now occupied by a barn and stables. The great hall, which, with its appendages, separated the two quadrangles, is about 69 feet by 38; the height of the side-walls 30 feet, of the roof 50 feet. The principal apartments, which lay to the west of the hall, and formed the inner quadrangle, have been taken down, except the western wall, with arched windows, which formed part of a gallery, 100 feet in length.

The palace at Exeter is a very ancient structure; the chapel appears to have been built in the reign of Henry III. It is probable that the palace was finished by Bishop Quivil, who had a licence for embattling it in 1290. The spacious hall, which has been divided into several rooms, was probably roofed by Bishop Grandisson, whose arms, with those of his brother-in-law, William, Earl of Salisbury, were lately discovered painted on the beams. The rich chimney-piece, erected by Bishop Courtenay, in the reign of Edward IV., has been engraved for the Vetusta Monumenta, published by the society of Antiquaries.

Ford House, near Newton Abbot, was built by Sir Richard Reynell, in the reign of James I. Fulford House is a fine old mansion, built by Sir John Fulford, about the middle of the sixteenth century. The great hall is ornamented with carved work. At Mohun's Ottery, are some remains of the mansion built in the reign of Henry VI., but the chapel and hall were pulled down a few years ago. The door-way and some ancient windows still remain. Morwell House, said to have been a country seat of the Abbots of Tavistock, exhibits considerable remains of its original state. It is built in a quadrangular form. Opposite to the porter's lodge, are the hall and parlour; from these projected the kitchen and offices, which have been destroyed: on the east side is the chapel. At Pinhoe are some remains of an ancient mansion, on an estate which belonged successively to the families of Street and Cheney. Sydenham House, in Maristow, formerly a seat of the Wise's, now occasionally the residence of J. H. Tremayne, Esq., is an ancient structure of the early part of the seventeenth century, occupying three sides of a quadrangle. Whiddon, in Chagford, formerly the seat of the Whiddons, appears to be about the same age.

R. Stothard. del.

F. Bash. sculp.

View of Dartington Hall.

Camps and Earthworks.

THE numerous ancient encampments in this county have been by some attributed wholly to the Romans; whilst others have supposed, that they were all of Saxon or of Danish origin. Both opinions are, perhaps, in some degree erroneous, and it may be fairly supposed, that many of the encampments were constructed by the Britons at that early period when this island was divided into several petty kingdoms, inhabited by people who were engaged in perpetual warfare with each other. Indeed, it has been the avowed opinion of some antiquaries, that the chain of strong posts on the eastern side of the county were constructed by the *Damnonii* as a frontier defence against the *Morini*. The opinion which attributes them all to the Danes is the least probable of any. Their invasions were of a temporary and predatory nature; they did not establish themselves for any time in the county; nor is there the least probability of their having fortified the coast on the frontiers from the invasion of others. The camp on Stoke-hill, near Exeter, which is semicircular, and 256 paces in diameter, was, probably, the fortress of the Danes, spoken of in the Saxon chronicle.

That some of the encampments were constructed by the Romans, can scarcely be doubted; that others were occupied by them is certain, from the coins of that nation found in them; particularly at Hembury-fort, and Berry-head. We are not to conclude, indeed, that any of these fortresses were not constructed by the Romans because they are not of that form which, when they had the choice of site, they are known to have adopted; when occupying a commanding height, they were obliged to adapt the form of their encampment to that of the ground. There is no reason, however, to suppose that this county was so much the scene of military transactions during the Roman period, as to induce a belief, that many of the camps and fortresses, of which vestiges now remain, are to be assigned to that people. It is very probable, that they constructed or occupied fortresses on or near the coast, as a defence against foreign invasion. The most decided Roman camps, are those of Countesbury, on the British channel; Bradbury castle, near Bratton Clovelly; Berry castle, in the parish of Witheridge; and perhaps Shrewsbury, in the parish of High Bray.

The principal fortresses in the eastern part of the county, are Membury, Musbury,

Musbury, and Oxendown-hill, near Axmouth. These are within sight of each other, and about three miles apart. Membury consists of a single vallum, containing about two acres of ground. The camp at Musbury is said to be of great extent, containing an area of about twenty acres, with a double entrenchment nearly elliptical, following the form of the ground, the vallum being a good deal levelled by frequent ploughing: it is at the extremity of a ridge of hill, and was accessible only on the north.

At Widworthy, is an ancient entrenchment on the north-east side of the highest hill in the parish: there is an ancient earthwork also near the church, in a field called Castlewood.

Proceeding westward, we have Dumpton and Hembury forts; Belbury castle, commanding the vale of the Otter; Blackbury near Southleigh; a camp near Seaton, called Honeyditches, an oblong square of about three acres[x]; and another on the hill above Sidbury. Dumpton fort, in the parish of Luppit, is an irregular oval on the tongue of a ridge of hill stretching out from Black-down: it has a double entrenchment on the only accessible side; the extreme length of the inner area is about 1000 feet; the greatest breadth about 350. Hembury fort, which is nearly similar in form to that of Dumpton, is entirely surrounded by a double entrenchment; the inner area is about 1150 feet in length, and about 400 wide in the widest part.

The fort at Sidbury has only a single entrenchment; it is formed on the narrow tongue of a ridge of hill, and is about 1400 feet in length, and not quite 300 wide at its broadest end. Belbury is a small oval fort, with a single trench, about 400 feet in length, and a little more than 200 wide, and preserving the same width nearly through the whole of its length.

West of the Otter, are Woodbury castle; the camps on Haldon and at Ugbrook, on Milbourne-down; a small camp near Newton; that at Denbury; another fort called Hembury, in the parish of Buckfastleigh; a considerable camp at Berry-head commanding Torbay; the ancient fortress of Stanborough castle, in the parish of Morleigh; and a large camp at Blackadon, in the parish of Loddiswell.

Woodbury castle, on the high down between the Otter and the Exe, is a pretty regular oval, with a single vallum about 500 feet in length within the rampart, and about 250 feet wide. There are some outworks connected with this camp, and some tumuli near it. This ancient fortress was occupied during the war with France by the park of artillery. The

[x] Stukely.

camp

camp on Little Haldon, in the parish of Ashcombe, is circular, and has a single vallum, containing about an acre and a half of ground. The camp near Oxton is nearly circular; about 180 yards by 120. There is another on Sir Lawrence Palk's estate. The camp at Ugbrook, called Castle Dyke, is an irregular oval; its greatest length about 780 feet, its greatest breadth about 580: the camp on the hill above Newton is an oblong square, with a triple ditch about 112 paces by 90. The camp on Milberdown[y], near Newton Abbot, is elliptical, with a triple ditch, containing about six acres. The Prince of Orange stationed his park of artillery within this camp after his landing at Torbay.[z] Denbury camp, about half a mile from the church, is near oval, and is said to contain about eight acres; another account describes it as 200 paces from east to west, and 180 from north to south: on the south and east is a double fosse of considerable depth; on the west and north little vestiges of any fosse. Hembury fort, on the brow of Hembury hill, in the parish of Buckfastleigh, is somewhat of a circular form, comprising nearly seven acres. At the north end is a *prætorium* 44 feet by 17. The ancient encampment at Berry-head was constructed on a promontory projecting into Torbay: this fortress was walled. It was probably constructed by the Romans soon after their conquest of this part of Britain. Roman coins were found there about the year 1730.

Blackadon camp, in the parish of Loddiswell, is an irregular oval, the extreme length being about 1000 feet; in the broadest part about 500: the whole is said to contain about 11 acres. The keep at the north-west corner is about ten feet higher than the vallum; on the south and east of it, the vallum is double and irregular. The ancient fortress at Stanborough, which gives name to the hundred, is similar, but of smaller dimensions: within the area is a large barrow, constructed of stones, some of which are of large dimensions: near the fortress are three smaller barrows or kairns.

It may, perhaps, be considered as a confirmation of the conjecture before noticed with respect to the frontiers of Dorsetshire, that there are no remains whatever of such fortresses on the western side of the county on the frontiers of Cornwall, which is known to have been inhabited by the same tribe of Britons. The most remarkable fortress on the western coast, is that of Dichenhills, or Clovelly dykes, about two miles from the British

[y] There is a small square earthwork at Haccombe in this neighbourhood

[z] Paper by P. J. Taylor, Esq. Archæologia, vol. xix.

channel,

channel, situated on very high ground, and commanding the only practicable coast road in the north-west of Devon. It has three great trenches about 18 feet deep: the inner trench forms a regular parallelogram of about 360 feet by 300. The second and third are of very irregular form, the trenches being sometimes straight and sometimes curvilinear: the outer one is about 1260 feet in diameter. There are also some outworks. At whatever period this was originally constructed, there can be little doubt that it was occupied and improved by the Romans, and that it was intended as a defence against invaders from Ireland.

Near Appledore, are two fortresses call Hennaborough and Godborough, about two furlongs apart, the latter being of small dimensions. Near Daddon also, are the remains of an encampment. About a mile and a half north of Barnstaple, is a camp called Roborough. Half a mile from Braunton, on a hill, is a camp called the Castle, containing about four acres: on the north, which is the only accessible side, is a large vallum with a fosse. In Berry Narber, about half a mile from the coast, on Mr. Basset's estate, is a small circular work called the Castle. On Brattondown, in the parish of Bratton Fleming, is an ancient camp; another, of a square form, two miles to the east, in the parish of High Bray, called Shorsberry, or Shrewsbury: in the parish of Paracombe, one called South Stock; Holwell castle, with a long entrenchment; and another in the parish of Linton, about a mile from the last mentioned, called Stock castle. Dean Mills mentions a circular camp in the parish of Charles.

Among the principal inland camps and fortresses, may be mentioned Cadbury, in the parish of that name; Broadbury or Bradbury, between Ashbury and Bratton Clovelly; and Romsdon, near Kelly. Cadbury castle, as it is called, is of an oblong form of about 560 paces circumference; the vallum being from 25 to 30 feet high. The area, which is elevated above the fosse by a slope of 20 feet, is about 100 paces from north to south. Towards the south-east is a pit six feet deep and 12 feet wide.[a] Bradbury lies about three miles from Bratton Clovelly church: it is a rectangular oblong square, with a single vallum, and a fosse 25 feet wide, measuring from north to south, within the vallum, 225 feet; and east to west, 186 feet. Romsdon castle, which has a single vallum, is of an oval form, 400 feet in length, and about 234 in width.

In a line from Exeter to Dartmoor, are the following strong posts. A

[a] Polwhele.

small

small camp in the parish of Holcomb Burnell; Cranbrook castle, near Moreton Hampstead, an irregular encampment, containing about six or seven acres, with a double ditch on the south, a single ditch on the west, and none on the north and east; and Prestonbury castle, on the brow of a precipice over the Teign, with a vallum and a broad and deep fosse, on the east side.

Nearly in a line from Exeter, through Crediton to Molton and Molland, are several camps and posts — at Posbury hill, in Tedburn St. Mary, a camp called Leathern Castle, in Colebrooke parish; Berry castle, in Woolfardisworthy, on the borders of Washford parish, a circular work containing about two acres; another small post of the same name, of a square form, in the parish of Witheridge, containing about two thirds of an acre; Wemworthy and Winkleigh; Burridge wood, in Chawleigh, a small post with a double vallum, both together about 30 feet wide, circular, enclosing not more than a quarter of an acre; a camp on Beacon-down, at Chulmleigh, with several barrows; a post at Castle-down, near South Molton; and another on the summit of a high hill near North Molton. The Bishop of Cloyne mentions two encampments near Molland Bottreaux.[a]

At Stoodley-beacon is a circular entrenchment containing about half an acre: in the parish of Shebbeare is an ancient earth-work called Durpleigh castle.[b]

On Uffculme-downe is a singular small earthwork, about 20 paces square, called the Pixy-garden, formed with banks about two feet high, divided into four compartments like a parterre, and in the middle of each of the divisions an oval raised bank: the square is open at the corners. There is a large kairn, called Simonsborough, at the northern extremity of the parish of Hemiock. There are many barrows on Haldon, and in other parts of the county: those near some of the principal camps have been already spoken of.

Mr. Chapple mentions numerous pits on the summit of Blackdown, about three feet deep, commonly called iron pits, which he supposes to have been as ancient as Hembury fort, and to have been made by the soldiers. These pits have been supposed by some antiquaries to have been a British town.

[a] See p. cccxxi.

[b] Risdon.

Local Customs.

In most parts of the cyder-district a custom still prevails, of what was called in ancient times "wassailing[c] the apple-trees." This custom was accompanied by the superstitious belief, in the words of an old poet,

> "That more or less fruit they will bring,
> As you do give them wassailing."[c]

This ceremony at some places is performed on Christmas-eve; in others, on Twelfth-day eve. It consists in drinking a health to one of the apple-trees, with wishes for its good bearing, which generally turns out successful, as the best bearing tree in the orchard is selected for the purpose. It is attended with singing some verses applicable to the occasion; beginning, "Health to thee, good apple-tree." The potation consists of cyder, in which is put roasted apples or toast: when all have drank, the remainder of the contents of the bowl are sprinkled over the apple-tree. The old Saxon term "wassail,"[d] which is well known to imply drinking of health, is thus defined in the glossary to the Exmoor dialect: "A drinking-song sung on Twelfth-day eve, throwing toast to the apple-trees in order to have a fruitful year, which seems to be a relic of the heathen sacrifice to Pomona."

The circumstances attending the reaping of wheat in Devonshire, and the harvest-home, are I believe peculiar to the western counties. The custom of almost the whole population of a village flocking voluntarily and gratuitously to the reaping of the farmer's wheat was almost universal in this county, although the practice of hiring reapers for the purpose has been gaining ground of late years, being a much less expensive mode; for though not paid, these volunteer-reapers are entertained at a much greater expense than their hire would cost; and the whole of the wheat-harvest appears, by Vancouver's description, to be a scene of noisy mirth, and intemperance. He says, that "when all the wheat in a field has been reaped and bound, a small sheaf is put at the top of one of the ridges, when the reapers, retiring to a certain distance, each throws his reap-hook at it, until one more fortunate, or less inebriated than the rest,

[c] Herrick's Hesperides.

[d] In some parts of the county they now call it *watsail*, and apply it to the drinking.

strikes

strikes it down, when the whole company join for a length of time in shouts of "We ha un, we ha un!"

It has been mentioned in the History of Cornwall, that at the conclusion of the harvest in the neighbourhood of Truro, the last handful of corn is tied up, adorned with flowers, and carried about by the reapers, &c., shouting, "A neck, a neck!" Mr. Brand relates, on the authority of the clergyman of Werrington, in Devon, (being on the borders of the north of Cornwall,) that the last ears of corn are tied up into a curious figure, which they call "a knack:" this is brought home with great acclamations, the labourers shouting, "A knack, a knack, well cut, well bound, well shock'd!" &c.; it is then hung over the table in the farmer's house, and kept till the next year; its owner preserving it with the greatest care, and refusing on any account to part with it.

The yule or Christmas-log, is still burnt on Christmas-eve in some parts of the county; in others, they have a custom of burning, on Christmas-eve, a large fagot of green ash. Mummers go about at the Christmas-season, in some parts of the county, acting a kind of rude drama, on the subject of the exploits of St. George.

Wrestling, is still a favourite gymnastic diversion in the north of Devon, in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, and on the borders of Cornwall.

CUMBERLAND.

FURTHER ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. lxxvi. We were assured by a communication from the family in 1819, that we had been misinformed as to Mr. Hugh Patrickson being the representative of the ancient family of that name, which was then represented by Mr. William Patrickson, of Crosby upon Eden, as descended from William, the eldest son of Hugh Patrickson, Esq., of Stanwix, who died in 1711.

P. 78. Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1793, was a native of Carlisle, and educated at the Grammar-school in that city.

P. 135. In the General Biographical Dictionary, Dr. Caleb Threlkeld is said to have been born, May 31. 1676, at Keiberg, in the parish of Kirk Oswald.

P. 147. Dr. Hugh Todd, vicar of Penrith, was born, in 1658, at Blencowe. He was author of a Description of Sweden, in folio; the Life of Phocion; Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. &c.

DERBYSHIRE.

FURTHER ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. lxxxi. l. penult. *read* "a natural son," and *dele* "who was legitimated by act of Parliament."

P. lxxvi. Joseph Bainbrigge, Esq., of Derby, mentioned in this page, is the representative of the Bainbrigge's of Lockington: he is great-grandson of William Bainbrigge, Esq., of Lockington, who died in 1736. This William married a co-heiress of Laycock: his son Thomas, who resided at Derby, the heiress of Parker. Thomas Bainbrigge, Esq., the elder brother of Joseph, died a bachelor in the month of June, 1818.

P. lxxviii. and p. 48. We were misinformed as to Mr. John Beresford's being the *representative* of the ancient family of Beresford of Bentley: the present *representative* is Mr. Richard Beresford, now of Plas Bellin in Flintshire, eldest son of the late Mr. Beresford of Ashborne, who was elder brother of Mr. John Beresford's father.

P. cxxiv. I am informed that a principal branch of the family of Dakeyne, descended from Henry Dakeyne, Esq., who sold Stubbing-Edge Hall, in 1661, to William Michell, Esq., is now resident at Bagthorpe House, in Nottinghamshire, and that they spell their name Deakin.

P. 64. Sir Henry Fitzherbert possesses only the tithe-corn of Tissington: the tithe of hay, which was also appropriated to the priory of Dunstaple, belongs, by descent from the Goodwins, to J. Goodwin Johnson, Esq., of Bradborne, who took the name of Johnson in 1811, pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle Francis Johnson, Esq.

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